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Part One
Pages 1-8

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CURRENCY CAUCUS HELD

Majority of Twenty-two for the House Substitute Bill.

ONLY ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY VOTE

Real Meaning of the Caucus's Action Is that the House Probably Will Not Pass Any Currency Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—By a majority of 22 in a vote of 140 Democrats, the House caucus of the dominant party to-day decided to adopt a rule to put through before the end of the week, the substitute for the original Carlisle Currency bill offered a short time ago by Mr. Springer. The bill thus agreed to is the one which several members of the Banking and Currency Committee insist is not properly a substitute, but a series of amendments that were not submitted to or agreed upon by the committee, but were put in shape by Mr. Springer after consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury.

The talk in the caucus made plain what everybody has known for weeks, that the Democrats were not likely to agree upon any bill. All the speakers, from Mr. Bland to Mr. Sperry, adhered to his individual views. An Arkansas member offered a proposition to allow the States to go into the bullion-buying and silver-coining business, with a plan for distribution of the silver purchased on State account for coining, and it proved so attractive that on a test its friends and opponents were but ten votes apart. There has been much talk about a growing interest in the abolition of the gold demand currency, but it was seen to be the merest moonshine when Mr. Sperry's bill received but thirteen votes on a motion to substitute it for the Springer substitute.

About the best that can be predicted on the basis of the action of to-day is that some time in the course of the week the Committee on Rules will enforce an order requiring the House to vote on the motion to pass the substitute Currency bill. If all the Democrats who to-day voted for the substitute could be depended upon to vote for it when it shall come to a final test, and if they should be assisted by the Democrats who to-day voted "No," the affirmatives would still lack a majority.

But it was distinctly understood that the caucus was not to be binding. A few of the members who to-day voted for the substitute will vote against it when it shall reach the deciding vote. A few of those who voted against it will vote with their party. The Democratic division may be depended upon to be as large as it was to-day. Up to this time it has not been ascertained that a single Republican will vote for the substitute. A moment's consideration of the problem makes it seem inevitable that the substitute is doomed to defeat.

To those Democrats who have been hoping that the party would shake off its lethargy and make good use of the last few weeks of its legislative opportunities, the vote of to-day is really less significant than the confessions of inability which are heard from the men who have refused to accept the bill offered by the Administration, and yet fail to provide a measure asserted to be better, and that would command the united support of the party. The feeling in the party was illustrated by a retort in the caucus. Mr. Swanson of Virginia asked Mr. Tarsney of Missouri whether he would be willing that the Democrats, by inaction, should confess their inability to supply a necessary legislative remedy. Mr. Tarsney answered that he would much prefer to confess inability than to demonstrate it by passing the wrong bill.

Very much of the difference of opinion in the House must be, and is, laid at the door of the Secretary of the Treasury. It is safe to assert that if he had insisted upon the bill first sent up by him, even if it was not so good a bill as that now proposed to be substituted by Mr. Springer, his course would have been more convincing and influential than that which he has followed. So deeply impressed have members of the House become with the idea that the Secretary is vacillating that there were many members to-day looking for still another substitute from the Treasury, which was expected to contain many features quite new and wonderful in their power to convert the doubters and fully to cure any of the ills from which the Treasury is suffering.

THE CAUCUS PROCEEDINGS.

Democrats of the House Exchange Views for Three Hours.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Three hours were spent in caucus this afternoon by the Democrats of the House. The purpose of the caucus was to secure an exchange of views regarding the Carlisle banking bill, which was taken up for debate a week before the holiday recess, and which is still before the House. A number of speeches were made in favor of the bill, while the opposition also was well represented.

The principal vote of the day hinged on a resolution introduced by Speaker Crisp, that it was the sense of the House that the Carlisle currency bill should be passed by the House of Representatives substantially as presented. This resolution finally was adopted by a vote of 81 to 59. The vote showed that seventy-five Democratic members of the House were not present at the caucus.

The caucus was called to order shortly before 2 o'clock by Judge Holman of Indiana, Chairman of the Caucus Committee.

Immediately upon the conclusion of the roll call, Mr. Livingston of Georgia made a motion that all those present should be bound by the action of the caucus. There was an instant chorus of "No!" and a point of order was made against it. The Chair (Mr. Holman) sustained the point of order, stating in effect that the uniform practice of thirty years was that caucuses are advisory, and not binding, in their character.

Crisp Takes the Lead.

Speaker Crisp took the floor, and said that the Democratic Party in Congress has kept its pledges. It had reformed the tariff, repealed the Federal election law, and practiced economy in appropriations. The party had differed in matters affecting currency and finances. The Secretary of the Treasury had formulated a bill. The question was, could the party agree upon something at this short session? He believed that legislation should be had, and that Congress should respond to the call of the Treasury and of the country. He then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this caucus that the Carlisle Currency bill should be passed by the House of Representatives, substantially as presented in

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MAYOR STRONG'S MESSAGE READY

It Will Be Presented to the Board of Aldermen To-day — The Mayor's List of Callers.

Mayor Strong's message, which will reach the new Board of Aldermen at noon to-day, will, it is understood, be briefer than such messages usually are. Instead of reviewing what has happened in the departments during the last few years at any great length, it is more than likely to contain suggestions as to how the city can be better conducted. It will call for economy in all branches, for integrity in the service of the public, and it will be a plain, businesslike document.

Charles Stewart Smith of the Chamber of Commerce called on Mayor Strong yesterday and had a long talk. Mr. Smith said afterward that he had simply called to pay his respects. He had received no official intimation from the Mayor that the Committee of Seventy's Power of Removal bill should be amended so as to give him six months, instead of forty days, in which to make changes. The Mayor is known to be in favor of such an extension of time.

Ex-Controller Theodore W. Myers called on the Mayor yesterday afternoon for the simple purpose of paying his respects.

The Mayor had a conference with his Commissioners of Accounts, Messrs. Lehmaier and Terry. They went over general matters pertaining to the bureau, but no definite plan for the searching investigation that is to be made into various departments was mapped out. The Commissioners say that they will go slowly until they get their office properly organized.

Examiners were put at work in the Sheriff's office yesterday at the request of Sheriff Tamsen, who wants the examination made at this time because he wants to know how matters stand at the outset of his administration. It is the usual course for new officials to have such examinations made.

Two of the old Commissioners of Accounts' clerks, Solon Berrick and Leo Herzberg, resigned yesterday. Berrick wrote the Commissioners that he could not consistently serve under an administration that he did not support at the election.

A committee of the Central Labor Union called to present the charges made some time ago against Street-Cleaning Commissioner Andrews. As Mr. Andrews goes out of office in a few days, this was but a formality.

One of the Mayor's callers was a woman, who brought to him a St. James version of the Bible, she having read that the Douay version was still in use in the office. Both versions are now on the Mayor's desk.

BROUGHT MRS. ASTOR'S REMAINS

THE AURANIA REACHED THE DOCK YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

No Member of the Family at the Pier —Sexton Meurer Transferred the Body to Trinity Chapel Vault.

The body of Mrs. William Waldorf Astor was not received by any member of the Astor family when it was transferred from the Cunard steamship Aurania yesterday afternoon.

It was taken in charge by Albert Meurer, sexton of Trinity Chapel, 15 West Twenty-fifth Street, to whom it was consigned, and was carried at once to the chapel and placed in a small room at the northeast corner of the building.

William Waldorf Astor will arrive on the White Star steamship Teutonic, which is due to-morrow. It is not probable that any arrangements for the funeral will be made until he comes.

Mrs. Astor died at Cliveden, William Waldorf Astor's country seat in England, Dec. 22.

Mr. Meurer said yesterday that the body would remain in the chapel until he received further orders from Mr. Astor. Mr. Meurer had received yesterday no instructions whatever regarding the funeral arrangements. He said he knew absolutely nothing about Mr. Astor's plans.

The offices of the Astor estate were open as usual yesterday. At the Waldorf Hotel it was said that no special orders for Mr. Astor's reception had been received. Mr. Astor's house, 8 East Thirty-third Street, is closed.

The burial vaults of the Astors are in Trinity Cemetery, on the heights between Amsterdam Avenue and the river, at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street. There are two of them that stand side by side. One, constructed of plain brownstone, contains the bodies of members of the old branch of the Astor family. The other is a later structure. The bodies of John Jacob Astor and Charlotte Augusta Astor are buried in the plot surrounding the tombs. The burial place of the Astors is very beautiful. It overlooks the Hudson, and the monument that marks the site of the more modern tomb is a conspicuous object from the river.

CALIFORNIA ELECTION FRAUDS

Governor-Elect Budd Says He Will Take His Office This Week.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 7.—Attorney General Hart rendered a long opinion to-day, holding that it would be a violation of the Constitution to deprive Governor-elect Budd of his seat, and that the oath of office must be administered to him. Budd declares that he will take the office this week.

The Contest Committtee of the Republican State Central Committee has arrived to have a concurrent resolution introduced in both houses of the Legislature to-morrow providing for the appointment of committees to investigate the charges of fraud in connection with the recent election. It will also provide for the postponement of the Governor's inauguration until the committees have reported.

Mrs. Livermore Will Retire.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—After filling three more engagements, Mrs. Mary Livermore is to partly retire from the lecture platform and from public life. This practically means the end of an active career of more than thirty years.

Mrs. Livermore is seventy-three years old, but it is largely on account of not having very good health that she has decided to give up nearly all of her public work. She will retain the Presidency of the Massachusetts Woman's Suffrage Association. Late in the Spring, when her literary work is finished, she will probably speak occasionally in Massachusetts and other portions of New-England, but her active work for temperance, equal suffrage, and social purity is ended.

The Archbishop Will Not Go to Rome.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Jan. 7.—A Sunday paper yesterday referred to the report that Archbishop Corrigan had been summoned to Rome.

The Very Rev. Dean Penny of St. Patrick's Church took exception to the statement and said the Archbishop had told him he was not going to Rome, as he had not been summoned.

RICH GIFTS TO COLUMBIA

The Vanderbilts, Sloanes, and Others Subscribe $1,050,000.

ALL GIVEN FOR NEW BUILDINGS

Additions to the Vanderbilt Clinic and Sloane Maternity Hospital—$500,000 Is for Two College Buildings.

Three important announcements were made at the monthly meeting yesterday of the Board of Trustees of Columbia College, in Hamilton Hall. They were the subscription of $350,000 by Cornelius, William K., Frederick W., and George W. Vanderbilt for the erection of two buildings for the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia's School of Medicine; a subscription of $200,000 from Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane for an addition to the Sloane Maternity Hospital, and an offer by two gentlemen whose names were not made public to guarantee $500,000 for the erection of two of the new buildings on Morningside Heights for Columbia College. These gifts of $1,050,000 have been offered within a month.

The following members of the Board of Trustees were present at the meeting: W. C. Schermerhorn, F. A. Schermerhorn, Cornelius Vanderbilt, John B. Pine, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, Joseph W. Harper, Edward Mitchell, W. Bayard Cutting, the Rev. Talbot Chambers, President Seth Low, George L. Reeves, Lennox Smith, William H. Draper, the Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, George G. Wheeler, and William G. Lathrop, Jr.

The first building to be erected by the Vanderbilt brothers will be an addition to the Vanderbilt Clinic, built at Sixtieth Street and Amsterdam Avenue by their father, William H. Vanderbilt. It will front on Sixtieth Street, east of the Clinic. It will be five stories high, and is to be used by several departments of the Vanderbilt Clinic and also by the pathological and bacteriological branches of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The latter departments will be accommodated in the upper stories, as the best of light is needed for the microscopal work. The building will have a frontage of 60 feet, and will be 100 feet deep. This addition will make the Vanderbilt Clinic the best in the city, if not in the country. Two hundred and eighty-five thousand patients were treated there last year, and with these increased facilities double that number can be accommodated. The additional floors will render the pathological and bacteriological departments unsurpassed by any medical institution in the country. Blasting for the foundation of the building has alreay been begun.

The second building will have a frontage of 100 feet on Fifty-ninth Street, east of the Sloane Maternity Hospital, and will be 80 feet deep. This building will be mainly occupied by the department of anatomy. The dissecting room of the college, now perhaps the finest in the country, will be considerably enlarged by this addition. The ever-increasing number of students makes the enlargement absolutely necessary. A couple of the floors of the building will be devoted to the departments of physiology, materia medica, and neurology.

These two structures will be arranged in conformity with the general style of the other college buildings, and will be completely furnished and equipped by the Vanderbilts.

It is due to the Vanderbilt family that the College of Physicians and Surgeons occupies its present high position. It was William H. Vanderbilt who gave the college the land on Fifty-ninth Street, and afterward built the main college building and the Vanderbilt Clinic. It was his daughter, now Mrs. Sloane, who erected and endowed the Sloane Maternity Hospital at Fifty-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. These three buildings compose the college, and for convenience they are unrivalled.

Standing a close second to the generous donation of the Vanderbilts was the gift from Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane of $200,000 to build an addition to the present Sloane Maternity Hospital, which occupies the northeast corner of Fifty-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. By this addition the capacity of the institution will be nearly doubled. The new building will have a frontage of over seventy feet on Amsterdam Avenue, and will conform in architecture to the present building. The hospital was founded by Mr. and Mrs. Sloane in 1887 as a lying-in home. Since that time over 4,000 women have been received as patients, and the number of beds has been increased from thirty-three to forty-five, to afford accommodation for the ever-increasing number of applicants. In addition to constructing and equipping the building, Mr. and Mrs. Sloane also provided a permanent endowment fund of $250,000 to carry on the beneficent work. But owing to increased expenses the sum has proved inadequate, and the generous donors willingly paid out additional sums each year to meet the current expenses. With the erection of the new addition the expenses will be very largely increased, but Mrs. Sloane, in making the gift, guarantees the maintenance of the institution during her life.

The hospital has been of vast service to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, for it is here that the students receive their practical training in obstetrics, each member of the senior class having two weeks' service. In no other college are similar advantages offered. Previous to the erection of the hospital the college was especially weak in this department of medicine. The hospital is governed by a Board of Managers composed of Mr. Sloane, President Low, the President of the Board of Trustees, and two members of the Faculty.

Work upon the new addition will be begun as soon as the weather permits. The plans have been in the hands of Superintendent Darling for some time. Mrs. Sloane is very anxious to have the addition ready as soon as possible, and she has assured the Board of Trustees that she would meet all the extra expenses until the new building was in running order.

The offers of the Vanderbilt brothers and that of Mr. and Mrs. Sloane were accepted by the Board of Trustees with appropriate resolutions.

Prof. James W. McLane, the Dean of the College of Physicians and Surgeons and also physician to the Vanderbilt and Sloane families, made the first announcement of the gifts to the students yesterday morning in the amphitheatre. The news was greeted with the wildest applause, and cheer after cheer shook the building. Prof. McLane is by far the most popular professor in this college, and in him the students see the guiding hand which led the Vanderbilts and Sloanes to this worthy charity.

The Trustees would not divulge the names of the persons who have promised to give $500,000 for any two of the new buildings to be erected, for Columbia College on Morningside Heights. As yet the buildings have not been selected, but as soon as this is done the names of the generous donors will be made public.

Prof. George S. Huntington of the College of Physicians and Surgeons has presented a valuable morphological collection to the college, consisting of casts and specimens which he has prepared himself.

The Trustees also acknowledged the gift from A. C. Bernheim of a book published in 1754, containing an account of the transactions of the college, then known as King's College.

A SOCIAL DEBUT IN ALBANY

Mrs. Morton and the Misses Morton Assist in Receiving at the Ball in Honor of Miss Corning.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—The most elaborate social event of many seasons in this vicinity occurred to-night in Harmanus Bleecker Hall. The occasion was the ball, which Mr. and Mrs. Erastus Corning gave for their débutante daughter, Miss Harriet Corning.

The hall was transformed into a bower of beauty with the aid of the entire collection of flowers and plants from the Corning conservatory. Fifteen hundred invitations were issued. The guests included the most prominent society people of the Capitol City, and there were a large number present from out of town. Gov. and Mrs. Morton and the Misses Edith and Lena Morton were among the more prominent guests.

Mrs. Corning and her daughter were assisted in receiving by Mrs. Levi P. Morton and the Misses Morton. Mrs. Levi P. Morton wore a handsome toilet of heavy white satin, made en traine and embroidered elaborately in silver. Diamond and emerald stars gleamed in her snowy coiffure, and a necklace of the same gems flashed around her throat.

Miss Morton, a tall, graceful blonde, was in a demi-trained gown of rose-pink moire, trimmed with chiffon of the same shade, and white ribbons. Her ornaments were of pearls.

Miss Lena Morton, who stood beside her mother, was in pale green peau de soie, with bodice and sleeves of chiffon.

LAND AND SEA WRAPPED IN FOG

SEVERAL FERRYBOATS IN COLLISION AND SOME GET LOST.

Elevated Trains Have a Slow Time Getting Down Town in the Morning—No Serious Accidents.

Forecaster Dunn has a scientific explanation for the density of the fog which yesterday laid its veil over this city, its bays, and tributary waters. It is the same old one of a sudden rise in temperature and a moist and vapor-laden wind blowing over a cold surface.

Mariners considered the result only, and cared nothing for the cause. They found their vision obscured in every direction, and masters of ferryboats and other river craft had to steer by dead reckoning, and as best they could.

Many casualties on the water resulted from the impenetrable mist. Considering the many difficulties of navigation, the wonder is that there were not more. The ferryboat Central of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey lost her way in the thickness, and for little more than an hour groped blindly about the North River, her pilot, utterly at a loss to know where he was. The boat left her Communipaw slip at 9 A. M. with a large number of passengers on board. A phantom-like tug appeared almost directly ahead soon after the vessel had glided into the stream. The engines were backed with great haste, and the helm was shifted. When the boat had ceased swinging, the pilot had lost all sense of direction. The craft wandered aimlessly around with engines slowed to bare steerage way until a brief thinning of the vapor disclosed the shore line. The boat was then headed for her Liberty Street slip, but before she reached it the fog shut in again. Instead of making the slip, the Central bumped against the Pennsylvania Railroad Dock. It was just one hour before she finally got into her slip and landed her passengers.

The double-decked Pennsylvania ferryboat Chicago and a car float of the same company were in collision. The float, which was in tow of the tug Beldevere, bumped against the side of the Chicago, indenting some of the plates and badly frightening all of the passengers. The accident took place shortly after 9 A. M. Neither vessel sustained much damage.

The ferryboat Castleton of the Staten Island Rapid-Transit Company, bound for New-York, and the ferryboat South Brooklyn of the Thirty-ninth Street Ferry, collided off Governor's Island. No damage was done beyond the breaking of a few timbers. Neither boat will be laid up.

The Cunard steamship Aurania, which arrived off the bar Sunday evening, did not reach Quarantine until 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning, having been compelled to anchor in the lower bay on account of thick weather. The fog caused her to undergo a further detention at Quarantine. She did not reach her pier until 2 P. M.

During the morning hours the fog caused considerable delay on all the elevated railroads. All of the trains were delayed, and many were so crowded that the engines could barely move them. During the early hours men were stationed along the track at intervals of two blocks to prevent accidents. All of the trains were from a quarter to half an hour behind time.

Fell or Jumped Overboard.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 7.—Frank L. Usher of Potsdam, N. Y., was a passenger on the steamship Birmingham from New-York, which arrived here last night. The last seen of Usher was on Friday evening, thirty miles north of Hatteras. He was a member of a party going to Florida to hunt. It is supposed that Usher either jumped or fell overboard and was drowned. He was a son of Luke Usher, a wealthy citizen of Potsdam. Usher had been in bad health, possibly resulting from too much cigarette smoking. His overcoat was found in a vacant room near the bow of the boat. His watch and money disappeared with him.

Making Antitoxine.

Dr. Cyrus Edson announced yesterday that the Board of Health had appointed Dr. Huddleston of the Bacteriological Department and Dr. Bensell of the Contagious Disease Bureau a committee to dispense antitoxine to physicians of the city. All physicians in need of the remedy will be supplied with it.

The Health Board has about 150 treatments of antitoxine, and is manufacturing it at the rate of 100 treatments a week.

President Wilson Well Again.

President Wilson of the Board of Health, who has been ill for several weeks at the Chelsea Flats, in West Twenty-third Street, visited his office yesterday. He said he felt quite well. Before reaching the office he said he had gone to the Consolidated Exchange, of which he is President.

TO INVESTIGATE BROOKLYN

The Law Enforcement Society Wants to Question Mr. Welles.

HE SERVED UNDER "BOSS" TWEED

Ready for Investigation, He Says—Tweed Once Complimented Him as the Only Honest City Employe He Knew.

Conspicuous among the people who want to Lexowize Brooklyn are the members of the Law Enforcement Society. Several clergymen are included in the membership, and among them the Rev. A. C. Dixon, who urges that particular attention be devoted to the Police Department and its failure to enforce the excise laws.

The ulterior object of this investigation, if it can be brought about, is to get Police Commissioner Leonard R. Welles on the witness stand. Some of the members of the Law Enforcement Society have learned that Mr. Welles was an employe of Tweed, and that after passing through the vicissitudes that followed the exposure of the corrupt ring, he turned up as a prosperous leather dealer in "the Swamp."

Current gossip in Brooklyn has it that the Rev. A. C. Dixon desires to figure as the Parkhurst of the city across the bridge, and that he has selected the Police Department as the most vulnerable point of attack.

A reporter for The New-York Times called upon Commissioner Welles yesterday, and asked him whether he feared such an investigation, so far as his personal record was concerned.

The Commissioner was disinclined to talk at first; but he finally said:

"Certainly not. I am ready for the investigation, if it is ordered, and the people selected to investigate may make it as searching as they please, so far as I am personally concerned."

"Is it true that you were an employe of the City of New-York under the administration of 'Boss' Tweed?"

"To be sure it is."

Reduced to monologue, here is the substance of Mr. Welles's conversation:

"I was an employe on Ward's Island away back in 1860, long before Tweed and the exposure that led to his downfall were thought of. I had been brought up to study prison work and the routine of prison management. My cousin is the present Warden of the Blackwell's Island Penitentiary. His father, and my uncle, was famous before him as an expert in prison management. His record speaks for itself, not only in this city and State, where he was Superintendent of Prisons, but also in Connecticut, where he had charge of the State prison at Wethersfield. My cousin and I went together to Illinois, where we were put in control of the construction of the famous prison at Joliet. I was in charge of the first gang of prisoners sent to that prison.

"In 1868, I think it was, I came back to New-York and was made Superintendent at Ward's Island. My appointment was in no way due to the influence of Tweed or to any of the men associated with him. I was selected solely because of my familiarity with the routine of prison work and my previous good record on the Island. Among the men who indorsed me were ex-Gov. Morgan and the father of ex-Mayor Seth Low of Brooklyn. Richard O'Gorman and Cyrus Loutrel were on the Board of Emigration Commissioners when I was in charge of Ward's Island."

"It is reported that Tweed once complimented you as the only honest man he had met with in his supervision of the municipal departments," the reporter suggested.

"Well, that is true, and the occasion that gave rise to that remark from Mr. Tweed was the first, the last, and the only time that I ever saw him."

"Do you object to giving your recollection of the incident?"

"Certainly not. I had been Superintendent of the Island for two years before Mr. Tweed secured control of the city departments in 1870. It was part of my duty to purchase the supplies. When Tweed took command, 'Jimmy' Irving—yes, I mean the prize fighter—had the contract for supplying the meat, Mr. Tweed sent for me one day, and I came over to his office to see him. He was very bluff and cordial, as was characteristic of the man. He came to the point at once.

"'See here,' he said. 'Irving complains that he is not making money enough.'

"My reply was that I did not see how it was in my power to help him to make any more.

"'Why it is easy enough,' said Tweed, 'fix your scales.'

"I flatly declined to do it. After a few moments' talk Tweed grasped me by the hand and edged me toward the door.

"'Why —— it,' he said—you know he was a very profane man—'you are the only honest man I have come across since I have begun to look into the management of these departments.'

"Well, the purchase of supplies was taken away from me and given to some one in Tweed's office. I do not remember whom just now. But I continued to hold my position as Superintendent until, let me see—looking at his watch—yes it was 1873."

It subsequently appeared that the watch was a present to Mr. Welles when he resigned from the department, and was engraved with expressions of goodwill from his associates there at the time. It appeared from the lettering that Mr. Welles quitted Tweed's service of his own volition on Nov. 1, 1873.

"What were your reasons for resigning?"

"I saw a chance to better myself. I came back to Brooklyn for a time, and afterward was associated with my cousin, Mr. Pillsbury, in the management of the State prison at Auburn. In 1877 I came back to Brooklyn again, for it has always been my home, and engaged in business in the Swamp. It is through my business associations there that I first met Mayor Schieren."

"Did Mayor Schieren know of your association with the Tweed management when he gave you the appointment?"

"I do not know whether he did or not. There is no reason why he should not have known it. I had not, and have not now, the remotest reason for concealing it."

"While you were in the employ of Tweed a legislative committee came down to investigate charges of fraudulent supplies. Was your name mixed up with it?"

"No, Sir, [emphatically,] it was not. I have a very vague recollection of the charges after the lapse of so many years, but they in no way concerned me. And I believe that after all the testimony was taken the parties charged were completely exonerated and the Grand Jury refused to indict."

This was about all that Mr. Welles cared to say. Mayor Schieren was out of town.

TAMMANY SOCIETY SACHEMS MEET

Col. McClellan Appoints a Committee on Nominations—Ex-Mayors Gilroy and Grant Not Present.

The Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, held its regular monthly meeting at the Wigwam, in Fourteenth Street, last night.

There were about 100 members on hand, but there was a large number of the big men among the braves who were absent. Grand Sachem Thomas F. Gilroy and Sachems William H. Clark and Hugh J. Grant, and several others who figured conspicuously at these meetings in the past, were absent last night. Richard Croker, of course, was not present. He has not been at a meeting of the society since his resignation of office.

The meeting was one of importance, because the committee which is to nominate the next Board of Sachems was named. The thirteen Sachems of the Tammany Society are the landlords of Tammany Hall, and in view of the fact that there is to be a reorganization this year of the General Committee of Tammany Hall, landlords may be important factors.

Col. George B. McClellan acted as Grand Sachem, and named the following Committee on Nominations: Lawrence Delmour, Chairman; ex-Sheriff John B. Sexton, Police Justice William H. Burke, James P. Keating, Excise Commissioner William Dalton, John F. Carroll, and Commissioner E. C. Sheehy of the Department of Charities and Correction. With two exceptions, this committee is the same as last year's Committee on Nominations. Mr. Delmour was put on as Chairman in place of James J. Martin, who did not care to serve on the committee this year, and Mr. Sheehy in place of Excise Commissioner M. C. Murphy.

So far as the factional question in Tammany Hall is concerned there is little or no significance in the selection of this Nominating Committee. Mr. Croker has friends upon it, and so have ex-Mayor Grant and ex-Mayor Gilroy. Its leaning, if it has any, will be best known when it makes its report, which it may do next month or may not, for the election does not take place until the first Monday in April. Should there be a contest in the Nominating Committee in which Mr. Croker was interested, he could doubtless control it.

Naturally there is talk of retiring this sachem or that sachem, but no discussion on the question has been had as yet.

Congressman Cockran will not be a candidate for re-election as a sachem. Neither he nor Mr. Croker qualified this year.

HIGH WATER IS DOING DAMAGE

COAL OPERATORS ALONG THE OHIO GREATLY ALARMED.

Heaviest Rainfall Ever Known at Cincinnati—Freshets in West Virginia and Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 7.—The Allegheny and Mongahela Rivers are rising rapidly. The indications are that much damage to property will be occasioned by the high water and heavy ice. The principal damage, so far, is in the upper pools of the Monongahela River, to unprotected coal boats and loaded coal floats. Both rivers are full of huge cakes of ice, and are running like torrents. A great quantity of wreckage is noticed among the ice, indicating destruction of fences and small buildings. Rivermen say that they expect thirty feet of water by to-morrow morning, with good prospects of much more. All the boats in the harbor have steam up, doing what they can to escape the rushing ice.

The docks at McKeesport, together with the ferryboat Sinclair, broke away to-day, but were captured here and tied up. The reports of twenty-five feet of water at Lock No. 4, and twenty-three feet at Morgantown, almost caused a panic among the coal operators, as this stage means heavy losses to them.

Along both river fronts in Pittsburg merchants and others whose property is exposed are preparing to remove. In some places water has already appeared in the sub-cellars and machinery pits. Railroads both East and West are experiencing much trouble from high water. On the Baltimore and Ohio Railway a huge landslide occurred this morning, near Connellsville, and through traffic is temporarily suspended.

At 9:30 P. M., the river was reported at 23.7 feet, and rising six inches per hour. The river is full of running ice.

Much Damage Around Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 7.—The heaviest rainfall since the establishment of the Weather Bureau in this city was registered at 7 o'clock this morning. For the twenty-four hours preceding, the fall was 3.47 inches. There was a steady downpour Sunday and Sunday night, sweeping the entire mass of snow into the sewers and streams. The Ohio River began to swell rapidly at 6 o'clock Sunday evening, and from that time to 9 o'clock this morning a rise of nearly 13 feet was recorded. Considerable damage has been done in the Mill Creek Valley. The race track at Lockland is under water, and the aqueduct over the canal is said to be in danger. At Ivorydale a number of outhouses were washed away. The gardeners in the valley will be heavy losers, as all of their hotbeds are flooded.

BELLAIRE, Ohio, Jan. 7.—The Ohio River at this point is 18 feet, and rising a foot an hour. The ice is running out rapidly. The river will probably reach the 1891 flood mark. People are moving to places of safety. The weather is cool and there is no rain.

Several barges were lost last night. Two bridges on the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Railroad were washed away. Trains could not be run to-day. Steamers in their moorings here were not damaged. All the snow has melted and is gone.

Serious Situation in West Virginia.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., Jan. 7.—Rain has fallen here for the past thirty-six hours steadily. All the snow is gone and the rivers are rising rapidly. The Ohio, at 8 P. M., is at twenty-four feet, and rising eight inches per hour. At Grantsville, up the Kanawha, the water is twenty-three feet and rising. Timbermen predict much damage. The sudden rise of the Little Kanawha upset the steamer Oneida and completely wrecked it. No lives were lost.

At Clinton, West Va., the New River has gone out of its banks, and the lower part of the town is submerged.

CLARKSBURG, West Va., Jan. 7.—Much destruction of property is reported along the line of the West Fork River above this place, and particularly at Weston, where the entire lower portion of the valley is reported to be flooded.

The Susquehanna Rising.

CLEARFIELD, Penn., Jan. 7.—There is a big flood in the Susquehanna River at this point. The ice, which was a foot thick, broke up at noon to-day and went out without gorging. The river is rising a foot an hour. Great damage is feared. Rain has fallen steadily since early Sunday morning.

PENROSE MAY BE SHELVED

Quay Finds Revolt Against Him in His Own Party.

MORE OF PHILADELPHIA SCANDALS

Councils Absolutely Under the Thumb of "Dave" Martin—No Member Disobeys Him.

THE OUTRAGEOUS TROLLEY ORDINANCE

Extravagance in City Lighting—Experience in Securing Water—Good Thing in the Paving Line.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—Quay has found revolt against him and his man, Penrose, in his own party, so strong that no one would be surprised if the Senator should humiliate his pet and allow another man to be nominated for Mayor at Wednesday's convention. The air is full of rumors that Penrose will consent to withdraw. This is an easy way of saying that the "combine" is frightened so badly that it is ready to kick him out.

Members of the Citizens' Committee of Ninety-five have become so thoroughly convinced that they have won a victory over Quay, even before their coats are off for the struggle, that they have been considering which of the other men named among the possibilities they could agree to support.

The Evening Telegraph, a Republican paper, which has been saying kind things of Senator Penrose, politely turned around to-night and asked him to get out of the race. This paper, discussing the Senator, and its attitude toward him, said:

"It has observed the rising tide of protest against his nomination with infinite regret, quite unable to understand why a citizen who certainly has deserved well of the people of Philadelphia should thus be swept aside upon a return tide of public disfavor that it would be monumental folly to try to ignore, and seemingly impossible to explain away, or at this critical time successfully to contend against. The situation itself is a most imperative admonition to all concerned. It is the painful misfortune of Senator Penrose to find himself in the teeth of a storm of consuming character. But this may pass harmlessly over him if he is equal to the emergency. He can silence his critics and put to flight enemies most effectually by going his way, foregoing his earnest desire to be Mayor of Philadelphia during the next term. It is his bounden duty to pursue this dignified and patriotic course of self-sacrifice, and it is the equally imperative duty of the Republican nominating convention to select a candidate who shall in every possible way meet the most exacting views of the reform element, so earnestly enlisted in the work of municipal redemption and regeneration."

Some members of the "combine" insist to-night that Mr. Penrose will still be nominated. When questioned on the subject, others were silent. The Senator's intimate friends say that he is not the man to run under fire, and they protest that he will be the candidate. Quay was informed by Martin, when the latter was in Washington last week, that the people were getting ready to fight, and if orders are not here to nominate some other man, it is believed they may come at any minute.

A Gang of Political Pirates.

If any one will take a spade and begin to dig into any one of the departments of this City Government, he will find scandals. The whole municipal structure shows traces that it is governed by such a gang of political pirates as the "combine" has been shown to be. In whichever way the investigator turns himself, he will find that there have been expenditures of cash for which the people have not received results such as good business and honesty might have secured for them.

It is true that, since John Bardsley was convicted of having stolen large sums of money outright, there has been something of a relaxation in the stealing industry on the part of those thieves who prospered in the earlier years of the "combine's" rule. If the interest on the money which has been saved to the city because it has not been stolen since Bardsley was convicted, was saved up, it would amount to a fund sufficient to provide for Mr. Bardsley for such period of his life as may be left after he takes off his striped suit.

But Mr. Bardsley's stripes have not terrified a good many who have something to say about the management of city affairs, and, besides, it is not under existing statutes a State prison offense to trade political appointments for influence among those people who have contracts either to award or to bid for. Many a man in this city is therefore at large and trading vigorously the rights, franchises, and privileges of the people for either cash or political influence.

The situation is the natural outcome of a period of years in which a gang of unscrupulous politicians which accepts the dictates of "Dave" Martin has been in control of the City Government. Martin, as the head of the "combine," invades the chambers in which Councils meet whenever the occasion seems to demand his presence. If a measure is to be passed which is in the interests of the traction company, and there has been such a degree of public sentiment against it that some of the Councilmen's backbones need stiffening a bit, Martin goes to the Council Chamber and bulldozes the members into submission.

Councilmen have an option of two things: They may either obey Martin's orders and vote for such concerns as he is interested in, taking their chances of getting any cash bonus from the corporation, or they may suffer as one who is "turned down" suffers when it comes time for re-election. Although there is no salary attached to the office of Councilman, no member, once elected, likes to give up his seat in disgrace, or in such disgrace as comes to one against whom the big boss has a grievance.

Sometimes, when men have been ambitious as members of Councils to serve on a given committee, and have approached the President of the body, asking to be placed there, the reply has been:

"Have you Martin's indorsement?"

If the unfortunate Councilman confesses that he has not, then the answer is:

"You'll have to see Martin."

If it were not for this precaution, of course, some Councilman might be put on

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a committee where he could do damage to corporations in which Martin is interested, and this would be very bad for the general discipline and effectiveness of the "combine." Nothing short of absolute obedience and united effort on the part of all faithful henchmen to grab "everything in sight that isn't nailed down" could ever put the "combine" into its position of absolute dictatorship.

The Outrageous Trolley Grab.

One of the greatest scandals, so far as the Council was concerned, was connected with the passage of an ordinance proposing to grant to the traction company the right to lay tracks and to use electric motors through eighty-eight miles of streets in the suburban districts of this city.

This was the famous or infamous "grab everything trolley bill." About fifty-six miles of this grab were on streets which were opened and dedicated, and about thirty-two miles were on streets not open and not dedicated. This was the largest mileage ever granted by any ordinance at any one time by the city.

This ordinance has sometimes been compared with the "Huckleberry" Railroad grab in the annexed district of New-York. It was essentially like it. When the scheme was first made public, the newspapers in this town and people in private conversation, speakers on public platforms—in short, everybody, except the employes of the traction company, denounced it as an outrageous piece of business. It was looked upon as the absolute surrender of the entire city to this company, which now has its tracks in nearly every street which is wide enough to admit a trolley car.

The Councilmen did not mind public opinion so long as the trolley company wanted the franchise. They voted to give it. Then the people cried out even louder than before. This was only a few days ago.

Now a complete record of all the transactions connected with the passage of this bill by Councils would probably be sufficient to disbar certain Councilmen from taking any immediate part in public transactions in the near future. Indefinite charges have been made and insinuations from time to time have been published that to some members of Councils was paid a stipulated amount to support the bill. However that may be, this thing is certain, the men who voted for it yielded to the influence and orders of two men. One of them was Mr. David Lane, who is an attorney in the employ of the traction company, from which he is said to draw $10,000 a year, and the other man was "Dave" Martin.

Mr. Lane is a reputable lawyer of conceded ability. He devotes his energies to politics and the traction company. He is sometimes called "Councilman at Large." This may be due to the fact that he is on hand at Council meetings with as great regularity as the members themselves. Or it may be due to the fact that, as a member of the "combine" from the Twentieth Ward, he has as much influence on any proposition involving any politics as any member of the Council, or even more. However that may be, Mr. Lane serves the traction company, which pays him his salary, faithfully.

When the bill granting this franchise was before the Councils, in view of the popular opinion that it was a "grab" which the people would not tolerate, "Dave" Martin thought it was necessary for him to go to Councils in person that day. He did so, and when the fight was on, standing within sight of the men who were to come up for re-election in February next, he gave explicit and positive instructions that the bill should go through, and it went.

What Public Indignation Did.

After the bill had passed there was such indignation against the Councilmen who had voted for it that newspapers printed their names in black type and called upon all decent people to blacklist them, to remember this vote, and to see to it that in the immediate future these men were allowed to remain at home, and not be returned to positions where they could barter away the unopened streets of a suburban district.

The indignation was so great that ministers preached on the subject from their pulpits. The Citizens' Municipal Association made an organized and energetic effort to bring about the defeat of the measure at the hands of the Mayor, and when the time came he vetoed it. This was only last Thursday. The Councilmen who had been boasting in the early stages that they had votes enough to pass it over the Mayor's veto had seen a great light, and in the Select Council the men who had supported it at the outset, fearing that a vote against the Mayor's veto might endanger their chances for re-election, quietly reversed their opinions, and the Mayor's veto was sustained by a practically unanimous vote.

What the Mayor thought of this ordinance may be learned from a few words of his message to the Councils. In this he said:

"The route authorized in this ordinance covers almost entirely the remaining highways in one of our most important suburban sections, and in many places is upon streets existing merely by name, and which may not be needed or opened during perhaps the next quarter of a century. It is unquestionably bad policy for any municipality to grant such vast privileges to private corporations so far in advance of the time when, for the convenience of the public, they may be actually required. I am clearly of opinion that the city should not now, so far in advance of the needs and demands of her citizens, permit the pre-emption by private corporations of this great mileage of opened and unopened highways, but, instead, should retain absolute control thereof until her future requirements warrant such action, particularly as I am informed that it is not the intention to construct a railway on many of these highways for years to come, if at all."

There is fear on the part of some citizens that another attempt after the election will be made by the Traction Company to secure the re-enactment of this ordinance, or one similar to it. Then, with a full term of office before them, members of Councils would not be so sensitive to public opinion, and it might go through. Of course, if there was a man in the Mayor's chair, such as the Traction Company would like to see there, he might be constrained not to veto the ordinance.

The entire incident of the attempt on the part of the Traction Company to grab all these streets has constituted one of the most widely commented-on scandalous proceedings which has occurred in the Councils for years.

Huge Taxes for Lighting the City.

Something has been said in The New-York Times concerning the amount which the city pays each year for its gas. Some recent comparisons with other cities in the matter of gas and electric-lighting expenses show that Philadelphia citizens are taxed to a greater extent to pay for their lighting than are the people in the other great cities of this country. The fact that Philadelphia spends about twice as much a year as Chicago for lighting, almost twice as much as New-York does, while Boston, Baltimore, and other cities spend only a fraction of that amount, came like a revelation to the people here of the extravagance of the Councils. One of the newspapers in this city commented as follows when this revelation was made:

"The fact that many members of both branches of Councils are interested in the private electric light companies which are making Philadelphia pay so dearly for her lighting, is believed to have had much to do with the steady refusal of the City Fathers to change the present system."

A few of the figures which show the expenses in Chicago, New-York, and Philadelphia, are interesting. The total cost of the public lighting of Chicago, both by gas and electricity during the past year was $842,000, and of New-York, $936,000, (these are the figures that have been published here, at any rate,) while Philadelphia paid $606,000 for electric lighting alone, and the additional sum of $420,709 was expended in lighting by gas, making the total $1,026,709. For the coming year the appropriations here are far in excess of the expenses last year. The appropriation for electric lighting is $850,000, and for gas lighting, $445,481, making a total of $1,295,481.

Scandals About the Water Supply.

Philadelphia has recently had some experiences in securing a water supply, which are not contemplated by citizens who must pay for these improvements with any great degree of comfort or satisfaction. One of the large improvements was the construction of the Roxborough reservoir. It is situated in the northwest part of the city, and is supplied from the Schuylkill River by pipes which tap the river at Shawmont.

The reservoir was finished, as it was supposed, about two years ago. It had a capacity of 148,000,000 gallons. When it had been completed, and some water was pumped in it, it was found that it would not hold water. There were big leaks in it. Small rivers trickled out through it. The people not only deplored this waste of water, which they paid for pumping, but were afraid that the reservoir might give way unless the matter was attended to. Consequently, an investigation is still on hand to find out how serious the leaks are, and what it will cost to plug them up.

The city has also recently constructed what is known as the Queen Lane reservoir. Before this was completed, or at about the time it was completed, a sub-contractor named William T. Andrews sent some charges to Director of Public Works Windrim, in which he claimed that the reservoir had not been made according to plans and specifications, but that these had been, in the first place, so altered that the contractors would save considerable money, while the reservoir was not such a structure as the city wanted.

It happened that the contractors who built this were Messrs. Filbert, Porter & Co., who do the greater part of the work of this nature which the city undertakes. They promptly brought action against Mr. Andrews for criminal libel, and this led to an investigation by some experts appointed by the Mayor to ascertain just what were the facts in the case. The Citizens' Municipal Association also took a hand at investigating, and the result has been some long and detailed reports, going into the construction, both as to plans and materials, and the cost of the reservoir as originally proposed, and as finally turned over by the contractors.

This matter is not yet settled. The Director of Public Works has not taken any final action, and it is likely that the whole thing will receive still further ventilation. One thing was developed, and is agreed to by all the experts who conducted the examination, namely, that the plans and specifications were altered between the time of beginning work and finishing it. Just why they were altered, or when, is not so clear. The contractors claim that they have given the city as good a job as is possible under the existing plans.

The Queen Lane Reservoir.

Two reports were submitted by the committee of three appointed by Mayor Stuart: a minority and a majority report. Both of these reports criticise to some extent the reservoir as it stands to-day. The majority report gave this somewhat qualified indorsement of the improvement:

"The reservoir as proportioned is strong enough to hold the designated quantity of water, provided its construction has been done in a proper manner, as we believe it to have been done from our investigation. Notwithstanding this fact, and the further fact that it has been proportioned and constructed in accordance with rules frequently adopted in successful practice, and that its construction has been substantially improved under the changes authorized by the Director of Public Works, we are of the opinion that, in view of the micaceous material used in the formation of the embankment, and particularly in view of its location, overhanging a populous district, extraordinary precautions should be adopted to insure its strength and stability so as to effectually secure entire immunity from possible failures."

This was signed by two of the three experts. The third went further in his criticisms. He was Mr. J. J. De Kinder, an engineer of high standing, and he said:

"In conclusion, I feel it my duty to add that, taking into consideration the great depth of water intended to be carried in this reservoir, the unusual steep slope of some parts of the embankments, the unreliable material used in the construction of the embankments, by reason of the requirements of the specifications, since it was specified that the best material found on the site only should be used, and this is, from the nature of the formation of the soil, inferior to that required by the best practice, and especially with a view to the location, means should be taken to make the reservoir absolutely safe, in order to anticipate any trouble which might arise from the peculiar condition named above."

The Citizens' Municipal Association published the report of its engineer, with his conclusions, in which he said:

"I do not believe, in view of the location and materials of which they are chiefly composed, that the embankments are well designed to inclose the weight of 1,600,000 tons of water which they should contain if the reservoir be filled to its intended capacity, and that its utility and the height of the water available in the districts to be supplied will therefore be reduced, thus adding to the cost per gallon for storage and diminishing the area of the city intended to be supplied from this level. To remedy these defects will require extensive additions to be made to the present structure before it can safely be filled to its full capacity."

A Good Thing in the Paving Line.

In the department of paving, there has also been a scandal, growing out of the monopoly which the Vulcanite Company has. This company is the one in which Mr. Porter, the member of the "combine" who ranks with Martin and Durham in power, has such large interests. For some years his company had a monopoly of furnishing the paving with asphalt, because the specifications under which contracts were let called for a particular kind of asphalt, and his firm was the only one which could secure this brand from the Barber Company, which adopted the practice of selling to but one agent in this city. This, of course, was a good thing for Mr. Porter and his firm. The amount of contracts which he thus monopolized was something enormous.

After enduring this monopoly as long as it could, the Citizens' Municipal Association woke up, and, after a fight lasting several months, in the course of which it demonstrated that other asphalts were just as good for what was wanted of it, it succeeded in removing that clause from the specifications in contracts which called for that particular kind of asphalt in which Mr. Porter's company dealt. But it was a good thing for Mr. Porter while it lasted, and Mr. Porter is one of the triumvirate.

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MISS SIBYL SANDERSON IN TOWN

The Prima Donna Worn Out by Her Sea Voyage from France—To be Heard Soon in the Opera of "Manon."

Sibyl Sanderson, the prima donna who is to sing in French in the title rôle of Jules Massenet's opera, "Manon," under the management of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, at the Metropolitan Opera House on Jan. 16, arrived yesterday on the steamship La Champagne.

At the St. James Hotel last evening Miss Sanderson said that she was such a sufferer from mal de mer from the time the vessel left Havre until it reached Quarantine that she had not sufficiently rallied from her martyrdom to talk fully of her plans or her repertory.

She, however, evinced her patriotism most decidedly, and spoke proudly and enthusiastically of being an American. The place of honor in her sitting room was given to a huge bouquet of roses sent with a hearty letter of greeting and welcome by her sister prima donna, Emma Eames.

Miss Sanderson left America nearly ten years ago, and perfected her vocalization under Mme. Marchesi, of whom she speaks warmly. As Ada Palmer, Miss Sanderson made her début at The Hague in the exposition year, but afterward sang in her own name. She has filled brilliant engagements at Paris, London, Brussels, and St. Petersburg, and in the Summer season has been heard at Aix-les-Bains, Vichy, and Royan.

"I am sometimes," the prima donna said a little dolefully, "a bit nervous before a new audience, and although I shall regard that at the Opera House where I appear in 'Manon' as of my people I may have quite a stage fright. I do so hope that the newspapers will not speak flatteringly of me so as to lead the audience to expect more than I can accomplish. I would like to be judged by what I do at my first appearance in my native country, and I ask frank criticism.

"I hope that I may please. You know that I act as much as I sing a part. I try not only to sing, but to be my rôle. Perhaps this may be appreciated. I know nothing yet, except that I begin rehearsing 'Manon' as soon as possible. I understand that I have but ten nights here, so that I do not know how much of my repertory will be called for.

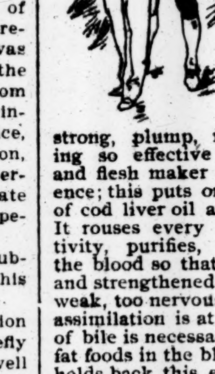
"It is possible that I appear here in some of these operas: Saint-Saëns's 'Phryné,' Massenet's 'Thaïs,' 'Romeo and Juliet,' and 'Faust' in French and 'Rigoletto,' 'Huguenots,' and 'Mignon' in Italian, but I am so invalided by my voyage that I have seen no one who is to make arrangements for my American début."

Miss Sanderson's voice is a lyric soprano. When her father, Judge Sanderson of California, died, she, two sisters, and Mrs. Sanderson went to Paris. The prima donna won not only European audiences, but the special interest of the composers Saint-Saëns and Massenet. Massenet composed "Esclarmonde," which was presented 100 times in Paris, for Miss Sanderson.

A correspondent of The New-York Times, desiring to summarize Miss Sanderson's gracious personality, appropriated the Italian designation, canta bella. She is a brunette, with a complexion that will fit the "make-up" for the rôle of Filina in "Mignon," and is vivacious and sympathetic. She is a little shocked to learn that there is just a suspicion of Parisian accent in her English, and will not be convinced that it is by no means disagreeable.

Buffalo's New Mayor Takes His Seat.

BUFFALO, Jan. 7.—Edgar B. Jewett took office as Mayor of Buffalo at noon to-day, and this afternoon sent his first annual message to the Common Council. The message is reformatory and non-partisan in tone. It advocates low taxation, the abolition of grade crossings, and more schoolhouses and public docks. It states the city's population to be 325,000, and the net bonded debt $11,535,502, and the valuation of assessable property $230,126,405.

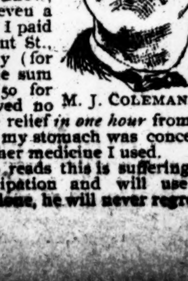


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M. J. COLEMAN of 33 *Sargent St., Roxbury, Mass.*, writes: "After suffering from dyspepsia and constipation with untold agony for at least 18 months, I am more than pleased to say that after using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Pleasant Pellets' for one month, I was entirely cured, and from that day to this I do not know, thank God, what even a slight headache is. I paid a doctor on Tremont St., Boston, in one day (for his advice only,) the sum of $10.00 with $3.50 for medicine, and derived no benefit. I got more relief *in one hour* from your medicines, as far as my stomach was concerned, than from all the other medicine I used.



M. J. COLEMAN, Esq.

If any person who reads this is suffering from dyspepsia or constipation and will use your medicine as I have done, he will never regret it."

CURRENCY CAUCUS HELD

Continued from Page 1.

the substitute which has been printed in The Record, and which will be offered at the proper time by the Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, and that the Committee on Rules be requested to report an order to-morrow, immediately after the reading of the Journal, which shall provide for its consideration for one more day for general debate, and thereafter under the five-minute rule, and a final vote thereon at the earliest time practicable during this week.

Springer for the Bill.

Mr. Springer, in supporting the resolution, said that the Carlisle bill took the Government out of the banking business. If passed, the Government would not be responsible for the current nor final redemption of national bank notes. There could be no monopoly under the bill, for banking would be free, and all banks that complied with its provisions could take out currency. The banks themselves could neither expand nor contract the currency. If there was $100,000,000 of bank notes in the vaults of the banks, not one dollar could get into circulation unless some men having business to transact should borrow it and thus put it into circulation.

The Carlisle bill avoided the extremes which were represented in the country and in the House. It was opposed by "Wall Street" and the national banks on the one hand, and on the other by the Populists and those who believed that the coinage of free silver at 16 to 1 was the only savior for the financial ills. It was a conservative measure, such as the Democratic Party could adopt and would receive the support of Democrats in every part of the country.

It had been recommended to Congress by a Democratic Administration. A Democratic President had indorsed it in his message to Congress. It had been prepared after careful study and investigation by the Democratic Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Carlisle, a gentleman whose abilities were not excelled by any man in the United States, who presided over the House for six years, who adorned a seat in the Senate of the United States, and whose administration of the Treasury Department had been as able as that of any of his predecessors.

Mr Carlisle, Mr. Springer went on to say, was of the opinion that the bill, if passed, would bring the needed relief to the Treasury, and while it was not all that he and the Democratic members of the Banking and Currency Committee desired to accomplish, it was all in their opinion that possibly could be secured at this time.

In concluding his remarks, Mr. Springer said:

We do not claim that we are bringing about a financial millennium, that we are curing all the ills of our financial system, but we do claim that if this bill is passed it will better all of our conditions and furnish the people of the United States a sound, sufficient, and flexible currency; will meet all the wants of trade and commerce, and give stability at home and confidence throughout the world to our financial system.

I appeal to Democrats to stand by this measure and pass it through this House, believing as I do that it is the very best that can be had under the circumstances.

Questions and Answers.

Mr. Richardson of Michigan asked what would become of the greenbacks deposited as a guarantee fund—would they be canceled? He further asked if the circulating notes of a failed bank could be paid out of its deposits.

Mr. Springer replied that the 30 per cent. of greenbacks which would be deposited as a guarantee fund would be held as a part of the security of the circulating notes, and, if the bank failed, would be used to redeem the notes of the bank as far as they would go, and the remainder would be paid out of the assets of the bank and the safety fund of 5 per cent.

The circulating notes were a first lien upon all the assets of the bank, including the deposits. This principle prevailed in every banking system that had ever been established.

Mr. McMillan of Tennessee asked to what extent greenbacks could be canceled under the bill.

Mr. Springer said that they could be canceled only to the extent of any surplus revenue that might be in the Treasury, and even such cancellation would be limited to the amount of the net increase of the circulating notes taken out under it.

Mr. Cox of Tennessee, a member of the Banking and Currency Committee, and a stanch supporter of the bill, spoke earnestly in its behalf. It was the best, he said, that it was possible to formulate at this time. The Secretary of the Treasury was making an appeal for help, and that appeal ought to be responded to affirmatively.

Bland Has His Say.

Mr. Bland of Missouri immediately took the floor and opposed the Crisp resolution. He characterized the Carlisle bill as a repudiation of the time-honored principles of the Democratic Party from the days of Jefferson, Benton, and others of the great leaders, down to the present time. He stated with great emphasis that he would never support any measure which extended the power of the national banks. In reply to a question, he said he was willing to go back to the Democratic doctrine of coining both metals and abolishing the 10 per cent. tax on State banks.

Mr. Bland said, in conclusion, that he was unwilling to accept the dictation of the Secretary of the Treasury in this matter.

Mr. Coombs of New-York opposed the Carlisle bill, and pointed out what he regarded as its imperfections, and, after explaining briefly the purpose of the bill introduced by him several days ago, advocated its adoption.

Mr. Pendleton of West Virginia gave notice that he would resist any further extension of time on the present several speakers. He referred to the fact that at the beginning of the caucus it had been agreed that speeches should be limited to five minutes, and that this agreement had been violated so repeatedly that many members present would not have an opportunity of speaking until a late hour this afternoon.

Mr. Bailey of Texas opposed the measure.

Mr. Swanson of Virginia advocated the bill. The time for quibbling over matters of detail had gone by, he said. The demands of the time should be met by the prompt adoption of the measure.

Mr. Coffeen of Wyoming with equal vigor opposed the bill, from the standpoint of the silverites of Wyoming.

Mr. McRae of Arkansas opposed the bill and advocated the repeal of the State bank tax.

Mr. Washington of Tennessee spoke in favor of the State bank system and advocated the pasage of the bill.

Weak Support for Springer.

Mr. Sperry of Connecticut advocated the bill introduced by him last week, which provides for the funding of the legal tenders and the issuance of a low-interest-bearing bond. He moved that the pending resolution be so amended as to read that it was the sense of the caucus that the bill introduced by him should be passed by the House.

Mr. Terry of Arkansas offered an amendment authorizing each State Treasurer to buy silver bullion sufficient in amount to coin a dollar for every inhabitant of the State; to present it to the United States Treasurer, the latter to coin it into silver dollars, and in turn present it to the State Treasurer.

After speeches by Messrs. Hall of Missouri and Brickner of Wisconsin Mr. Coffeen of Wyoming offered a resolution extending the time for general debate by three days.

Speaker Crisp made a point of order against it, and the point was sustained. Mr. Crisp then demanded the previous question on the resolution introduced by him and the amendments. The previous question was ordered. The Terry amendment was first considered. It was defeated by a vote of 64 nays to 54 yeas.

The Sperry amendment was then rejected by an overwhelming majority, there being but thirteen votes in its favor. These were cast by Messrs. Wells and Brickner of Wisconsin, Sperry and Deforrest of Connecticut, McAleer of Pennsylvania, Harter and Pierson of Ohio, Fielder of New-Jersey, and Lockwood, Coombs, Hendrix, Tracey, and Straus of New-York.

The second proposition was as to the limitation of debate by the Committee on Rules. The first proposition was carried by a vote of 81 yeas to 59 nays, and the second propostion without material objection. The New-York members who voted for the first proposition were Messrs. Lockwood, Warner, and Straus. Four others, Messrs. Cockran, Covert, Hendrix, and Ryan, voted in the negative.



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PLAN OF REPUBLICAN SENATORS.

Practically Decided that They Will Give the Democrats No Help.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Republicans of the Senate unofficially have served notice on the Democratic majority of that body that, if it desires to pass a financial measure, it must do so without any assistance from them. There was a meeting this morning of the Republican steering committee of the Senate, which was called for the express purpose of deciding upon a plan of action. Three of the members of the committee—Messrs. Washburn, Cullom, and Dolph—were absent, and the others concluded that it would be the part of wisdom to let matters continue their present course. One member of the committee said to a correspondent of The New-York Times that the committee considered it advisable to let the Democrats develop their plan of action without any interference by the Republicans. It also was decided that the sentiment of the party was against permitting any changes in the tariff law in the present session.

The only inference to be drawn from the decision is that the Republicans do not believe that the Democrats of the Senate will be able to agree on any plan of financial reform, and that it will be politic to let them proceed in their own way on the assumption that there will be enough differences of opinion to embarrass the Democratic leaders. Several Republican Senators who were questioned by a correspondent of The New-York Times said that the Republicans would find it more profitable to be spectators than actors. Senator Aldrich, who was in a sarcastic mood, said it was probable that, if the Democrats should represent to the Senate that the Treasury could not get along without more revenue, and should offer a plan to increase the tax on beer, the Republicans would not offer any serious objections to the passage of such a measure. It also was probable, he added, that if the majority should ask the Senate to pass a bill giving the Secretary of the Treasury unlimited authority to issue bonds the Republicans would not obstruct such a bill. Mr. Aldrich knows that there is small likelihood of such a request being made by the majority.

The Republicans realize thoroughly the absolute need of a reform in the currency, but they do not propose to lend any aid to the Democrats in the present emergency. It is the opinion of their leaders that, should the Democrats fail to pass a financial bill, the President would call an extra session, and the Republicans would be able to claim all the credit for relieving the Treasury of its present danger.

The Democratic Senators who are commonly regarded as the "manipulators" of the majority have been very reticent thus far about the proposed currency bill. Mr. Brice to-day said, in response to an inquiry concerning his position, that he believed the present difficulty with the Treasury was due more to the Treasury budget than to the currency system. It was but natural, he said, that the demands upon the Treasury gold should be large when the balance of trade was against this country, and it might be necessary to adopt some plan of increasing the revenues. Regarding the proposition to give the Secretary of the Treasury more power in the matter of bond issues, Mr. Brice expressed the opinion that the present authority conferred upon the Secretary under the Resumption act was sufficient to enable him to drive a good bargain when he might desire to secure money, while a new law calling for low-rate bonds might operate to his disadvantage at a critical time. When asked what he thought of the chances of a bill such as that now under consideration by the House or the one recently submitted by Mr. Sperry of Connecticut, Mr. Brice said he had little doubt that if the majority of the Senate should decide to favor such a bill, with such modifications as might be necessary, it would pass the Senate in the present session.

The rules of the Senate, Mr. Brice admitted, were regarded as an obstacle to speedy action, but he declared that they had never yet stood in the way of necessary legislation, and he did not believe that they would do so in the case of a currency bill. Mr. Brice dismissed as unimportant any suggestions of filibustering by the silver men. Other Democratic Senators whose opinions were sought on the subject were inclined to believe that a determined effort would be made to pass a currency bill, although none of them was prepared to say just what sort of a bill he should favor.

That the Democrats are awakening to the necessity of affirmative action on a currency bill is becoming more and more manifest. Some of the men who, only a fortnight ago, were inclined to regard the proposition with indifference, now realize that if they should permit the session to come to an end without demonstrating their willingness to aid the Treasury, the Democratic Party in 1896 would be left without any claims to public approval. Some of them point out the obstacles in the way of such a bill and express the belief that the Republicans would be able to prevent the passage of such a bill.

The presence of Senator Hill at the White House last Friday night has given rise to the curious statement that Mr. Hill is to take charge of the Currency bill when it shall reach the Senate, and work hand in hand with the Administration for its passage. Those who are responsible for this statement invite criticism of their knowledge of the situation in the Senate, and the way business is conducted in that body. Should it be conceded that Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Hill have made an alliance—and the latter gentleman is emphatic in refusal to discuss the question—it is difficult to see how the New-York Senator could lead the prospective attempt in the Senate to pass a financial bill. He is not a member of the Committee on Finance, and the records of the Senate do not furnish any instances of men who are not connected with that committee having the leadership as to any measure of this kind. Mr. Hill probably has wondered over the statement as much as anybody who has read it.

In opposing the tariff bill Mr. Hill made many enemies on the Democratic side of the chamber, and although these gentlemen regard him as very courageous and utterly indifferent to criticism, they resent his attitude toward them, and probably would be glad of an opportunity to make him uncomfortable. Mr. Hill thoroughly realizes this. He is in favor of the passage of a sound financial measure, and undoubtedly will do all in his power to help such a bill through the Senate, but the part he will play will be subordinate to that of the Chairman of the Finance Committee, as it necessarily must be. Mr. Hill is an adept in parliamentary practice, so that he might exert a great influence while apparently playing a quiet part. Any one who is at all acquainted with the situation in the Senate knows that if the majority shall determine to press a currency-reform bill, the traditions of the body will have to be followed, and the Finance Committee, of which Mr. Voorhees is Chairman, will have full control of the measure.

It has been difficult to-day to get any expression of opinion from the silver Senators regarding the proposed compromise which provides for the coinage of the silver bullion. The silver Senators are shrewd, and they will be guided entirely by their desire to advance the interest of silver. It has been pointed out to them that by the retirement of legal tenders and the use of silver certificates in connection with national bank notes, and the possible coinage of the bullion now in the Treasury, the outlook for silver would be improved greatly, and those who would be willing to make a compromise on this basis hope they will take this view of the situation. Until some substantial offers shall be advanced the silver men will not do much talking.

Brief Session of the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The proceedings in the House to-day were of brief duration. After the House had referred to the Judiciary Committee a petition of S. J. Ritchie of Ohio, preferring additional charges against Judge Ricks of the United States Circuit Court, which was presented by Mr. Johnson, (Dem., Ohio,) and a resolution had been agreed to directing an investigation of the charges, Mr. Henderson, (Rep., Ill.,) announced to the House the death of his colleague, Mr. Post. The usual resolutions were adopted, and the House, at 12:15 P. M., adjourned until to-morrow. The Senate took similar action later in the day.

SAVING THE NATION'S MONEY

Appropriations for the District of Columbia Docked—Necessary to Cut Many Estimates.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Appropriations Committee of the House has maintained its policy of retrenchment in its make-up of the bill for the District of Columbia. The estimates called for $6,983,014.97. The committee has reported a bill for $5,189,187.97, or $1,791,827 less than was asked for.

The retrenchment has been secured by declining to appropriate for street and sewer extension, improvements that are desirable, and that would have been allowed if the condition of the revenues had permitted. Reductions are also made upon the estimated cost of street lighting, Fire and Police Departments, charities, and public schools.

While there was disappointment among those Washingtonians who are disposed to regard the function of the Congress as largely one to provide appropriations for the District, the tone of the criticism applied to the Appropriations Committee is not so severe as might have been looked for. With a statement from the Treasury showing the expenditures to have been $72,000,000 in excess of the revenues for the year, the Appropriations Committee is constrained to cut every estimate submitted to it, and to require every part of the Government to get along for the current year with the smallest possible expenditures.

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS URGED TO UNITE

Already Much Valuable Time Gone and No Financial Legislation.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

If there are any Democrats at Washington that have the welfare of the party at heart it is high time that they should be exerting their individual and united influence and efforts to have Congress do something regarding the currency before the 4th of March. The next few weeks will tell whether the charge so often made by the Republican press that the Democrats are incompetent to govern, that as a party they are destructive and not constructive, is true or not. It would seem that the terrible whipping the people administered to the Democratic Party last Fall for the dilatoriness and unfaithfulness of its representatives in Congress would have made such an impression upon the minds of the Democrats at Washington that their actions in the future would not be open to similar criticism. But here over a month of the short term has passed, and practically nothing has been accomplished.

In a letter to The New-York Times printed in the issue of April 6, 1894, I predicted Democratic defeat throughout the country if the Tariff bill wasn't passed at once. I said then that the people were tired of the fooling that was going on at Washington, and that they demanded prompt action, and that if this was not forthcoming the party that was responsible for the delay would have to suffer and suffer badly. How badly we suffered let one of the newly-issued political almanacs tell.

I now predict that if the Democratic Party in Congress—and that party is in control of both houses, and the people hold it responsible for the legislation—does not very soon pass a currency bill, and an honest one, the people will rise in 1896, as they did in 1894, and sweep the Democratic Party out of power completely, and keep it there. What is the matter with our representatives at the Capital that they cannot see this, or, seeing it, that they do not act? Do not Mr. Cleveland, and Mr. Carlisle, and Mr. Hill, and Mr. Morgan, and Mr. Mills, Mr. Vilas, Mr. Harris, Mr. Vest, Mr. Gray, Mr. Crisp, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Springer realize the situation? If they do, why in heaven's name don't they, as loyal Democrats, put aside all personal and private bickerings and jealousies, and for once unite to save the party and to make it worthy of saving by enacting wise and needed laws touching the currency and the tariff. These dozen men have it in their power to do this and much more. Will they prove true or false to their party at this important crisis?

A JEFFERSON DEMOCRAT.

New-York, Jan. 5, 1895.

"Henry IV." at the Union League.

Prof. Locke Richardson recited the first part of Shakespeare's "King Henry IV." in the meeting room of the Union League Club last night.

The entertainment was arranged by the Library and Publication Committee. The members of the club were accompanied by their wives and daughters.

Refreshments were served in the dining room at the conclusion of the recitation.

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CARNEGIE HALL.

A Large and Very Enthusiastic Audience

In New-York's Most Magnificent Lecture Temple.

Remarkable Lecture and Wonderful Dissolving Views.

Free Admission Granted to Everybody.

And They Never Will Forget What They Heard.

Powerful and strong was every word of that grand lecture, and every syllable went straight to the heart and intelligence of a deeply-interested audience. It was another one of those able and splendid lectures on the nervous system, given by Dr. Greene of 35 West Fourteenth Street, New-York City, the well-known and successful specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases. This time the doctor's course of free illustrated lectures was given in Carnegie Music Hall, Seventh Avenue, corner of Fifty-seventh Street, and a great audience was present at the opening lecture of the course, last night.

The doctor's knowledge of the nervous system and his keen discernment into all forms of chronic and nervous complaints, combined with his peculiar and unparalleled power to cure disease, have never been equaled. His whole soul is in his work, and this is another reason for his great success.

No grander conception ever issued from the brain of man than when Dr. Greene conceived the idea of adopting the harmless vegetable remedies of nature's wonderful laboratory for the cure of the sick and suffering. So remarkable has been his success and so extraordinary the cures he has made and is constantly performing with these remedies, that there is no part of the United States to which his medicines are not sent, and where his wonderful ability to cure disease is not proved by the countless numbers of happy hearts and homes, resulting from the use of his medicines.

The people have learned to have the utmost confidence in Dr. Greene. They know that when they go to him for treatment they will be cured, and that his method of treatment is the

Surest and Quickest

means by which they can get well. Another reason that the doctor has had such a marvelous success is the fact that he has made a lifelong specialty of treating nervous and chronic diseases. The man who gives his life to one object is the man who always excels in that department. The great men of the world are the ones who have devoted every energy of their lives to one purpose, and who were determined to rise to the very highest pinnacle of their calling. And they succeed because they possess a power that other men in that vocation do not.

What confidence we repose and how completely we trust in a man who has, by his skill and indomitable perseverance, risen to a height which other of his fellow-workers have not attained! This is just what Dr. Greene has done. During his entire life he has kept up a constant and persistent study of the various nervous and chronic diseases, and so deep and thorough have been his researches into the cause and nature of these complaints that he is at the present day the most successful physician in their treatment and cure. He is constantly importing the most wonderful strengthening and powerfully curative herbs from all parts of the world, and his vast experience, with his skill and knowledge in applying medicines to disease have made him the most successful physician in curing nervous and chronic complaints in the world.

His remedies cure where all others fail. The most severe and fatal diseases are constantly being cured by the wonderful remedies which he employs. Among the diseases he is so successful in curing are those affecting the nerves, blood, stomach, liver, kidneys, bowels, and lungs. The worst cases of paralysis and other nervous disorders have been cured by his invigorating and vitalizing remedies.

The doctor's system of free consultation has made him

Sought by All Classes,

and has enabled thousands to reap the benefits of his valuable advice who could not afford to pay the large consultation fees charged by other eminent physicians. He charges nothing for consultation and advice and only a moderate price for his wonderful medicines. He believes in placing his remedies within the reach of all.

No matter what your complaint is, or how you feel, consult this great specialist at once, either personally or by letter, and he will tell you just what ails you and how to get well. You can then take his medicines or not, as you choose. His office is at 35 West Fourteenth Street, New-York City.

Dr. Greene will continue his grand free course of lectures, magnificently illustrated by dissolving views, in Carnegie Music Hall, Seventh Avenue, corner of Fifty-seventh Street, giving to-night, at 8 o'clock, his remarkably interesting lecture, Physical and Mental Culture, grandly illustrating the beauties and wonders of the ancient world. Admission is free to all parts of the hall.

On Wednesday evening, Jan. 9, at 8 o'clock, the doctor will deliver his great free private lecture to men only, The Philosophy of Manhood, completely and accurately illustrated by dissolving views. Admission is entirely free, and no man should miss this important lecture.

Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the doctor will give a free private lecture to ladies only, profusely and perfectly illustrated by dissolving views. There is no charge for admission, and a great audience of ladies is sure to attend.

A SPLENDID OFFER.

Thousands of People Are Much Interested in This Generous Offer.

There are countless numbers of people all over this great land who are sick and suffering, but cannot afford to consult a physician. Many have treated with their local doctor, and, failing to get cured, have given up in despair. They cannot afford the time or expense to make a journey to our large cities, where the greatest physicians are to be found, nor can they afford the fees charged by such physicians. And yet they long for health and strength once more.

Here is the way to get it. Dr. Greene has established a system of letter correspondence by which persons can consult him without leaving their homes, and entirely free of charge. All they have to do is to write him about their case, telling him just how they feel, and he will answer their letters, explaining their cases thoroughly and telling exactly what to do to be cured. And all this costs nothing.

Everybody who is not in perfect health should write the doctor at once at his office, 35 West Fourteenth Street, New-York City, and through his treatment be made well and strong. Thousands are constantly being cured through this method.

HIS GREAT DISCOVERY.

Everybody Needs It and Everybody Should Have It.

One of the greatest works of Dr. Greene's life has been the discovery of that celebrated medicine, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. It has justly earned the title of the most wonderful remedy in the world. It cures more cases of disease than any other medicine ever known. It is recommended and used by physicians everywhere, and is purely vegetable and harmless.

Thousands of suffering people have been made strong and well by its use. Thousands of homes filled with sickness have been made bright and joyous by this grand remedy. If all persons who are sick, or who for some reason do not feel just right, will take Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, they will never regret it, for they will regain health and strength.

Ladies especially like it because it gives a splendid complexion, making the cheeks glow and the eyes sparkle with health. No remedy was ever so successful in causing people to gain flesh. By strengthening the digestive functions, promoting assimilation, and enriching of the blood, it causes the person to gradually increase in weight until the thin and slender parts assume a rounded and beautiful contour. It cures nervousness, sleeplessness, indigestion, kidney and liver complaints, constipation, and all weaknes and debility.

Not a Very Desirable Post.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Post Office Department to-day was notified of the murder of Postmaster Frank M. Doll, wife, and son at Alma, Arizona, by robbers, who broke into the Post Office. Considerable trouble has been experienced by the Post Office authorities in this section of the country. Inspectors are constantly reporting crimes committed in various offices.

A RACE FOR AMERICA'S CUP

The Royal Yacht Squadron Indorses the Deed of Gift.

VIEWS OF AMERICAN YACHTSMEN

James D. Smith Notified by Cable and Anticipates a Hard Race—George Gould May Build a Defender.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Royal Yacht Squadron met at the Boodles Club at noon to-day. The Commodore, the Prince of Wales, presided, and the Vice Commodore, the Marquis of Ormonde, acted as Vice Chairman. About forty members of the squadron were present. After the meeting had been called to order Lord Dunraven addressed the members at considerable length in advocacy of acceptance of the custody of the America's Cup, in the event of its being won by a British yacht, under the terms of the deed of gift of 1887.

At the conclusion of Lord Dunraven's speech the Marquis of Ormonde proposed the acceptance of the New-York Yacht Club's stipulation that the cup be accepted under the deed of gift of 1887. This proposal was seconded by the Earl of Caledon. After the proposal had been carried the following cablegram was sent to ex-Commodore James D. Smith, Chairman of the Cup Committee, in New-York:

> Having regard to the construction placed upon the deed of gift of 1887 by the New-York Yacht Club, the Royal Yacht Squadron is willing to give a receipt on the terms contained in the deed of gift.
> GRANT, Cowes.

The proposal of the Marquis of Ormonde received the unanimous approval of the meeting.

It was then decided to appoint a special committee, to be called the America's Cup Committee, and the following-named gentlemen were named thereon: The Prince of Wales, the Marquis of Ormonde, Sir Charles Hall, Sir Allen Young, and Justice Sir Gainsford Bruce.

Later another cablegram was sent to ex-Commodore Smith, as follows:

> We cable you to-day the result of a special meeting of the Royal Yacht Squadron and conclude that the challenge is definitely settled. GRANT.

The members attending the meeting included Lord Lonsdale, Lord Suffield, Admiral Montague, Sir Henry Edwards, Capt. Halford, and Messrs. Montague J. Guest, John Wardlaw, W. R. Coopson, I. T. Clark, L. H. Montgomery, William James, and R. A. T. Brewster.

Lord Dunraven was seen after the meeting by a representative of the United Press, to whom he said: "I leave for Cowes to-day and shall remain there a few days, going from there to Ireland, where I shall stay a month. I am greatly pleased at the prospect that the challenge will be arranged satisfactorily. I cannot discuss my plans for building a yacht until everything is definitely settled.

YACHTSMEN ARE PLEASED.

Think There May Be Three New Defenders Built.

Richard Grant's cablegrams announcing that the Royal Yacht Squadron had agreed to indorse the deed of gift were delivered at the New-York Yacht Clubhouse yesterday afternoon and sent to James S. Smith's office at once. Commodore Smith was highly elated at the news. He said: "I thought all along that there would be a race, and never for a moment changed my opinion. We conceded everything that we possibly could under the terms of the deed of 1887.

"We showed them plainly that we were more than anxious for a race. They could not consistently have refused to race. The deed of gift is not ignored, and the America's Cup, the greatest yachting trophy, or, in fact, the greatest trophy in the world, has not been belittled. I have maintained, and so have my colleagues, that if the cup was won it must be receipted for and held in accordance with the terms of the deed. I say if, and I particularly wish to emphasize that if. I don't think they will win it, but they will give us a tussle. If, however, they do regain it at the ninth attempt, we shall have to win it back again; that is all.

"No syndicate, to my knowledge, has been formed. There are several boats that will take a lot of beating. One is the Vigilant, which, I understand, will be brought over from England in time for the first trial races. She successfully defended the cup two years ago, and, if no faster boat is built, and new boats are uncertain quantities, she may be used again. There is talk of two new ones. The other craft that will try for the honor of defending the trophy are the Navahoe, Jubilee, and Colona. This, however, is premature. There will be some hustling now to overhaul and get these boats ready for the fray.

"I have called a meeting of the America's Cup Committee for 10 o'clock to-morrow. I am glad there will be a race, and I hope the best boat will win."

"I am very much pleased indeed with the turn affairs have taken," Mr. Canfield, the Secretary of the America's Cup Committee, said. "I have felt all along there would be a race, and I am glad that all these doubts and minor anxieties have been cleared away. There has always been a certain amount of fear as to our ability to successfully defend the cup, and that fear is a healthy sign, for when the year comes in which we feel too confident, that year, I fear, will be the one which will bring us our defeat."

H. Maitland Kersey received the following cablegram from Lord Dunraven yesterday:

> In view of New-York's construction of deed, squadron agrees to give receipt specified in deed.
> DUNRAVEN.

"I'm glad its over," said Mr. Kersey to a reporter for The New-York Times. "The news of the squadron's acceptance of the committee's terms reached me the first thing this morning. I presume the first race will take place about Sept. 7. The craft chosen by the squadron will have been here some little time then, I think."

"Who are the members of the syndicate to build the Valkyrie?"

"Well, in addition to Lord Dunraven, there are Lords Wolverton and Lonsdale and Harry L. B. McCalmont, a nephew of Earl Cairns and owner of Isinglass, the Derby winner of 1893. The latter owns the Giralda and a new twin-screw steam yacht which the Fairfield Company built last year.

"In the event of the Valkyrie, which is to be built by Watson, not coming up to expectations, the new cutter building by Inglis at Fairlie might be chosen to come over. She is owned by A. B. Walker, who raced the Thelma last year. He is a son of the great brewer and a brother of Sir Peter Walker, another celebrated yachtsman of England. She is, I believe, a ninety-foot cutter. She was started early in the Fall with the intention of being sent to the Mediterranean for the Nice regattas.

"It is not absolutely sure that Mr. Walker will permit his boat to come to America, no matter how successful she may turn out to be, but should she come inside the measurement as cabled by the squadron and prove herself faster than the new Valkyrie after a fair test, I think that Mr. Walker could be induced to let her come.

"American yachtsmen are anxious, I know, to beat the best boat or none at all; hence it is quite probable that the new Walker boat which Will Fife, Jr., has designed, would be selected by the squadron should she prove a better boat than that of the Dunraven syndicate. The Walker boat will have the advantage of plenty of time for preparation, for she is now nearly completed.

"The appointment of the committee by the Royal Yacht Squadron at to-day's meeting will probably result in great good to both sides. While this committee will devote its chief moments to arranging details for the races, it may also try to reach some settlement of the deed of gift and rules question. That is to say, the squadron committee may attempt to get the America's Cup Committee to agree to some general rules to govern future races for the cup. In the event of our winning—I am not over-sanguine that we will win—I hope that the two committees will come to some terms whereby a new challenger has simply to cable, 'I challenge for the America's Cup according to the deed of gift of 1887, governed by the rules of 1894-5.' Why, with the proper settlement of the question, thousands of dollars would be saved in cabling, not to speak of time, and a new race could be arranged at any time in the future with one or two days' correspondence."

It is very probable that the owners of the new Valkyrie will come to New-York on the Giralda next Fall.

The defense of the cup is now the most interesting topic discussed by yachtsmen in this country. At the New-York Yacht Clubhouse the members were highly elated over the news that all the difficulties had been brushed away and that a race was certain, and a brilliant yachting year is looked forward to. The New-York Yacht Club has four boats now that can be called on for the defense of the cup. They are the Vigilant, the Jubilee, the Colona, and the Navahoe. The Vigilant is in England, but George Gould has signified his willingness to bring the yacht back and have her ready for the trial races. The Jubilee is in Boston, and Gen. Paine will probably have some alterations made in her rig and have her in good trim for the coming contests. Royal Phelps Carroll, owner of the Navahoe, will have all the racing he wants this year, and as the Navahoe is a much better boat now than she was when in English waters, she should play an important part in the races. The Colona, it has already been said in The New-York Times, will be changed very much. She may have more lead put on her keel or she may be given a centreboard. Whatever is done to her she will sail much better with more depth. Her great fault in 1893 was falling off, running, or reaching. She was the fastest boat of the year, and if a board improves her when going to windward she should be the best of the quartet.

The cup, though, is not likely to be defended by any of the old boats, unless the designers and builders have reached the limit of speed. Several weeks ago The New-York Times stated exclusively that a syndicate was practically formed, and that the Herreshoffs had already drafted plans for a ninety-footer. The most prominent members of this syndicate are August Belmont, Perry Belmont, O. H. P. Belmont, E. D. Morgan, and other yachtsmen who furnished the money for the construction of the Vigilant. These gentlemen are very anxious that C. Oliver Iselin, who had charge of the Vigilant, should have charge of the new boat, but that gentleman thinks he has had enough of cup racing and wants some one else to do the work this year.

Another boat will be built by George Gould. Mr. Gould has agreed to furnish half the money to build and run a cup defender if other yachtsmen will furnish the other half. The general opinion is that some of the Atlantic Yacht Club members will join Mr. Gould, as he is to be the new Commodore of the club. Some think that eventually Mr. Gould will agree to shoulder the entire cost if he is unsuccessful in forming a syndicate.

Mr. Gould was seen in his office yesterday and was somewhat surprised that the Royal Yacht Squadron had agreed to indorse the deed of gift. When asked if he would now fit up the old Vigilant for another try for the cup, he said: "Come around next week, and I may be able to answer that question." Mr. Gould was then asked if he would build a new cup defender, or if he would join or had already joined a syndicate to build one. He made the same reply as before.

R. Suydam Palmer, who was one of the Pilgrim syndicate in 1893, has offered to subscribe $20,000 toward building a cup defender, and Vice Commodore E. M. Brown is also anxious to help form a syndicate for the defense of the America's Cup. With the four old boats and a probability of three new ones, the cup should still be in the possession of the New-York Yacht Club after Valkyrie III. has left these shores next Fall.

GEN. PAINE'S VIEWS.

Little Likelihood of a Cup Defender Coming from Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 7.—To say that Eastern yachtsmen are pleased with the outcome of the cup negotiations is putting it mildly. They are simply jubilant, for they have been stanch supporters of the fairness of the new deed, and have always claimed that a race could be made under it if British yachtsmen would look at it fairly. Now that this result has been obtained they are satisfied. It is doubtful, however, if Boston comes forward in cup defense, unless Gen. Paine puts the Jubilee in commission in improved shape. There are no signs of a syndicate, and the prominent yachtsmen do not look for the formation of one.

Gen. Paine was more than pleased at the news. "The action of the Royal Yacht Squadron," he said, "although so pleasing, is nothing more than I have expected. It did not seem possible that other than a view of the new deed in conformity with that of the New-York Yacht Club could be taken when once the matter was fairly looked into.

"It has been very much the habit of many American newspapers to decry the new deed of gift, and there has been a general feeling among th public that the New-York Club was looking for some unfair advantage. That this feeling was not warranted, the action of the Royal Yacht Squadron will now show. It insures a continuation of international racing on perfectly fair terms for both challenger and challenged under the mutual-agreement clause, and also insures the challenger a fair race in case a mutual agreement can be made.

"The fairness of the new deed of gift has now been acknowledged, and I see no bar to continued racing for what really is the championship trophy of the yachting world."

As to a Boston cup defender, Gen. Paine said that he knew of no movement to build one, and thought it extremely unlikely that any such movement would be made. As to the Jubilee, he had made no plans as yet for putting her in commission. There might be ways in which she could be improved besides those of propper blocks and rigging, but he was hardly prepared to discuss that question at present.

"An excellent bit of judgment on their part," was the terse and emphatic comment of ex-Commodore J. Malcolm Forbes, when he heard the news of the Royal Yacht Squadron's vote. "It shows that the fairness of the new deed of gift has at last been recognized. I am much pleased at the certainty of a race. It will make a very interesting season.

"The new deed of gift is, to my mind, the fairest of the three deeds, and is also the fairest document extant for the government of international yacht racing. I should not, perhaps, approve of asking for the four dimensions of the challenger, but that demand can be waived and all the other provisions are eminently fair and proper. I am glad, too, that the contest will be between ninety-footers. I have never believed that the limit of size was too high, and I am sure I have a ninety-footer in the Volunteer which is quite a handy boat.

"It is rather a pity that the races are not to be sailed off Newport, instead of off Sandy Hook, for the twenty-mile tow to and fro from the start would then be avoided. There is also plenty of water at Newport and more chance of a good breeze and the laying of a course to windward. It is a fact, although it was not generally brought out at the time, that the Vigilant, in the last of the cup races, was obliged to tack when she did and come out under the Valkyrie's lee because she did not dare to stand further inshore with her centreboard down. She could have stood in nearer shore on any Newport course, as I know from practical experience with the Puritan. So I had rather see the races at Newport than at New-York; but the New-York Club holds the cup and is quite right in making its own choice."

"Could we not get as good, if not better, courses at Marblehead?" asked the reporter.

"We undoubtedly could," replied Commodore Forbes, "but there is no reason for asking the club to sail so far away from home waters. Newport might be considered as a central point of the annual cruise, but Marblehead is too far away."

"What are our chances of successfully defending the cup?"

"Just as good as ever. I am a firm believer that in the centreboard type as it has been developed, and shall hope to see the cup again defended by one. It is a pity the Vigilant's mission abroad cast discredit upon the device, but some of those mishaps would not have come had her pilot had the board as fully on his mind as do our American skippers."

"Shall you do anything in cup defense yourself?"

"Nothing. With Volunteer and Puritan both on my hands I shall hardly care to add to my fleet."

Other yachtsmen reechoed these opinions, but Commodore John A. Stetson of the Boston Yacht Club added that he was glad the Prince of Wales threw his influence in favor of the American view of the deed of gift. Commodore Stetson thought that the visit of the Goulds and the Vigilant last Summer and the good impression they made must have had considerable influence in determining the Prince's action.

Corinthian Yachtsmen to Dine.

There will be a "mess dinner" of the Corinthian given at the Hotel Bartholdi, on Monday evening, Jan. 21, at eight bells. The charge will be $2 per cover. Each member will be permitted to invite one guest, and those intending to be present will please notify Secretary Sparkman at 80 Broadway before Thursday, the 17th, so that the necessary arrangements can be made. A pleasant reunion is anticipated, and it is hoped that there will be a large attendance. The annual meeting for the election of officers will be held the same evening.

Harlem Yacht Club Officers.

The following officers have been elected for the year by the members of the Harlem Yacht Club: Commodore—Walter A. Brady; Vice Commodore—John Wimmer; Rear Commodore—L. Zeller; Fleet Captain—F. A. Wendall; Measurer—W. D. S. Hyer; Fleet Surgeon—Dr. H. M. Cox; Treasurer—S. Charles Allen; Recording Secretary—Sidney Macy; Corresponding Secretary—Frank W. Creegan; Financial Secretary—H. B. McAllister; Steward—M. L. Goetz; Directors—J. F. Lalor, E. F. Delevante, B. F. Saxton, J. A. Kipp, J. H. Andrews, D. Ryan, and Dr. F. E. Bauer.

TO REVOLUTIONIZE THE STAGE

High Aims of a New Actors' Protective Union to be Formed in Chicago.

An Actors' Protective Union is to be organized in Chicago on Thursday. It will begin, the organizers say, with a membership of over 400, and will be affiliated with the National Organization of Actors and the American Federation of Labor.

The new union, according to the statements of its leaders, proposes to effect very many reforms in the interest of actors. Among its objects are: To keep prize fighters off the stage as actors and to force theatrical managers to furnish protection against fire and safer quarters for the players on the stage. The organizers state that nearly every theatre in Chicago, even those which have made ample provision for the safety of audiences, is a fire trap behind the footlights, and that, in case of a conflagration, the actors would be burned to death in their dressing rooms.

The new union will demand the abolition of dramatic agents as middlemen between managers and actors; the excision of the two weeks' clause in contracts, which permits the discharge of an actor on two weeks' notice; the payment of salaries on Saturdays; the exclusion from the stage of women whose only claim to public attention is a disgraceful notoriety, and extra pay for all extra Sunday and holiday entertainments. How they are going to enforce these demands with an army of hungry actors unemployed and clamoring for engagements at any price and on any conditions does not appear, but there is no question as to the justice of their propositions.

S. T. J. BYAM TAKES HIS OWN LIFE

Locked Himself in His Office and Fired Three Shots from a Revolver.

S. T. J. Byam, the local manager of the Pratt & Whitney Tool Company, committed suicide early yesterday morning in the office of the concern at 138 Liberty Street by shooting himself twice in the head with a revolver. What induced him to end his life was not ascertained. He was forty-eight years old, and lived with his wife at 19 Tisca Street, Newark, N. J. According to his usual custom, he reached the office at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning. He was the first of the employes to arrive, and after entering the office he locked the door. Twenty minutes later three pistol shots were heard. When the superintendent of the building unlocked the door and entered the office, he found that Byam was still alive, but unconscious. There was a bullet wound in the right temple, and another on the top of his head. No trace of the third bullet could be found. In his right hand the dying man still grasped the revolver with which he had inflicted the wounds.

An ambulance was called and Byam was speedily conveyed to the Hudson Street Hospital. Five minutes after he reached the hospital he died.

The cause for the suicide is a mystery. Byam, as far as could be ascertained, was in good health, and had no financial or other troubles. While he was of a reserved disposition, he was not morose or despondent. He was an excellent business man, and was prosperous. He was temperate in his habits, and it is supposed that he killed himself in a sudden fit of insanity.

Had to Back Off the Boat.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Jan. 7.—As the ferry-boat Hopatcong was on her 5:30 trip from Christopher Street, New-York, to this city, she ran against a huge cake of ice in the middle of the river, breaking her steering gear.

The pilot was obliged to turn the boat around and complete the trip stern first. The boat was crowed with trucks, and when she reached her slip after half an hour's delay the cartmen were obliged to back their vehicles off the boat.

This occasioned much confusion and vexation, and nearly an hour was consumed in unloading. When the task was finished the Hopatcong was taken to the dry docks for repairs.

Withdrawals of Woolen Goods.

Deputy Collector Williams, who represents the Collector of the Appraiser's Department, said yesterday that importers of woolen goods on which the new tariff went into effect Jan. 1 were withdrawing goods as fast as they came in. Withdrawals last week consisted of 1,325 cases Wednesday, 1,400 cases Thursday, 1,582 cases Friday, and 1,359 cases Saturday.

Shirtmakers on Strike.

About 500 shirtmakers went on strike yesterday against a reduction of 10 per cent. in their wages. They belong to the Shirtmakers' Union that a little while ago ordered a strike against a 10 per cent. reduction and lost it.

Genuine Pond's Extract

CURES COLDS, CATARRH, SORE THROAT, INFLAMMATIONS AND ALL PAIN.

REV. CHAS. H. PARKHURST, the great reformer of New York.—"Have used Pond's Extract long and constantly."

REV. C. S. ROBINSON, the well known editor of "Songs for the Sanctuary," &c.—"Pond's Extract fulfills every promise it makes."

2,000 ORDERS FROM PHYSICIANS WITHIN ONE MONTH.

SUBSTITUTES DO NOT CURE.

HIS STORMIEST VOYAGE

Capt. Rankin's Ship Inchkeith Weathers Many Gales.

TWO OF HIS MEN WERE LOST AT SEA

Over Two Months in Sailing from the North Sea—A Succession of Gales Such as Never Blew Before.

A fleet of six iron sailing ships, all of which were christened with the prefix Inch, was constructed in a Glasgow shipyard several years ago. Marine underwriters have adjusted claims on all but one. That sole survivor of the fleet, the Inchkeith, found her way into this port yesterday.

The vessel's broad sails were sheeted home in the North Sea nearly two and a half months ago. The Captain of the heavily-sparred, spacious-winged craft thought to raise the Highland lights within three or four weeks at most. But the journey was as extended as it was eventful, and to the crew it seemed at times as though the Inchkeith was fated to join the moldering green navy where her sisters already were.

Two men were lost on the voyage, and a third fell overboard, but was rescued. Gales, such as never blew before, the Captain says, and always from the direction in which his destination lay, beset the ship from the start. Sails were torn into ribbons, yards were sprung, railings and deck fixtures were broken and swept overboard, and considerable minor damage was sustained.

In Conlon & Parker's ship chandlery yesterday, Capt. Rankin, who commands the vessel, told a reporter for The New-York Times his experiences during the trip. On a previous voyage his ship had been imprisoned in Hamburg during the cholera days, and had been released in time for him to find the rough edge of the Siamese troubles. Thence he sailed to Rio Janeiro, and arrived just as the Brazilian revolution broke out, and had it not been for the action of Admiral Benham, he opines that he would have been there yet. His vicissitudes were many on that cruise, but he thinks that the journey which ended yesterday can take rank with the former one.

When a few days out from Dunkirk one of his crew, Thomas Sullivan, who had come aboard from a long debauch, showed symptoms of delirium tremens. He set a man to watch the inebriate, but shortly after midnight Sullivan escaped from his guard, and, rushing to the railing, jumped into the sea. A life buoy was thrown to him, and so accurate was the aim of the seaman who tossed it that the buoy fell directly alongside the crazed seaman. He was seen to throw it from him, and then he sank out of sight.

Stormy weather ensued. The vessel was fourteen days beating down the channel against heavy adverse gales. Immediately after the Atlantic swell was brought under foot the ship was struck by a violent hurricane.

"I have been to sea may years," the Captain explained, "but I have never met such a sea as that one was. It was what we call a smoking sou'wester. The decks were hid by the smother, and it looked to me as though the bark would jump her masts out. The fore lower topsail blew away like a whiff of smoke, two backstays were carried away, the main topgallant yard was sprung, and fifty feet of railing was demolished."

The hurricane finally blew itself out, and the ship set her topsails and went racking through the tumble which the storm had left behind. A few days later, Seaman Olsen, who had been sent to put extra lashings on the anchor, lost his footing and fell overboard. He was rescued. A few hours later the ship was hove to under the closest of storm canvas, with waves sweeping clean over her decks.

Another gale commenced where that one left off, and so it went throughout the entire voyage. The Captain asserts that his ship was hove to for a greater length of time than she sailed. Nearly all the headway she made she lost again in scudding before some terrific blast from the direction in which she was trying to go. At last she was headed to the southward, there caught the trades, and bore up again for New-York.

She was off Hatteras on Dec. 27 and becalmed. The barometer suddenly dropped, and, giving quick heed to the faithful mercury, the Captain ordered sail reduced to snug storm canvas. Without further warning the storm burst. It came from a wholly unexpected direction, and every sail was taken flat aback. The masts buckled and creaked, the foam piled under the counters as the ship gathered stern board, and the stays were on the verge of snapping, when the foresail and foretopsail were blown into ribbons, relieving a strain which in another moment would have taken every spar out of the vessel.

All hands were summoned on deck, halliards were let go, the yards braced quickly around, and the ship was got before the wind. Then the watch was ordered aloft to stow the main topsail. Carpenter David Williamson was one of the number. He lost his footing, and in another moment he was lying a mangled and senseless mass on deck. The body was buried at sea the next morning.

New sails were bent and after many more encounters with the elements the vessel reached harbor yesterday. She will load here with case oil for Java.

WISCONSIN'S NEW OFFICERS

The Republican Governor Takes the Oath of Office.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 7.—At noon to-day the Republican State officials elected last November were sworn in by Chief Justice Orton in the Assembly Chamber. The special train bearing Gov. Upham and party arrived at 11:30 o'clock. They were met by the Citizens' Committee and conducted to the Capitol.

The exercises at the chamber were very simple. Each officer, in turn, was escorted by his predecessor to the Chief Justice, who administered the oath of office. The new officials then returned to the Executive Chamber, and, after a short informal reception, were escorted with their ladies to their homes. A grand reception was given to-night to the newly-installed officials.

Butted His Head Against a Wall.

UNION HILL, N. J., Jan. 7.—A middle-aged man was found this evening violently dashing his head against the stone wall of the cellar of William Golden's furniture store, on Bergenline Avenue. He was taken to the police station, where Dr. Flynn pronounced him insane.

The injuries the man had inflicted on his head will probably prove fatal. He was taken to Christ Hospital. He could not, or would not, give his name, and there was nothing on his person by which he could be identified. From his mutterings, however, it is supposed that he came from Ridgefield, in Bergen County.

Started Up After Two Years.

DOVER, N. H., Jan. 7.—The L. P. Dodge Company of Newburyport started up its big Dover Street shoe shop to-day, under the firm name of J. H. Ireland & Co. It expects to employ 800 persons when the shop is running full force. The shop has been idle two years.

BY INVISIBLE RODS.

No Wonder This Merchant Complained that He Felt as if Pounded.

"I feel as if I had been pounded," said one business man to another, as they were riding home after office hours. "I am sore from head to foot. I don't know what's the matter."

He had, in fact, been pounded, but not by any tangible instrument. He had been beaten from head to foot by the evil forces that lurk in the Winter air. Not alone in the outer air, but in the hot, stuffy atmosphere of overheated dwellings and places of business.

The effect if woefully familiar, even when the cause is unsuspected. Headache, a feeling of lassitude, a diminished appetite, and a general soreness and stiffness of the muscles mean that the circulation of the blood is slow. A sharp current of air sends the blood from the tangle of tiny nerves just beneath the skin to the interior of the body. Then the sufferer coughs and perhaps feels a little stab-like pain in the chest.

"I wonder if I am going to be sick," he says to himself.

Yes, if he neglects proper precautions. No, if he have recourse to a stimulant that will send the red stream bounding naturally through his veins, giving a brisk and equal circulation.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is the only thing before the public which answers the requirements of such cases. That is why it is so much in demand in families. Duffy's Pure Malt is distinctly a medicinal preparation. It wards off colds, indigestion, and other troubles resulting from indoor life.

TWO BODIES ARE RECOVERED

One of the Delavan House Victims Identified—Little Progress Being Made in the Investigation.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—After three days' digging in the ruins of the Delavan House, and just eight days after the fire, the bodies of two of the unfortunates who lost their lives in the fire which destroyed the historic old structure were found.

The workingmen who are employed by the owners of the property quit their labors at 5 o'clock. Just before stopping work this afternoon they uncovered a skull and some ribs. These were found to be those of a man. They were removed, and in a few minutes the partially-burned body of another man was uncovered. From the vest he wore and the watch in its pocket the body was identified as that of Simon Myers, the coffee man of the hotel. Myers was a very sound sleeper, and was observed to go up stairs not more than fifteen minutes before the fire was discovered.

The 5 o'clock whistle blew, and the partially-exposed body was left in the ruins until to-morrow morning.

The laxity on the part of all concerned in the clearing up of the ruins, and in the conducting of an investigation, is severely criticised by citizens generally. Corporation Counsel Rudd has promised that he will begin the inquiry to-morrow. Albany has four Coroners, each of whom receives a salary, and whose duties are of a general nature, not being confined to any one section. None of them has shown any disposition to move in the matter yet. There was another good-sized fire in Helmes Brothers' furniture manufactory to-day. The firemen complained of a light pressure of water, and attributed the rapid spread of the flames to this cause.

At its meeting to-night the Common Council took from the table a resolution offered in May, 1893, providing for the employment of twenty-eight permanent horsemen and six ladder men in the Fire Department. The resolution was taken from the table as the result of the fatal Delavan House fire, and the tardy manner in which the present Fire Department got to work. The resolution was referred to the Fire Department Committee, which will hold a public meeting next Monday night for a free discussion of the proposition.

STRIKERS AT WORK CLEANING STREETS

Citizens' Relief Fund Gives $5,000 to Pay Them.

Two hundred striking cloakmakers were put at work yesterday cleaning the streets on the east side. They were divided into ten squads of twenty men each, and each squad was commanded by a foreman employed for the purpose by the University Settlement Society. The force will be doubled to-day. It is contemplated to give each applicant five days' work a week during the next two weeks. There will be no work done on Saturday or Sunday.

The decision to turn over the $10,000 provided by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor to the United Hebrew Charities to disburse to the street cleaners has been revoked, owing to the objection made to that course by the Central Labor Union. The University Settlement Society will disburse the funds, paying the street cleaners $1 a day for six hours' work. The society has also received $1,339 for the relief of the strikers.

There were no evictions of the strikers yesterday, and no dispossess warrants were issued by Justice Goldfogle of the Fifth District Court. Dr. Dorothea Lummis of the University Settlement Society reported that there were many deserving cases among the strikers requiring immediate relief. Clothing and shoes were very much needed for the children, who for want of them are compelled to remain away from school. The Relief Bureau distributed food to hundreds of the strikers yesterday and many were turned away because the supply was exhausted.

At a meeting of the Committee on Distribution, of the Citizens' Relief Fund, held at the office of J. Pierpont Morgan yesterday, an appeal was received from R. Fulton Cutting, President of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, asking for an appropriation of $10,000 to pay the striking cloakmakers who are to be given work at cleaning the streets. The sum of $5,000 was given for the purpose.

AFTER RAILROAD CORPORATIONS

Brooklyn Aldermen Consider Some Significant Resolutions.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen held its annual meeting yesterday. Jackson Wallace was unanimously re-elected President.

The following were also elected: William H. Leaycraft, clerk of the Common Council and committees, at $2,500 a year; William H. Caldwell, clerk, $1,500; John B. Hunt, clerk, $1,800; Albert Bick, record clerk, $1,200; John Aifman, clerk, $1,200; Frederick Metzger, Sergeant at Arms, $1,200; Frederick Whitman, Assistant Sergeant at Arms, $1,000; John Tracy, messenger, $1,600.

The report of the Committee on Water and Drainage was adopted. It recommended the issue of $1,250,000 in water bonds to extend the water system.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the City Clerk to demand of the elevated railroads and the Long Island Railroad Company by what right they used the streets of Brooklyn without paying a license for their cars.

Alderman Vollmer offered a resolution calling upon the Commissioner of City Works to remove the car tracks in Park Street, Beaver Street, and Jefferson Street not in use. He said that the tracks were owned by the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, and since the first fall of snow had not been used.

A resolution, offered by Alderman Walkely, calling upon President Wallace to appoint a committee of five to investigate the causes of trolley fatalities was adopted.

Alderman Cohn said that certain people, meaning the Mayor, had appointed committees without any power, and it was time that the proper officials took up the matter.

A SHIP MAY GO TO HAWAII

The Navy Department Is Considering the Matter.

AT WORK ON THE PHILADELPHIA

Possibly It Will Be Decided that No American Vessel Is Needed at Honolulu—Lodge's Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—There is some talk in the Navy Department to-day, removed of course from the hearing of outsiders, of sending a ship of war to Hawaii. The result of the discussion upon the matter, which has been going on intermittently for some days, is withheld from the public for a time, and it may be that conditions will develop at home or abroad which may make the dispatching of a vessel to Honolulu unnecessary.

There are two ships in readiness for service at Honolulu. These vessels are the Olympia and the Philadelphia. The former ship probably will become the flagship of the Pacific station, and Admiral Beardsley, it is said, will transfer his flag from the Philadelphia to the larger ship. Changes are being made in the personnel of the Philadelphia with the view of the possible assignment of the ship to the Hawaiian station. It has been the intention of the department to send a ship to Hawaii so soon as a vessel could be spared for the duty, although in the opinion of the department people, the necessity for a vessel there is not urgent.

Many officers urge sending the Olympia to Hawaii in place of the Philadelphia, so that the newer vessel may have the long cruise from San Francisco, and the officers and men the benefit of navigating the ship at sea.

Mr. Lodge is fortunate in that listlessness on the Democratic side of the Senate Chamber has operated to give his impertinent attack upon the Administration's Hawaiian policy more importance than it otherwise would have assumed. He succeeded to-day, with the aid of Democratic votes, in calling from the calendar his resolution demanding the reasons of the Administration for not keeping a war ship at Honolulu, but the morning hour expired before it could be considered further. The reason ascribed for their action by the Democrats who supported the motion was that they desired to speak in opposition to Mr. Lodge. Mr. Palmer is ready with a speech in support of the Administration, and the chances are that to-morrow he will be able to deliver it.

Secretary Gresham did not send to the Senate the additional information bearing on the withdrawal of the war ships which he expected to lay before that body, so that the Senate is not in a position to know how or on what a shadowy basis Mr. Lodge's resolution rests. It will be found before this "incident" shall be closed that the Administration was in entire accord with the Hawaiian Government on this particular question of the withdrawal of the United States ships of war, and that in his effort to embarrass the Administration Mr. Lodge has demonstrated anew that fresh young men are not always safe leaders.

PEFFER'S SERVICE PENSION BILL

The Kansas Senator Gives Some Interesting War Figures.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Senator Peffer had the floor in the Senate to-day to speak in advocacy of his bill for "service" pensions. He yielded long enough to allow the Lodge Hawaiian resolution to be taken from the calendar, and then made his speech.

Mr. Peffer's bill, which was introduced Dec. 4, 1893, provides that every person now living who served in the military or naval service of the United States in the war of the rebellion and was honorably discharged, and is not receiving a pension by reason of such service, and has no application for a pension pending, shall be entitled to a monthly pension equal to one cent for every day of such service, and those who were captured by the enemy and made prisoners of war shall receive an additional amount equal to one cent for every day of their imprisonment, and in computing the time the imprisonment shall be deemed to have begun on the day of capture and to have ended on the day of release. The pensions are to be paid quarterly, as other pensions are paid, and continue during the life of the pensioners and to their widows during their widowhood.

Mr. Peffer gave some interesting statistics in his speech. He stated the number of men furnished to the Union Army by the several States and Teritories during the war was 2,672,341 men, of whom the approximate estimate for re-enlistments was 543,393, leaving the number of individuals who actually served during the war at 2,128,948.

The number of officers and men killed in action, he said, was 4,142 officers and 62,916 enlisted men; the number of those who died from wounds received in action was 2,223 officers and 40,789 enlisted men, and the number of those who died of disease was 2,795 officers and 221,791 enlisted men. The number alive at the close of the war was estimated at 1,727,353; and the number alive on June 30, 1893, at 1,209,968. The estimate of the number who will be alive on June 30, 1895, was 1,154,810.

As the number now drawing pensions is 737,358 there woud be, according to this estimate, 417,452 survivors to be pensioned under the proposed bill. The estimated aggregate of the pensions under this bill is $41,327,748, or a total for the seventeen years—the average estimate for the continuance of the pensions—of $702,571,716.

"But," said Mr. Peffer, "suppose it does cost that amount; what of it?"

The total amount of the pensions paid since and including 1866 is $1,823,240,560.

At the conclusion of Mr. Peffer's speech, Mr. Mitchell (Rep., Oregon,) spoke in favor of the Nicaragua Canal bill. He said the construction of the canal was a national necessity, and it was important that work should begin at the earliest possible day.

CHOSEN PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

Senator Harris of Tennessee Formally Elected to the Position.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—In the absence of Vice President Stephenson and of Senator Harris, (Tenn.,) President pro tem. of the Senate, the Secretary called the Senate to order to-day and asked what its further pleasure was.

Thereupon Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.,) offered a resolution that, "In the absence of the Vice President and the President pro tempore, Mr. M. W. Ransom, a Senator from North Carolina, be and he hereby is, chosen President pro tempore of the Senate."

The resolution was agreed to, and Mr. Ransom, escorted by Mr. Blackburn, (Dem., Ky.,) walked to the Secretary's desk, where the oath of office was administered to him by Mr. Morrill, (Rep., Vt.,) the oldest member of the Senate.

In taking the chair, Mr. Ransom said:

> Senators: I thank you sincerely for this expression of your confidence. But it is due to myself to say that upon the return of the distinguished Senator from Tennessee, who has been elected President pro tempore of the Senate, I shall ask to be relieved from this position, and that that Senator, who has discharged his duties as presiding officer with so much ability and so much satisfaction to the Senate and to the country, shall be returned to the place.

On further motion by Mr. Gorman, the Secretary of the Senate was directed to inform the President and the House of Representatives of the election of Mr. Ransom as President pro tempore of the Senate.

Mr. Bate (Dem., Tenn.,) stated that his colleague, Senator Harris, was necessarily absent, and would be back in Washington in a few days.

Mr. Ransom left the chair in a few minutes and called Mr. Manderson (Rep., Neb.,) to it—a sudden change, which caused Mr. Frye, (Rep., Me.,) who had just then entered the chamber, to inquire, jocularly, and in an undertone, why the Democrats had not retained the organization.

HOOD'S PILLS

Are prepared from mild, pleasant laxatives and are tasteless. That is why children and delicate women take them with confidence and satisfaction. They do not irritate or inflame the internal organs. They tone, stimulate and regulate. 25c.

DESERTED BY HER FAITHLESS HUSBAND

Sad Plight of an English Jewess and Her Four Small Children.

Mrs. W. Alexander, an English Jewess, and her four children, ranging in age from six to sixteen years, are detained at Ellis Island on account of not having sufficient money to enable them to pass inspection at the Immigration Bureau.

Mrs. Alexander and the four little ones were steerage passengers on the American liner New-York on her last trip to this port. She had but one dollar in her possession, but expected to meet her husband, who had preceded her to this country and had gone into business in Boston.

Dr. Senner, through the Boston Immigration Bureau, located Alexander, who was keeping a small tailor's shop and living in a comfortable cottage with a young woman who passed as his wife. When he was told that his wife and children were in New-York awaiting him, he declared that he did not want to see them. The immigration agent went away, but returned to the shop the next day, only to find it empty, not a vestige of the faithless Alexander or his stock being visible. He did not return, and the authorities have been unable to trace him since.

Friends of the woman, however, have raised a sum of money for the maintenance of herself and children, and Dr. Senner has decided to release her on the assurance that she will not become a charge upon the country. Meanwhile the Boston authorities are searching for the missing husband.

DINNER AT SECRETARY CARLISLE'S

Mr. and Mrs. Don M. Dickinson the Guests of Honor.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle gave a dinner to-night in honor of ex-Postmaster General and Mrs. Don M. Dickinson. The others guests were Attorney General and Mrs. Olney, Private Secretary Thurber and Mrs. Thurber, Mrs. Perrine, Mrs. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. William K. Carlisle, Joseph Jefferson, Assistant Secretary Curtis, Miss Helm, Miss Queen of Covington, Ky., Otto Gresham, and Logan Carlisle.

Justice and Mrs. Brewer gave a dinner to-night, at which the guests were Justice and Mrs. Field, Justice and Mrs. Gray, Justice and Mrs. Shiras, Minister and Mme. Romero, and ex-Senator and Mrs. T. B. Henderson. The table was decorated in red and white roses.

The Mexican Minister and Mrs. Romero gave a dinner last night in honor of the Secretary of State and Mrs. Gresham and their daughter, Mrs. Andrews of Chicago. The table was beautifully set and decorated with fine roses. The other guests present were Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Sartoris, Representative Springer, Gen. and Mrs. Schofield, Mrs. Kilbourn, Representative and Mrs. McCreary, Mr. De Weckherlin, Algernon Sartoris, and Otto Gresham.

MOREY'S FIGHT TO BE ASSEMBLYMAN

Testimony in the Contest Signed by Justice Andrews and Sent to Albany.

Justice Andrews yesterday signed the testimony taken before Stenographer Nealis in the contest made by George E. Morey over the election of Stephen S. Blake to a seat in the Legislature from the Twenty-fifth Assembly District in this city, and the testimony has been forwarded to Albany.

Blake was the Tammany Hall candidate, and the official canvass showed that he was elected over Morey, the Republican candidate, by a plurality of 32. Until the official canvass Morey thought he had been elected by a plurality of 19.

The mistake arose through the transposition of the names of the three candidates, Morey, Blake, and Henneberry, and occurred in the Tenth Election District. Mr. Morey says if the decision is against him he has a contest on the return of another election district.

Rhoda, the Incendiary, Cried.

Rhoda Castleton, the fifteen-year-old firebug, who set fire nine times on Friday and Saturday to her mother's house, at 84 Guernsey Street, Brooklyn, cried when arraigned in the Ewen Street Police Court yesterday.

Mr. Colwell, her stepfather, said that Rhoda did not mean to burn up everything, for when she saw the last fire was beyond control she dashed into the flames and saved some clothing, and then pulled her mother out of the burning house.

Justice Watson committed Rhoda to the care of the Children's Society, pending a further hearing on Friday. In the meantime her mental condition will be inquired into.

Worth Faction for Fuller.

The Worth faction of the Republican Party in Kings County met in caucus in the Johnston Building last night, and decided to drop Henry A. Powell as the candidate for Chairman of the Republican County Committtee, and to support Jesse Fuller of the Twenty-first Ward, as against Benjamin F. Blair, nominee of the Willis faction.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Newark, Ohio, Jan. 7.—Wilfred Smith went into his haymow this morning and was struck in the head by two tramps, who then fired the stable and escaped. Smith, who was badly burned, was rescued by a fireman, but did not regain consciousness until late this afternoon. Physicians say he will die.

Massillon, Ohio, Jan. 7.—In a head-end collision of freight trains between Massillon and Orrville, on the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad, Brakeman Wells and Fireman Ryan were bady injured and a tramp was fatally hurt. Others sustained some injuries.

Kokomo, Ind., Jan. 7.—Miss Alice Lane, daughter of S. G. Lane, committed suicide last night by shooting herself through the heart. Her father attempted to shoot himself with the same revolver, four men being required to hold him.

Nashville, Ark., Jan. 7.—James Cook, the moonshiner who murdered Deputy United States Marshal T. B. Grissom in Pike County, Ark., Sept. 13, has just been placed in jail here.

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 7.—F. M. Aerer, a Mississippi planter, was almost instantly killed this morning by the accidental discharge of a pistol that he was cleaning.

Newport, R. I., Jan. 7.—The United States steamship San Francisco is to sail Tuesday morning for Gibraltar.

The New-York Times.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Second Mrs. Tanqueray.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Cotton King.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—Hamlet.
BROADWAY, 40th St-Broadway—8:00—Prince Ananias.
CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St-7th Av—2:30 P. M.—Ysaye Concert.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—Taming the Shrew.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Grand Concerts. Wax Works. Pantomime.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Gismonda.
FINE ARTS BUILDING, 57th St-Broadway—Day and Evening—Exhibition of George Inness Paintings.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Palmer Cox's Brownies. Matinée, 2:15.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Living Pictures.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Blue Jeans.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15—Dr. Synax.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—Notoriety.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Die Kleine Frau.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Case of Rebellious Susan.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Fatal Card.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.
ST. JAMES HALL, Broadway-29th St.—Lecture on the Alps illustrated.
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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	38	42	3:30 P. M.	45	50
6 A. M.	38	41	6 P. M.	42	50
9 A. M.	38	44	9 P. M.	38	48
12 M.	42	50	12 P. M.	35	46

Average temperature yesterday.....40⅞
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....39½
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....32¼
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TODAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Colder.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 5.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 8, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE ALDRICH-GORMAN ALLIANCE.

The decision reached yesterday by the so-called Steering Committee of Republican Senators shows that the Republicans in the Senate are fixed in their determination to prevent the repeal of the discriminating duty on sugar imported from Germany or other countries which pay export bounties. A few days ago it was suggested that the repeal of this duty might be accomplished by means of an amendment attached to the Urgent Deficiency bill. There was a conference in which Mr. Gorman was the chief representative of the Democrats and Mr. Allison appeared in behalf of the Republicans. At this conference it was ascertained that the Republicans would not permit the passage of the proposed amendment, and it was announced afterward that the Democrats would make no attempt to procure the needed legislation in this way. We may fairly assume that the arguments in favor of repeal were not set forth forcibly by Mr. Gorman at that meeting and that he was not disappointed when the amendment project was laid aside.

The Steering Committee decides that the Republicans will not permit any change in the tariff law to be made at this session. This means simply that they will not permit this discriminating duty to be removed, for it is well known that no other tariff legislation except that which is provided in the pending Sugar bill is regarded by the Democrats as within the bounds of possible action before adjournment. There is no practicable proposition relating to the new tariff now before the Senate except this Sugar bill, which provides for the repeal of the discriminating duty of 1-10 of a cent and the Sugar Trust's open protective differential of 1-8 of a cent, leaving the revenue-producing duty of 40 per cent. untouched. The Republicans profess to abhor the Trust and have assailed the Democrats for having given to the Trust, as they say, more protection than it should have, although, by their own admission, the protection afforded by the new tariff to the combined refiners is less than three-quarters as much as the Trust enjoyed under the McKinley act. But when the Democrats of the House and three-quarters of the Democrats in the Senate support a bill to remove that considerable part of the Trust's protection which is found in the differential of 1-8 of a cent, the Republicans not only refuse to vote for it, but ally themselves with the Trust's own little group of Democratic Senators to prevent action or even discussion.

The Republicans also profess to be solicitous for the welfare and extension of the export trade of the United States, and especially for the preservation and development of that very great part of this trade which directly affects the farmers—the exports of food products—but when the President urges that this discriminating duty ought to be removed without delay, and the Democrats of the House and three-quarters of the Democrats of the Senate are ready and anxious to remove it, because of the blighting effect upon that trade of the European retaliatory movement caused by this tax, the Senate Republicans unite to compel the retention of the duty.

They are not moved by the depressing evidence, published from day to day, of the continuous growth of this movement of retaliation on the Continent of Europe. Yesterday Sweden was added to the list of the countries which have followed the example or yielded to the influence of Germany by imposing new duties or restrictions upon the food products shipped from our ports. They are not moved by the appeals of owners of live stock or shippers of cattle and meats who find their business seriously affected and their profits cut off. The showing of the Government that the discriminating tax was levied in violation of treaties has no weight in their minds against their undisclosed reasons for opposing and preventing legislation which justice, decency, common sense, and due regard for the preservation of our important export trade require. They are content to see this trade diminished—and even destroyed, so far as certain branches of it are concerned—by their determination to prevent remedial action.

What is the real explanation of their attitude? Any one can see that their plea that the tariff question ought not to be reopened is only a thin and miserable pretext. It is not proposed now that it shall be reopened except so far as an opening is required for the repeal of this discriminating duty, and it is evident that if they are able—as they are—to prevent this repeal, they are also able to permit the removal of this duty and then to prevent action upon any other tariff proposition, if one should be brought forward.

The real explanation is that the Republicans of the Senate, under the management and influence of Mr. Aldrich, are held in bonds to the Sugar Trust, by means of the alliance which was formed at the last session by Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Gorman, and which has not been dissolved. We do not say that all of the Republican Senators are consciously and deliberately serving the interests of the Trust. Some of them believe that party interests require them to pursue the course which the Aldrich-Gorman conspiracy has marked out for them, and the makers of this combination have appealed shrewdly and skillfully to their partisan loyalty in order that the real purpose of the alliance might be attained. But while they may honestly think they are serving the interests of their party and making a majority of the Democrats miserable, they are really and to the great secret satisfaction of Aldrich, Gorman, and the immediate associates of these men serving the Sugar Trust and the legislative beneficiaries of that Trust, at the expense of the industrial and commercial interests of the country and, as we believe, to the injury of their party. They will see by and by at how great cost they have submitted to these malign influences.

A due regard for the welfare of American trade and a desire for honest dealing with foreign nations should take this question out of partisan politics in the Senate and thwart the purposes of an alliance which was formed and has thus far been maintained for the benefit of a greedy and unscrupulous Trust combination. But if such an alliance shall continue to prevent sorely needed legislation, the people should know who are justly responsible for the sacrifice of public interests.

THE NEW ALDERMEN.

The new Board of Aldermen, which held its first meeting yesterday, consists of fourteen Republicans, fourteen Tammany men, and three anti-Tammany Democrats, including President Jeroloman. It is evident that if there should be any development of "politics" in the board, the balance of power would be in the hands of the three Democrats who are opposed to the Tammany organization, but there is nothing in the ordinary duties of the board that should excite partisanship in the slightest degree. There ought to be no recognized line of political division in such a body.

President Jeroloman yesterday referred to the limitation of the powers of the board, and remarked that the belief in home rule would secure for it more power when the people saw that it could be trusted. It is a curious fact that, while it has been found safe in foreign cities to lodge the entire governing power in a Municipal Council, in this country the tendency has been in the opposite direction, simply because Boards of Aldermen elected by the people and supposed to represent them have shown that they could not be trusted.

We believe that this is one of the evil results of "politics," or rather of partisanship, in the field of municipal government. If considerations of party politics could be as completely eliminated from this field and as fully disregarded in city elections as they are in Birmingham and Glasgow, for instance, there is no reason to believe that we could not secure just as good results from the Municipal Council system and as full a measure of "home rule" as those cities enjoy with entire safety. That is one of the things to be hoped for in the future from separate elections, but until it has been assured, we shall not be able to trust Aldermen with greater power, even if one board should prove exemplary in its conduct.

DEBT NOT MONEY.

A majority of the Democratic caucus has voted that the impossible substitute for the still more impossible Carlisle Banking bill ought to pass. But only 81 Democrats voted for Mr. Crisp's resolution—barely one-third of the party strength in the House. Such a test will hardly serve for guidance. It is in no sense controlling. Still, the indorsement of Mr. Carlisle's plan involves the admission that the greenbacks must be retired. There is a certain encouragement in the appearance both in the House debates and in the caucus action of this one conception that has long been conspicuously absent there—the conception of the legal-tender notes as evidences of indebtedness and nothing else. Doubtless there are numerous members of the House who have always understood the real nature of these notes, but in the general mind, and in the view of the Congress, it has been pretty well lost sight of. Especially for the last seventeen years, since by the act of May 31, 1878, the Government was required, whenever these notes were received at the Treasury, to pay them out again and to keep them in circulation, there has not been a line put on the statute book, and there have been very few lines in The Congressional Record, that indicated directly or indirectly that these notes were promises to pay money, and not in themselves money.

As a matter of fact, the legal-tender notes were originally issued because the Government expenditures largely exceeded the Government receipts. They were simply promises to pay, without any definite period named at which the payment should be made. The so-called legal-tender feature was added—very unwisely as the event has proved—in order that the Government could make its creditors take them at their face value. They were then nothing more nor less than a forced loan, and continued to have that character until the resumption of so-called specie payments on the 1st of January, 1879. For a time after their issue they were made exchangeable for interest-bearing bonds at par, but the majority in Congress were so disquieted by the steadily swelling volume of the bonded debt, and were, moreover, so far influenced by the notion that the legal-tender quality had really made the notes into money, that this right was repudiated. It was an unjustifiable act, an act of bad faith, and pregnant with innumerable ills that have since plagued the land. Had it not been done, we should have had no fiat money inflation, no craze for inflation, and probably no agitation for the free coinage of silver money because it was "cheap."

The moment Congress recognises that the notes are a debt and that the best way to deal with a debt is to pay it, and the next best way is to fund it in bonds that are sure to be paid, all the difficulties attending the vexed question disappear. That is precisely what is proposed by the bill of Congressman Lewis Sperry of the First Connnecticut District. Mr. Sperry, who is one of the most intelligent and practical of the members of the majority, really proposes in substance to put the legal tenders back upon the ground on which they were placed when they were first issued. He proposes to treat them precisely as a business corporation of unlimited credit and ample but not quick assets would deal with a floating debt—issue bonds to meet it and then provide for the due payment of the bonds. He further proposes practically to repeal the absurd provision of the law of 1878, by which specie payments were prohibited and specie resumption substituted, and by which a loan once paid must immediately be contracted again and forever renewed as often as it should be settled. If it were possible to secure a majority for Mr. Sperry's bill, nothing more would be required. All the trouble, apprehension, uncertainty, and agitation connected with the currency question would vanish. Probably that course is not feasible, but we call attention to Mr. Sperry's bill as embodying a perfectly reasonable application of a fundamental principle and as a much sounder measure than the substitute bill so feebly favored by the caucus yesterday.

A GOOD BEGINNING.

Recorder Goff began his Recordership with an act which shows how his recent experience as an investigator has been of advantage to him in his judicial capacity. He instructed the Clerk of the court that he, and not the District Attorney, was the proper and lawful custodian of indictments, and that he would be held responsible for their safe keeping. He ordered also that a record should be kept from which it can at any time be found precisely what disposition has been made of any indictment found by the Grand Jury.

Everybody knows what abuses have followed the relegation of indictments to the care of the prosecuting officer. It has given opportunity for the practice of "pigeonholing indictments" against culprits who were able to bring political influence to bear upon this functionary. Charges of this offense have been brought against almost every District Attorney, and against more than one District Attorney the charges have been so well established as to amount to a public scandal. But scarcely any laymen, and apparently not many lawyers, have doubted that the District Attorney's office was the legal depository of indictments.

Under the Recorder's order the practice of pigeonholing indictments may be expected to cease, since it cannot go on without the active or passive complicity of the Judges of General Sessions. Mr. Goff's action amounts to an important reform.

CANAL IMPROVEMENT.

The representatives of the commercial organizations of this State who have been urging the enlargement and improvement of the canals these many years are now in a very hopeful state of mind. The Constitutional amendment which was intended to remove the only serious obstacle by giving the Legislature specific authority to raise the funds necessary by an issue of bonds, subject to approval by a popular vote, was ratified by a majority of about 115,000, which was much larger than that given to any other proposed amendment. The Governor has taken this as a "mandate of the people" in favor of the plan of improvement heretofore advocated, and has strongly urged upon the Legislature "the need of prompt and statesmanlike action in providing for the improvement of the canals and their administration upon a sound business basis, unmixed with political or other subordinate purposes and policies."

The commercial organizations, through a joint committee, have caused the necessary measure of legislation to be drafted, providing that the question of issuing bonds to the amount of $9,000,000 shall be submitted to a vote at the next general election. In case of a favorable vote the bonds would be issued without further legislation, and within three months the Superintendent of Public Works would be required to "proceed to enlarge and improve the Erie Canal, the Champlain Canal, and the Oswego Canal" in a manner prescribed. The main features of the plan are the deepening of the Erie and Oswego Canals to nine feet and the Champlain Canal to seven feet, the lengthening of locks, the letting of the work by contract, and its execution "under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Works, upon plans prepared by the State Engineer and Surveyor."

It is needless to say that "the improvement of the canals and their administration upon a sound business basis" will depend very much upon the character, purposes, and methods of the Superintendent of Public Works. The vote upon the proposition to incur a debt of $9,000,000 for the work of improvement will also be very materially affected, and may be actually determined, by the development of his purposes and methods in the next ten months. We would remind the advocates of this scheme that the most serious menace to their proposition is Mr. George W. Aldridge of Rochester, whom Gov. Morton has appointed Superintendent of Public Works.

The people of this State have become somewhat sensitive on the subject of "canal scandals," and suspicious of "political or other subordinate purposes" in the expenditure of large sums of public money upon the waterways. Even the ordinary management of the Department of Public Works for the benefit of a political party has excited their antipathy, and the use which Mr. Aldridge's predecessor made of his opportunities was one of the causes that led to the defeat of his party in this State. Now, Mayor Aldridge of Rochester was a very active politician of the machine type, and we have been unable to discover any other reason for his appointment as Superintendent of Public Works except his disappointment at not getting the nomination which he eagerly sought for the office of Lieutenant Governor. Since his appointment he has boldly avowed his intention of making a clean sweep in the department, and giving employment only to Republicans. The statement imputed to him, which he has not denied, is that he will "make the canals Republican from the locktenders up," which can only mean that he proposes to make the canal "patronage" and expenditures serve the uses of his party machine, following the evil and disastrous example of Mr. Hannan.

If Mr. Aldridge thinks this would be really useful to the Republican Party, he must be a very shortsighted and unteachable kind of politician. But what is of much greater importance is the peril which his bold avowal puts in the way of the cause of canal improvement. If he proposes to "make the canals Republican," and to use the public employment and public money for the benefit of his party, the people may conclude it will be more prudent not to authorize an extra expenditure of $9,000,000 for the present. Another point which the new Superintendent seems to have overlooked is that the Constitutional immunity of his department from the operation of the civil service law is at an end. The Constitution now specifically declares that "appointments and promotions in the civil service of the State" shall be made "according to merit and fitness," ascertained so far as practicable by competitive examinations. There are no exceptions, and the Governor should now see that the Department of Public Works is speedily brought under the civil service rules, and that Mr. Aldridge's power to favor his party and ruin the prospects of canal improvement be curbed so far as possible.

JUDGE INGRAHAM'S CHARGE.

Judge Ingraham neither exaggerated nor underrated the importance of the occasion which led to the impaneling of an Extraordinary Grand Jury in the charge which he addressed yesterday to that body. The creation of this Grand Jury is, indeed, a necessary sequel to the work of the Lexow committee, which is manifestly not complete in itself. To leave it incomplete would be to make it of no effect at all, and indeed of less than none. It has held up before the community a large number of policemen as being guilty of bribetaking or brutality or both, on sworn evidence which nobody disbelieves. But the chief offenders are not affected by this showing, provided it goes no further. They are very thick-skinned people. They fear no loss of reputation or social standing, for they have none to lose. What they do fear is the loss of liberty and the loss of property. Imprisonment and fine have real terrors for them. If they are locked up for terms of years and their ill-gotten gains taken away from them by fines, then only they will conclude that they made errors of judgment in taking bribes from lawbreakers, and their sentences will have an exemplary effect upon their successors. But if the Lexow investigation were to have no further effects than it has had already, it might better not have been undertaken at all. If a policeman who has been held up to the public as a bully and a blackmailer is permitted to go on as if nothing had been proved against him, to remain in office, or even to remain at large, he will naturally be even a more overbearing bully and a more greedy blackmailer than he was before, and the last state of the investigated police force will be worse than the first.

Judge Ingraham pointed out that a great part of the testimony by which blackmailing has been charged upon the police force was given by persons of bad character. That is a necessity of the case, since no honest and law-abiding person has occasion to pay blackmail to a policeman. Everybody who pays such blackmail, with the exception of a few persons who are too timid or too anxious to save trouble to stand up for their rights, pays money in order to be allowed to break the law. The reputable merchant who pays in order to be allowed to use the public sidewalks to transact his private business is as much a lawbreaker as the keeper of a disorderly resort. The only conviction that has thus far been had was based upon the testimony of lawbreakers of the former class. But the testimony of lawbreakers of the latter class has been equally conclusive in its effects upon public opinion, and juries may be trusted to take it for no more than it is worth. The men and women who have sworn before the committee to paying for protection have for the most part been unwilling witnesses. It is not difficult for a skillful cross-examiner to make it appear when the testimony of a witness is actuated by personal spite. It is to be borne in mind, too, that if unlawful resorts, which it was the duty of a Police Captain to suppress, continued to flourish in his precinct, the fact that they were not suppressed is in itself a corroboration of testimony which goes to show that he had a corrupt motive for not suppressing them.

Of the two proper sequels of investigation, legislative action is one and criminal prosecution the other, and they are equally necessary. Abundant evidence was furnished by the Lexow investigation that the police force was in need of a complete reorganization, and abundant indications were given of the lines upon which the reorganization ought to proceed. It was as clearly shown that many members of the present police force had committed crimes for which they deserved punishment. The infliction of the punishment is quite as necessary a provision as the reorganization of the force against a relapse of the force into the vicious practices that have been shown. In fact, without the exemplary punishment of the blackmailers of the existing force, any possible reorganization would be little more than a solemn farce.

THE PHILADELPHIA MAYORALTY.

It is evident that the good citizens of Philadelphia are very much in earnest as to the approaching contest for the Mayoralty, and are determined that the Quay machine and the Martin-Porter city "combine" shall not carry out their plan for seizing the executive office. They have gone at their work in a practical and businesslike way by the appointment of a "Committee of Ninety-five" selected from among the solid, intelligent, and honest citizens of Philadelphia. On this committee all classes are well represented, business men, lawyers, educators, physicians, financiers, manufacturers, and the clergy. Any one familiar with the life of Philadelphia will recognize at a glance the trustworthy character of the committee and the certainty with which it will command respect, not only for its integrity and sound purpose, but its practical capacity. It is to be remarked that no such recognition seems to have taken place in the newspaper offices of the noble old city, and that Philadelphians not actually engaged in the movement were compelled to get their information concerning it from the columns of The New-York Times. This, however, has happened before, and though it is not particularly creditable to the Philadelphia newspapers, it does not by any means indicate that the movement will lapse for the want of adequate publicity. If the newspapers will not inform the people of their affairs, the people will find a way to inform themselves, and even the local newspapers.

With such an admirable organization we should say that the defeat of Quay and Martin's candidate and the election of a capable and upright Mayor should be entirely practicable. In existing circumstances, it is probable that it would be best to fight the "combine" with a sound and honest Republican. There is no difficulty in selecting such an one, and he would have the great advantage of conciliating rather than alienating the honest voters of the majority. On the other hand, a suitable Republican candidate would, we are confident, command the support of all honest Democrats—of all Democrats, that is to say, who are not under the influence of Quay and Martin. The number of the latter is not great. A union of good citizens without regard to their partisan affiliations on national politics, with which the management of the city affairs of Philadelphia is no more connected than it is with the opening of the Dardanelles, would unquestionably break the power of Quay and drive Martin into obscurity. To all practical intents, that is an achievement substantially the same as was accomplished in the City of New-York under circumstances which, to say the least, were no more favorable. It was found in the city that the reserved force of good citizenship, the resentment of decent and honorable voters against the outrageous corruption and the revolting oppression that had been exposed, was far greater than any outward signs had indicated. We have no doubt that the same will prove true in Philadelphia, and that the present uprising will not merely overthrow the combine, but will lay the foundations of a clean, efficient, and beneficent municipal government in Philadelphia, worthy of its ancient renown and of its people.

There is a condition of Municipal Government worse than having a blackmailing Police Department. Sacramento, a city of 50,000 inhabitants, has a police force of thirteen. Of these only six are on duty at one time. Consequently blacklegs have infested the city and honest citizens have been terror-stricken. A Committee of Safety has been organized to drive away the thugs, gamblers, and other vermin. Any criminal caught red-handed will be hanged to a lamp post or other convenient improvised scaffold without waiting for the dawdling courts. The police force was cut down to an inefficient number as a measure of economy. It was St. Simeon Stylites, we believe, who remarked that economy pushed too far cost more that it came to.

Shakespeare and Racine.

Racine, the son of a State functionary, had the advantages of a thorough education and a pecuniary competence. He was brought up in habits of sincere piety, but still a little too much in the fashion of his age to be deeply influenced by the fanatical or the enthusiastic in religious matters; he was brought up, moreover, in Paris, and was precociously clever; soon he became a courtier, (indeed, a very worthy one,) of dignified and most respectable behavior, and, although among the most brilliant of his rank, he was even then greatly honored as a man of letters; a courtier, in short, whom death broke sooner than bent—what a contrast to the poacher, the theatre callboy, &c., the son of a butcher, who, in the prime of his youth, already precocious at fifteen, "killed his oxen with some pomp," as a biographer says.

Shakespeare was quite an unpolished youngster, able only to read with fair ease, to write badly, and to count in a way. He completed this most elementary instruction by desultory reading of fables, Mother Goose's stories, chronicles, songs, more often learned through the ears than from books; he possessed the classics, Plutarch, &c., only in translations, most frequently from the French. Racine, on the other hand, to annoy his masters, once learned by heart and copied from memory a Greek novel, "Theagenes and Chariclea."

So Shakespeare borrows his jests from all sources, and invests them with charm peculiarly his own, free, fantastic, reminiscent of the artisan, the peasant, even the courtesan, if needful, and always entirely original, genuine, and genial, cleverly graceful, or extremely grotesque, like Cellini's figurines, like architectural masks, heraldic serpents, and tarasques. Racine's gaiety, light and smart as it is, slightly savors of the student and the gentleman. The Attic salt often (though not too often) seasons his Gallic humor—very Gallic when necessary.

"Tirez, tirez, tirez. * * * —Les Plaideurs.
—Paul Verlaine in The Fortnightly Review.

The Populist Alliance.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, (Rep.)

Senator Frye is right in saying that the Republicans can not afford to gain control of the next Senate by a combination with the Populist. That kind of an alliance would be contrary to all the rules of political honesty and decency.

THE PROBLEM OF INTELLECTUAL ACTIVITY

Prof. Flechsig's Discovery of Centres of Association in the Brain.

Berlin Correspondence London Standard.

In the physiology of the brain a step forward has lately been taken which renders the problem of intellectual activity considerably more intelligible. The Leipsic specialist for diseases of the mind, Prof. Flechsig, at present Rector of the University there, has lately discovered that within the surface of the cerebrum four connected complexes are definable, closely resembling one another, but essentially differing from the other parts of the cerebrum in anatomical structure. These four centres lie in the fore part of the frontal cerebrum, in the temporal lobe, in the hinder parietal lobe, and in the lobule. The extraordinary development of these centres essentially distinguishes the human brain from that of the lower animals. Flechsig calls them "intellectual centres," or "centres of association," because they concentrate the activities of the organs of sense into higher units.

These centres do not exist in new-born children. Not till months later, when all the rest of the cerebral substance has become medullated, do these centres, with which the child begins to think, develop. The "centres of association" are connected by numerous systems of fibres. Flechsig draws a contrast between them and the "centres of sense," the centres of sight, hearing, smell, touch, &c., which produce lower units. They receive the perceptions, which are conveyed to the brain by the external organs of sense. In the centres of sense originates sensation. It is only in the centres of association, however, with which they are connected by innumerable nerve fibres, that their contents are converted into thoughts. The activity of the centres of sense is directed outward—that is, they receive the impulse to the exercise of their functions from without. The centres of association, on the other hand, only establish the "intellectual link" between the centres of sense; they elaborate the impressions of the senses, their activity is directed wholly inward, they are the bearers of all that we call experience, knowledge, cognizance, principles, and higher feelings, and also of language.

The importance of these centres appears very clearly, if we follow their development in new-born children. When the inner development of the centres of sense is completed after the third month, the intellectual centres begin gradually to form, and more and more nerve fibres shoot forth from the centres of sense into those new regions, ending close to one another in the cerebral cortex. Only about one-third of the cerebral cortex is directly connected with those nerve fibres on which consciousness of sensory impressions depends; two-thirds of the cerebral cortex have nothing to do with this function, but serve the higher purpose of the "centres of association." The organ of the mind, says Flechsig, distinctly shows a collegiate constitution; its counselors are grouped in two senates, the members of one of which bear names such as sight, hearing, &c., while those of the other are called centres of association.

The latter, however, are, like the former, not of equal importance. In complicated intellectual work, indeed, they probably work all four together, but pathological experience shows us that one centre may be intact while another is disturbed; the language, for instance, may be confused, while the apprehension of the outer world is not yet perceptibly altered; or, on the other hand, the language may seem correct, whereas the conceptions combine to form utterly senseless delusions. The power of expressing knowledge by language evidently depends upon another centre than the power of grasping the natural connection of things. Mental diseases are caused by the destruction of the centres of association. Thus, Flechsig has proved that so-called softening of the brain (dementia paralytica) is restricted for the most part to alterations in the intellectual regions, and is caused by atrophy of the nerve fibres. Therefore, the thoughts get into confused entanglement, the power of remembering is lost, and the mind produces new and strange images. This analysis of thinking and its disturbances is a brilliant achievement of cerebral anatomy, which, hand in hand with psychology, is doubtless destined to throw still further light on these dark regions of science.

FEWER LOCOMOTIVES BUILT LAST YEAR

And the Number of Cars Constructed Less than in 1893.

From The Railroad Gazette.

Locomotive building is shown to have fallen off tremendously in the past year, according to our reports of the output of the various contracting works. The decrease in the number built is fully two-thirds, as compared with the previous year. Reports from thirteen companies make the total 695 locomotives for 1894, against 2,011 locomotives built in 1893. Three companies, building nearly 90 locomotives in 1893, did not turn out a single new locomotive in 1894. Of course, when the general totals show such a great decrease, it is not to be expected that any one manufacturer would be fortunate enough to build anything like his previous year's work. As a matter of fact, no one company built half as many locomotives in 1894 as in 1893, and only the smaller builders were able to keep within a third of the output recorded for 1894.

These figures are unprecedented in locomotive building in the United States. Going back five years, we get the following record of locomotives built in the United States: In 1894, ten companies built 695 locomotives, (three built none; in 1893, fourteen built 2,011; in 1892, thirteen built 2,012; in 1891, thirteen built 2,165; in 1890, fifteen built 2,200.

It is to be noted that over 80 locomotives of the total number built in 1894 were built for export.

The record of the car builders is worse than that of the locomotive builders. In 1894, only twenty-seven companies have reported as having built any freight cars, the output being 17,029 cars. In 1893, 51,216 freight cars were built by forty-three companies. There were fifteen important car-building companies which did not turn out a car in 1894, ten of these having built about 3,000 freight cars and over 300 passenger cars in 1893. Five companies built no cars in either of the last two years, but these companies built 3,318 freight cars in 1892 and 2,380 in 1891. Three other companies, which have gone out of business, built 3,925 cars in 1892 and 2,053 in 1891.

As to passenger cars, the returns show that 510 cars were built by eight companies, against 1,980 built in 1893 by fourteen companies. In 1892, over 93,000 freight cars were built by eighteen companies in the United States; in 1891, the figures were over 95,000 cars by fifty companies, and in 1890, over 103,000 cars were built. A decrease in output of 34,000 cars in one year and of over 88,000 cars in five years tells its own story.

But car builders and locomotive builders may still get some comfort from a study of past and present conditions. The 1894 demand was doubtless lessened by the fact that considerable equipment was built in anticipation of the great business of the World's Fair year, which turned out to be so disappointing. These builders of equipment were among the first of those industries depending largely for support upon the railroads to feel the effect of the disastrous decline in railroad earnings. They may now hope to profit by the improving condition of railroad traffic and income; and, further, the car equipment of many of the railroads has been allowed to run down. It was not bad judgment to follow that policy. It was necessary; but "vacant numbers" will have to be filled soon, and it is not good railroading to keep in service worn-out cars or cars on which the annual bills for repairs are a big percentage of their original cost. Car builders may not be able to get the prices for their cars which they would like to get, but the material which goes into building the cars is quoted at lower prices than ever before.

They Repudiate the Bill.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Your statement in The Times of this morning, that a bill has been prepared by the Excise Reform Association of this city providing for one Excise Commissioner and for Sunday opening of saloons, is unauthorized and incorrect. The last time the association voted upon the question of Sunday opening it was rejected by a decisive majority. Neither the association nor its Executive Committee has considered an excise bill since that rejection. B. F. WATSON, President.

New-York, Monday, Jan. 7, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

To-day you gave a brief résumé of an excise bill drafted by the Excise Reform Association. I am credited as being one of its authors. Allow me to say that I have never seen the bill, and am absolutely opposed to every one of the provisions quoted. ROBERT GRAHAM.

New-York, Monday, Jan. 7, 1895.

GLADSTONE AND IRELAND

Address to the Delegate of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

NECESSITY OF REUNITING FACTIONS

Hope Expressed that Influential American Friends Will Move for Peace in the Ranks of Nationalists.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone arrived in London this morning on their way to Biarritz. Mr. Herbert Gladstone says that his father's health is so much improved as to enable him to resume his favorite pastime of chopping down trees.

Thomas O'Connor, representing the American organization of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, presented to Mr. Gladstone this evening an album with an illuminated address which was prepared in March, 1894, on the occasion of Mr. Gladstone's retirement.

Mr. Gladstone received Mr. O'Connor and the gentlemen who were with him very heartily. He looked ruddy and animated, and talked with much spirit. After inquiring into the history of the society and its list of members, Mr. Gladstone expressed his gratitude for the compliments paid him in the address.

Mr. Gladstone affirmed his interest in Ireland and the Irish, whose cause, he said, he should keep at heart to the end of his life. He regretted the divisions in the ranks of Ireland's leaders. The country's chances of obtaining her rights would never be as bright as they should be until all Nationalists united.

Domestic discord must make necessary the postponement of the realization of their claims. Everybody in any way able to assist in the reunion of the factions was bound to do so. Anybody promoting discord undertook a terrible responsibility, which might mean untold injury to the cause of justice to Ireland.

He hoped strongly that some agency soon would be found to unite the Nationalist groups. He trusted that Ireland's many and influential friends in America would move vigorously for peace in the ranks of the Nationalist leaders. They should appeal to the Irish members of the House of Commons to forget, for Ireland's welfare, their present differences.

PAYING LIMIT IN STEAMERS.

Mersey Dock Board Plans for Ships of Greater Speed Defended.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 7.—Mr. Glynn, Chairman of the Works Committee of the Mersey Dock Board, gave a short interview this evening concerning the future passenger trade on the Atlantic.

Last week Mr. Glynn caused a stir among shipping men by mentioning plans to accommodate vessels 1,000 feet long, and capable of steaming from Sandy Hook to Daunt's Rock in three and a half days. Several shipowners replied that the paying limit had been reached in the Lucania and the Campania, and that no larger boats would be built. Mr. Glynn's answer to-night was:

"The Dock Board has mooted the schemes of which I spoke last week, but they are not sufficiently defined as yet for publication. The talk about the paying limit, as exemplified by the Campania and the Lucania, is ridiculous. Twenty years ago the boats employed in the Atlantic trade were 220 feet long. Now they are 600, although there is less room for passengers proportionally in the Campania than in one of the old boats, owing to the demands of the new machinery. Shipowners are the worst people in the world to give opinions on the financial aspect of the plan. They do not wish to build larger boats because they wish to make as much money as possible. That is not the point, however. The needs of transatlantic business will decide the question. I cannot tell you the details of our plan now."

One of the new arrangements will provide for a new landing stage opposite the Waterloo, Trafalgar, and Victoria Docks. This stage will be used for coastwise and Channel vessels, while the existing stage will be left clear for the liners, which will come alongside it and discharge their passengers. The deep-water docks at the north end are nearing completion rapidly. The cost of these docks will be about £1,000,000.

CHANCELLOR HARCOURT'S DENIAL

Probable Origin of the Report that Sir William Had Resigned.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has sent a telegram from his retreat in the New Forest, saying that there is no foundation whatever for the report that he has resigned, or is about to resign.

The Pall Mall Gazette had received this report of Harcourt's resignation from Monte Carlo, at which place Mr. Arnold Morley, Postmaster General, and Mr. Shaw Lefevre, President of the Local Government Board, are sojourning. The report had it also that a meeting of the Cabinet has been called for Thursday next, and that a dissolution was imminent.

The entire announcement was discredited in all quarters. It seems to have had its origin in the fact that the Ministers are returning to London to resume their councils preparatory to the opening of the next session of Parliament which occurs on Feb. 5.

ACCIDENTS TO VESSELS AT SEA.

Cargo of the Catalina Burned and the Rio de Janeiro Damaged.

HAVANA, Jan. 7.—The steamship Catalina, from New-Orleans for Barcelona, with a cargo of cotton, put in here last evening with fire in her second hold. The fire probably will be quenched this evening.

NASSAU, N. P., Jan. 7.—The American schooner Clara Goodwin, Capt. Wyman, has arrived here with loss of sails. The Goodwin sailed from Port Tampa Dec. 20 for Baltimore, but experienced heavy weather and was blown off the coast.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The British steamer City of Rio de Janeiro, Capt. Smith, from San Francisco, Dec. 13 for Yokohama and Hongkong, is ashore below Cangozima, Japan. She is much damaged.

AMERICAN EMIGRANT INSPECTORS

Rumor that France Protests Against Their Work Is Denied.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Paris correspondent of the Central News says that the United States Embassy in that city authorizes a denial of the reports that France has protested against the presence at French ports of American Inspectors of Emigrants. On the contrary, it is asserted at the Embassy that every facility is given to these Inspectors by the French authorities.

ARMENIAN FUGITIVES KILLED.

Report that Congregational Churches Were Closed Discredited.

VIENNA, Jan. 7.—Advices from Constantinople say that fifteen Armenians who were imprisoned at Shabinhara, in the Province of Sivas, made their escape recently and were pursued by soldiers. The military overtook the fugitives and fired upon them, killing five. The remaining ten, several of them being wounded, succeeded in getting away.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Standard correspondent in Constantinople says in a dispatch concerning the Armenian atrocities:

"Mr. Gladstone's speech of Dec. 29 has caused a profound sensation in the Yildiz Kiosk. The Sultan would not await the arrival of the English papers, but ordered Rustem Pasha, the Ambassador in London, to wire the full text. The Sultan is furious, and his waning Anglophobia has been suddenly intensified."

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—The recently-published dispatch from Hartford, Conn., stating that word had been received from Armenia that twenty-nine Congregational Churches had been closed by the authorities, is not credited by the American Board in this city, which says that it has received no news to that effect.

ITALIAN BATTLES IN AFRICA.

New Troops to Massowah Are Promised from the Quirinal.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Central News hears from Cairo:

"Reports of serious fighting in the vicinity of Kassala continue persistently. The Italians under Gen. Baratieri are said to have defeated 15,000 Mahdists, although they sustained heavy losses. No confirmation of this account can be obtained. It is stated that Egypt contemplates helping the Italians by making a strong attack upon Dongola. No final decision has been reached, however."

A dispatch from Rome says that the Government will send 600 new troops to Massowah.

CHINESE ENVOYS ON THE WAY.

Peace Commissioner Starts from Pekin and Counsel from Vancouver.

LONDON, Jan 7.—A dispatch from Pekin to the Central News says that Chang-Yin-Hoon, Chinese peace envoy to Japan, started for Tokio to-day.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 7.—The Canadian Pacific steamer Empress of India sailed for Japan and China this afternoon.

Among the passengers were the Hon. John W. Foster and his private secretary, Mr. J. B. Henderson of Washington, D. C.

JOHN W. FOSTER'S MISSION.

Declaration that China's Adviser Acts as an Individual.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—In the Senate to-day a communication from the Secretary of State, in reply to a resolution of the Senate, was read and laid on the table, stating that "Mr. Foster, in assisting China in peace negotiations with Japan, sustains no official or other relation to the United States."

CHINA WILL YIELD LITTLE.

Generals Reported Dead as Heroes at Port Arthur Reappear.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—The Paris edition of The Herald will print to-morrow a dispatch from Shanghai, saying that China's peace envoys to Japan have been instructed not to surrender any territory. China is merely willing to concede the independence of Corea and to pay an indemnity. The failure of the negotiations is regarded in Shanghai as a foregone conclusion. Gens. Chiang and Chen, of Port Arthur fame, whom Li Hung Chang reported to the Government as having died heroic deaths, facing the foe, have turned up without a scratch. A rigorous inquiry doubtless will be made.

CONDOLENCE WITH W. W. ASTOR

The Municipal Council of His Country Residence Expresses Sympathy.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Municipal Council of Maidenhead, where William Waldorf Astor has his country place, held its monthly meeting to-night. It voted a resolution of sympathy with Mr. Astor in his mourning for his wife, and mentioned appreciatively his many gifts to local charities. The Mayor said that immediately after Mrs. Astor's death, he sent an official letter of condolence to Mr. Astor.

EXPLOSION IN THE BAY OF RIO

One Hundred and Twenty Persons from a Pleasure Steamer Drowned.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 7.—There was an explosion on a pleasure steamer off Nictheroy to-day.

The steamer caught fire, and scores of passengers were forced to leap overboard to escape the flames. It is reported that 120 were drowned.

SIGNOR RESSMAN RECALLED.

Opposition Candidates Elected in Various Districts in Italy.

ROME, Jan. 7.—Signor Ressman, Italian Ambassador to France, has been recalled.

In the elections yesterday Opposition candidates to the Electoral College were returned from the districts of Camorino, Corleone, Aversa, Avigliana, and Parullo. Reballots will be necessary in Palermo.

The recall of Signor Ressman is much discussed. Some newspapers say that it is due to the violent attacks of the Paris press, others that it is a consequence of the Dreyfus affair.

AN EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Italy Will Release Capt. Romani and France in Return Capt. Falta.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Daily News correspondent in Paris has been informed by an Italian Senator that the Italian Government will soon release Capt. Romani, the Frenchman found guilty of spying in Italy, and that France in turn is likely to free Capt. Falta.

FATAL DUEL IN GERMANY.

Capt. Rittler of the Navy Was Killed at the First Fire.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—Capts, Bruske and Rittler of the German Navy fought a duel at Geestemunde this morning. The weapons used were pistols. Capt. Rittler was killed at the first fire.

Trial of an Alleged Poisoner.

ANTWERP, Jan. 7.—The trial of Mme. Henri Joniaux on a charge of having murdered her brother, sister, and uncle in order to get their life insurance, began this morning.

Mme. Joniaux denied that she committed the murders, but admitted that she gambled and thus incurred debts. Her first husband burdened her, she said, with debts amounting to 200,000f. More than 250 witnesses will be examined.

Accused American's in Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Department of State is advised by the American Minister to Nicaragua, Mr. Lewis Baker, that five of the Americans who were accused of lynching a native at Matagalpa, and declared innocent by confessions of two others, were released on Nov. 18 last. The two others, Dr. Gilman and Fred Hoppe, are to be tried about the middle of December.

Serious Attack on Stambouloff.

SOFIA, Jan. 7.—The Government newspaper Mir says that Roumania recently demanded the extradition of ex-Premier Stambouloff on a charge of abetting the murder of Dr. Berot years ago. Bulgaria is said to have refused the demand in view of the charge that Stambouloff planned the assassination of Beltcheff. This story is not credited. It looks like part of a conspiracy to blacken Stambouloff's reputation.

Kaiser's Greeting to Bismarck.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—Emperor William sent this dispatch to Prince Bismarck on New Year's Day: "I hope, honored Prince, that during the year 1895 you will recover fully from the bitter loss which recently afflicted you, and will remain in good health and spirits. Your affectionate Emperor."

Hungary's New Cabinet Charge.

VIENNA, Jan. 7.—The Emperor received Count Khuen-Hedervary to-day and charged him to form the Hungarian Cabinet.

It is as yet uncertain if he will accept. It is known that he is reluctant to undertake the task, but he will probably yield to pressure from the Crown.

Charitable Concert in Berlin.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—Mme. Albani gave a concert this afternoon for the benefit of the British and American Home for Governesses. Ambassador Runyon and Mrs. Runyon, Sir Edward Malet and his family, and many members of the Anglo-American colony were present.

Wedding of Crispi's Daughter.

ROME, Jan. 7.—Premier Crispi will attend the wedding of his daughter and Prince Lingua Glossa in Naples to-morrow. The Diplomatic Corps bought a magnificent tea service for the bride. The presentation will be made by Dr. Del Viso, the Argentine Minister.

English Imports and Exports.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Board of Trade returns for the month of December, 1894, show that during that month the imports decreased £3,680,000 and the exports increased £230,000 as compared with those for the corresponding month of the preceding year.

Sicilian Earthquakes Continue.

ROME, Jan. 7.—Heavy earthquakes continue to shake Northern Sicily. The roofs of the church and hospital at Spadafora San Martino, Province of Messina, were demolished this afternoon. Losses of property are reported from several other towns.

Ponsonby Stricken with Paralysis.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Gen. the Right Hon. Sir Henry Frederick Ponsonby, G. C. B., keeper of the privy purse and private secretary to her Majesty Queen Victoria, was stricken with paralysis this morning. He is in the seventieth year of his age.

Arrival of Japanese Ambassador.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—The newly-appointed Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain has arrived from Japan on the steamer China. He proceeds East this evening en route for the Court of St. James.

Germany's Red Cross Aids Japan.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—The Red Cross Society of Germany will send 10,000 marks to the Red Cross Society of Japan to aid it in its present work in the field.

Death of Admiral Loring.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Sir William Loring, K. C. B., Admiral of the Fleet, died at Ryde, Isle of Wight, on Friday, aged eighty-two years.

Emperor Will Open the Landtag.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—The next session of the Prussian Landtag, which begins on Jan. 15, will be opened by the Emperor in person.

Socialist Editor Arrested.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—The police have again seized Der Sozialist and have arrested its editor.

Queen of Denmark's Health.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—This evening the Queen of Denmark was reported better.

ONE OF MADRID'S SAVAGE DIVERSIONS

Duel Between an African Lion and a Five-Year-Old Bull.

The Cologne Gazette's correspondent at Madrid relates a terrible story of tauromachy—a duel which has just taken place between an African lion and a five-year-old bull. High bets were made, and nothing else was talked of for days; it seemed as if the national honor depended on it. The tickets were sold in "no time," and those who were not able to procure them in good time had to pay ten and twenty times the original price for one. At 2 in the afternoon a regular migration took place across the Alcala Street to the Plaza del Toros, and this was soon filled to the last place. Several thousand persons could not gain admittance, but, in consequence of the crush, the barriers yielded, and about 300 were jammed in without tickets, and the gendarmes had to make free use of the butt ends of their rifles to keep order at the entrance. The aeronaut Enrich, and Mallen, the lion tamer, the proprietor of the lion, which was captured in Senegambia in 1888, were scarcely noticed. Everybody awaited with impatience the great moment when the two animals should try their strength with one another in the gigantic iron cage, 39 feet in diameter, which was put up in the centre of the arena.

With a tremendous spring and loud roar, the lion entered first—a splendid animal, and so savage that Mallen could do nothing with him, and could not make use of him in his performances. Only last year he nearly fell a victim to his own foolhardiness, being dragged out of the beast's claws almost torn to bits, the lion having just before killed a hyena. The lion paced round the cage several times and then lay down opposite the door of the bull's cage. A second bell being rung, this door was opened, and an indescribable motion went through the crowd. Like lightning, the bull started up and went straight at the lion, which now raised itself and lifted its great paws. For one moment the two animals seemed to be one moving mass, then the monarch of the desert was seen to fly through the air. Thundering applause from the thousands and cheers for Spain filled the air, for they evidently considered the bull's victory as a symbol of the national destiny.

The bull now took a few steps backward toward the centre of the cage and awaited a new attack. But as this did not come he rushed forward and rolled his enemy about in the sand like a ball, till, by a sudden turn, the lion tried to get at him behind and had already stuck its claws into the bull's hindquarter when he was driven off by several powerful kicks and was finally again tossed. The lion now gave in, and, amid the hisses of the public, tried to escape till he was allowed to slip into his cage. The result was, therefore, quite different from what the large bills posted up everywhere had predicted by an illustration of the lion finally devouring his opponent. It is true that most people had not expected such an issue, but were from the beginning convinced that the bull would be victorious. They based their convictions on the results of similar fights during the last forty years, in which the bull has triumphed over lions, Bengal tigers, and ice bears. He was, however, not equal to the elephant, for his horns could not pierce the thick hide, and a tremendous blow from the trunk sufficed to lay him in the dust.

Freedom and Whisky.

When we Scotsmen designate whisky as the "Auld Kirk," we indicate our preference for the beverage as that which is of ourselves, and that which deserves our regard by comparison with anything that can be imported. We know what our kirk is, and we shall not lightly see her disestablished by the ambitious outsider. Other distillations may be offered, and may be looked at and even tasted, but the old is better. For that there can be no efficient substitute, and therefore we mean to keep it.

It was finally settled, long ago, by our national bard that "freedom and whisky gang thegither," and from this position we have not the remotest intention to retire. Foreigners and those longing to despoil the teinds may cry their fill, but it is ours to defend our birthright.

Let half-starved slaves in warmer skies
See future wines, rich clust'ring, rise;
Their lot auld Scotland ne'er envies,
But blithe and frisky,
She eyes her freeborn, martial boys
Tak aff their whisky.

—Notes and Queries.

NO NEW PLAYS LAST NIGHT

The Kendals Revive "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" at Abbey's.

ANOTHER VIEW OF "GISMONDA"

The Pinero Play Still Draws Well, and Miss Davenport's Acting in Sardou's Lurid Piece Has Improved.

No new play was offered in this city last night. This week there is a lull, preceding a period of unusual activity in the theatrical campaign. The first appearance in America of Beerbohm Tree, the foremost actor in England after Henry Irving; the production of a sentimental comedy of Japanese life at Daly's, and performances both in English and in French of the most successful play Sardou has signed in may years, "Mme. Sans Gene," are among the important events close at hand.

Meanwhile, the Kendals have revised "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," which, technically speaking, is the best play written by an Englishman in this generation, and all persons who have thus far missed seeing this masterwork of Pinero, and who do not object to the discussion on the stage of topics never discussed in the drawing room, are advised to seize the opportunity. The tendency of this play is not immoral.

Probably the same thing is true of "Gismonda," which is still current, and probably prodigiously successful at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. But it must be confessed that there is an over-measure of brutality, lust, and rude frankness of speech in that. The spectator, after the extraordinary church scene, which closes the play, leaves the theatre with a confused impression, and a sensation that no other play of recent years has created. The fragrance of the incense is still with him. The tones of the organ linger in his ears. The picture of the altar and the acolytes, and the strange interruption of a religious service with a tale of bloodshed and lust, is fresh in his memory. The effect of that bold and almost shameless confession of Gismonda on the altar step is such as to make one marvel at the sensitiveness of the old-fashionad people, who used to think, dear old souls, that the church scene in "Much Ado" and the burial of Ophelia were things that ought not to be represented on the stage—out of respect to religion.

Miss Davenport put forward last night a so-called new version of "Gismonda," but the changes were not such as the mere playgoer could discern. Perhaps the prompter could point out many. Miss Davenport's acting, however, has improved perceptibly. There is more strength and variety in the great scene of cajolery; more alertness of motion and better pictorial effect in the murder scene; while her expression of the swiftly-changing moods of Gismonde in the church, the fear, shame, terror, contrition, audacity, and passion that the situation rapidly develops, is admirable.

"The Second Mrs. Tanqueray."

The bill was changed at Abbey's Theatre last evening, and Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, with an almost inappreciable amount of help from half a dozen other actors, presented again Pinero's masterpiece, "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray." There is nothing new that can be said about either the play or Mrs. Kendal's portrayal of its principal character. Both have been sufficiently discussed in the past and decisively judged. Another hearing of this admirably told story of a mistake and its inevitable consequences only emphasizes appreciation of its merits, makes clearer the perfection that marks its mechanism proves again the truth with which it pictures certain possibilities of life, and impresses anew upon every spectator the power of its emotion to move him deeply and truly.

Another hearing, too, only makes more certain than ever that, of Paula Tanqueray's character, Mrs. Kendal shows with verity but one side—its coarseness, its cruelty, and its occasional slips into open, common place vulgarity. Except sheer physical beauty, she offers no reason why Aubrey Tanqueray married her. Possibly that is reason enough, but Pinero had another in mind, and the absence of any revelation of it in Mrs. Kendal's impersonation of the rôle constantly makes itself felt. That her Paula has many admirable moments, and one or two that come near to the tear-compelling point, need not be denied, as it cannot be doubted. Her description of country life could not be bettered, her appeal for Ellean's love has sincerity and pathos, and there is reality in the agony with which she realizes the meaning of Ardale's reappearance, and yet, after all, there constantly comes up the idea of Aubrey's folly, rarely that of his misfortune.

Mr. J. Graham, the new Cayley Drummie, triumphantly illustrated the marvelous lengths to which ineffectiveness can be carried without becoming positively offensive. Mr. Kendal's fine and quiet work as Aubrey Tanqueray needs no comment, and that of the other actors suggests none—to an observer of kindly nature.

Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn.

"Off the Earth," a spectacular burlesque, with plenty of incidental music, is the bill at the Columbia Theatre in Brooklyn this week. Mr. Edward Foy is the principal performer. Next week Roland Reed will begin an engagement there in "The Politician," which is the late David D. Lloyd's "For Congress" revised and rewritten up to date by Sydney Rosenfeld. Mr. Reed plays Raymond's old rôle of Limber, and Miss Isadore Rush is seen in a novel character, the twentieth century girl.

Brooklyn Park Theatre.

Mr. William Collier is the star at Col. Sinn's Park Theatre in Brooklyn this week. His play is a quaint, comic drama, with a sentimental interest, written for him by Mr. Edward E. Kidder. Mr. Collier has a dual rôle, representing one character broadly comic and another mildly sentimental. The supporting company is efficient.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

—Harlem Opera House.—De Wolf Hopper and his company, including Edna Wallace Hopper, Cyril Scott, Jennie Goldwaite, and Bertha Walzinger, began a week's engagement at Mr. Hammerstein's Harlem Opera House last evening. "Dr. Syntax" is still their play, and the size of the audience indicated that its popularity had not been exhausted by its long run early in the season. It is a sprightly and melodious entertainment, and Hopper's fun is irresistible.

—Proctor's Theatre.—The three Romas made their American début at Proctor's last night, in an act called "the German horizontal bar." Two of the brothers support at arms' length a great dumbbell, and on this the third performs many difficult feats. In addition to this feature, the usual vaudeville bill was given, and three new living pictures, "Spring," "Curiosity," and "A Corner of the Harem" were displayed.

—Koster & Bial's.—No new faces appear at Koster & Bial's this week, but the old ones proved perfectly satisfactory to a large audience last night. Cinquevalli, the Diezs, the Mayos, the Bruet-Rivieres, Eugenie Petrescu, the Liliputian athletes, Tschernoff and his dogs, Duncan, Flora Irwin, and Amelia Glover, with the living pictures, furnished a vaudeville entertainment second to none.

—Tony Pastor's.—A large audience witnessed an excellent variety show at Tony Pastor's Theatre last night. The new comers were Herbert and Carin, the acrobatic clowns, and the Wood Sisters, character vocalists; loud-voiced Maggie Cline, Kitty Nolan, the Irish ballad singer; Fougère, the French singer, and a long list of first-class vaudeville artists, completed the bill.

—American Theatre.—"The Silver King," the best melodrama written in England in the present generation, was presented by Wilson Barrett and his company at the American Theatre last evening. In this play the "heart interest" is strong and true, the humor is both rich and natural, and the succession of incidents is rapid and exciting.

—Grand Opera House.—"Blue Jeans" is this week's play at the popular west side playhouse. The humor and sentiment of Mr. Arthur's theatrical picture of rural life in Indiana have not faded, and, needless to say, the buzz-saw scene is as thrilling as ever.

—Eden Musée.—The pantomime called "Dresden China," the daily concerts of Gabor's Band, and the exhibition of wax figures make up a unique and delightful entertainment at the Eden Musée.

WATER COLORS BY HOPKINSON SMITH.

Mr. Hopkinson Smith is a very versatile man, and his artistic side is far from being the least attractive. He has long since demonstrated his ability to catch, no matter what his subject, the interesting point of view, and this is one of the secrets of his popularity. Quick to seize the salient features of his motif, by harmony of line, agreeable arrangement of mass, and deft touches of contemporaneous interest here and there, he produces results at once comprehensible and satisfying to the general public.

Mr. Smith's art pursues a middle course, wherein the layman may find keen enjoyment, and full opportunity for appreciation, and at the same time the artist may study with profit the dexterity of brush work, the effective results of simple handling, the clever choice of subject, and the complete mastery that this painter possesses over his medium.

Mr. Smith offers us forty pictures this year, that may be said to be up to his usual average, and, daintily framed, they present in Mr. Avery's gallery an attractive group. "A Fresh Morning—Dordrecht" (35) is a characteristic bit, both of the scene and the artist. By two curious flat tones we are carried across the picture to the distance, and the interest of the composition is confined quite to the left. There is much snap and freshness in the treatment, and bigness of brush work; considerable atmosphere, too, envelops the picture, the distance keeping well in its place. "Waiting Gondolas" (2) presents opportunities for dexterous painting of stone in shadow-textures the artist has succeeded in depicting very well. In "The Last Glow" (33) the problem of the arrangement of groups of straight masts has been overcome successfully, and the picture is unique as being the only sunset in the collection. In his work this year Mr. Smith seems to dwell more in a minor key, possibly by reason of the influence of his visit to Holland; his sunshine is a trifle cold, however, and appears to lack warm yellows. This is evident even in "Along the Zattere," (6,) perhaps the sunniest of the lot, very interesting in its arrangement and apparently otherwise very like the place.

One feels the figure is too important in "Dolce Far Niente," (8,) for all the surroundings are so much better in painting and drawing. "Behind the Groote Kirke" (5) is full of cleverness, is skillfully arranged, and very Dutch withal. Hanging pendent to it is "Between the Showers," (12,) with a long vista, down an alley of trees. The architecture, the incidents, boats and all, are very true, almost like an instantaneous photograph, indeed, and show keen observation. "A Still Canal" (1) is quiet and dreamy, with much depth in the shadows, pleasant suggestiveness and agreeable tones pervading the composition; a more reposeful picture than many here, and "A Still Morning" (10) has much of the same attractiveness. In "A Gondola Landing" there is a feeling that the buildings to the right lack solidity and are a trifle out of value—that the painter has missed it somewhat. Still the composition is agreeable in line, and, as usual, interesting.

Taken altogether, the exhibition presents a record of careful observation, recorded with much faithfulness, while the impressions were fresh, and it cannot fail to attract much attention. It will remain open until Jan. 19.

ART NOTES.

—The Autumn number of Modern Art is a little late in making its appearance, but this is more than compensated for by the great beauty of its typographical appearance and the charm of its illustrations. There are letters from Paris and The Hague on topics of art interest, and an account of the new movement in the art in Germany, accompanied by a number of pictures by Fritz Von Uhde, Gotthard Kuehl, Ludwig Dill, and an extraordinary decorative panel by Thomas Theodor Heine called "The Angler." There is a timely article on William Morris as a painter, with an account of The Kelmscott Press, and half a dozen specimen pages of beautiful printing emanating therefrom. Special cash prizes open to competition for art students are announced for decorative designs for book plates and news stand poster. J. M. Bowles, Indianapolis, Ind., is the publisher.

—A portrait exhibition of much interest was opened in Boston on the 7th in memory of the late Edwin T. Billings, a portrait painter of decided talent, who shared at one time with George Fuller a studio in this city. Mr. Billings made his home later in Boston, where he painted many distinguished people. His picture of the late Oliver Wendell Holmes was the portrait the genial doctor most cared for. It is said when it was finished Dr. Holmes said, "Well, Mr. Billings, you have got the old man, you have got the equilateral under the nose, without which there can be no likeness of me." The exhibition will be held in the rooms of the Unity Art Club.

—The Washington Times announces that an order has been issued from Police Headquarters prohibiting the sale of all pictures of females in which the figure is entirely undraped. "Such pictures," the order continues, "shall be considered unfit for gift or public exposure." So sweeping an order will seriously affect many dealers, and must, of course, cause consternation among the tobacco dealers, theatrical people, and others. It is not stated whether the order applies to the picture galleries.

—Mr. Ferdinand Danton has recently completed, and shows at his studio in Forty-third Street, a large, life-size painting of a tiger. It is very realistic and particularly true in color. The model who served for the painter is now at the Central Park menagerie. By an original arrangement of the frame with real bars in front, the first impression is quite startling.

—The Washington Star announces that Mr. Hovenden, the well-known painter, has been obliged to give up the idea of permantly residing in that city on account of his inability to secure satisfactory studio accommodation, and regrets the lack of a spacious and properly-planned studio building.

—Mr. Elmer E. Garnsey, known in connection with the decoration of the New-York Building at the Chicago Exhibition, as well as the entrance hall of the Boston Public Library and Bates Hall, has been commissioned to decorate the Carnegie Library in Pittsburg.

—The exhibition of the Woman's Art Association of Woman's Work in China Painting in Toronto is attracting considerable attention and a large number of visitors. It will continue until the 12th.

—A collection of the works of Childe Hassam, President of the New-York Water Color Club, will be held shortly in Washington at the gallery of Mr. V. G. Fischer.

—John C. Van Dyke will give a lecture on "The Art of the Italian Renaissance" at Buffalo on the 11th.

—Mme. Demont-Breton, daughter of Jules Breton, has been decorated with the Legion of Honor for her attainments as a painter.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Edward Hartsinck Day.

Edward Hartsinck Day, Professor of Natural Sciences at the Normal College, died last Friday at Algiers, where he had gone on a leave of absence to regain his health. Prof. Day, who was a younger brother of Sir John Day, one of the three Chief Justices of England, was born at Bath, England, in 1833. His education was obtained at the Roman Catholic College of Downside and the London School of Mines. During his early years his interest in geology led to his becoming associated with Profs. Huxley, Owens, Hawkins, and Ethridge in the Geological Society's work, in which he aided materially in mapping out the geological formations of England's southern counties. He made the first geological survey for the proposed English Channel tunnel under the direction of Sir John Hawkshaw. Prof. Day came to New-York in 1866, as assayer to a Montana mining company, and later accepted the post of Assay Master in the Columbia College School of Mines.

At the death of Prof. Redfield, in 1872, he was elected to the Chair of Natural Science in the Normal College, and held it at the time of his death. Owing to heart failure and pulmonary troubles he was obliged to abandon his work about two years ago.

His remains will be interred at Bath, England. He was twice married. His second wife was with him at the time of his death.

Mrs. Isabella MacVickar.

Mrs. Isabella MacVickar, wife of the Rev. Malcolm MacVickar, died at her home, 287 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, after a short illness. She was born in Argylshire, Scotland, in 1829, and when three years old went with her parents to Canada.

She had lived in this country thirty-three years. In her early life she resided in Brookport, N. Y., where her husband was the Principal of the Normal School. He is now in charge of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society in this city.

Her father was Chancellor of McMaster's University, in Toronto. She leaves a daughter and two sons. She was a member of the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church. The funeral services will be held at her home to-morrow afternoon, and the interment will be at Montclair, N. J., on Thursday.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—E. E. Tillotson, a wealthy Summer resident of Atlantic Highlands, N. J., died in Philadelphia Saturday, and his body will be buried in the Atlantic Highlands Cemetery to-day. He was fifty years of age, and leaves a wife and three children and an only sister. He was on the retired list of the United States Army as a First Lieutenant. He was also a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was formerly United States Commissioner of Wyoming Territory. He built a fine villa about a year ago, and occupied it until last Thanksgiving.

—Lieut. Henry E. Ramsay, one of the most promising officers of the Fourth Regiment, N. G. N. J., died at his home, 14 Emory Street, Jersey City, yesterday, from consumption. He was twenty-six years old. The funeral will take place from the Congregational Tabernacle on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The pall bearers will be A. La Rue Christie, Abel P. Brown, John J. Broderick, John T. Pringle, Henry H. Bowly, and Mortimer H. Glason, officers of the regiment.

—The Rev. Dr. Samuel P. Halsey died at his home, 56 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, Sunday evening, from paralysis. He was formerly pastor of the Franklin Avenue Presbyterian Church, but owing to ill health, had to resign. When he recovered he became pastor of the Duryea Presbyterian Church, and remained in charge for six years. He was born in Avon, N. Y., in 1834, and was graduated in 1862 from the Union Theological Seminary. He leaves a wife.

—George F. Stone, who died yesterday at his home in Morristown, N. J., in the sixtieth year of his age, was well known in society and club circles in this city. Mr. Stone was a member of the Union League, New-York Yacht, Down-Town, and other clubs, and when in town lived at 38 East Thirty-ninth Street. He was a broker, and had offices at 44 Wall Street. His wife was formerly Miss Georgiana Colgate.

—Harry Fleet Dorlon died at his home, 73 Lawrence Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, from heart disease. He was twenty-eight years old, and was the last of four sons of the late Alfred Dorlon, the well-known restaurateur of this city. All the sons died before reaching thirty years of age. He leaves a wife and one son, five years old.

—James Henry, the father of Charles J. Henry, Commissioner of Charities, died at his home, 318 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday. He was eighty-one years old. He leaves a wife, three sons, and two daughters. The funeral will take place from St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, Court and Congress Streets, to-morrow morning.

—H. F. L. Shannon, D. C. L., Q. C., Judge of Probates, died yesterday at Halifax, N. S. The deceased was eighty-eight years of age. Formerly for a number of years he represented Halifax in the Nova Scotia Legislature, and was part of the time a member of the Government. He was appointed Judge of Probates in 1881.

FOR THE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

An Entertainment at Columbia Theatre in Aid of the Building Fund.

The ladies on the committees of the Memorial Hospital for Women and Children now in process of erection in Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, are to give an entertainment on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 17, at the Columbia Theatre, that city, for the benefit of their building fund.

The matinée is tendered by Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Knowles.

Among the artists who have volunteered their services are Roland Reed and Miss Isadore Rush, Miss Cora Tanner, Miss Maude Banks, Miss Mary Shaw.

The hospital's chief work will be to afford a place where self-supporting women can be treated at moderate rates.

On the Committee of Arrangements are Mrs. Jere. Johnson, Jr., Mrs. William Berri, Mrs. F. H. Hackstaff, Mrs. Edwin Knowles, Mrs. G. C. Jeffrey, Miss Mirrielees, and Mrs. J. H. Burtis.

Other officials are: Building Committee—Mrs. William Berri, Mrs. J. H. Burtis, Mrs. C. C. Martin, Mrs. J. S. Hollinshead, Mrs. T. W. Lowell, Mrs. M. R. Hawley, Mrs. J. L. Marcellus, Mrs. W. C. Humstone; Construction Committee of the Advisory Board—J. H. Burtis, A. J. Pouch, Asa W. Parker, C. C. Martin, William Berri.

It is hoped the entertainment will be generously patronized.

SOUTH HADLEY GIRLS FOUND

They Were Alarmed by Reports of Coming Investigations.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 7.—Miss Cheeseborough and Miss Bird, who left Mount Holyoke College so mysteriously Thursday, have been found.

It seems they were frightened at the talk about indiscreet conduct at South Hadley and decided to leave. A young man in that village drove them to Holyoke, and directed them to the home of his aunt, Mrs. Charles H. Ayres, in Springfield. Before going there they tried to get rooms at the hotels. Failing in this they stopped with the Ayres family.

Miss Cheeseborough started for Glens Falls Friday. The whereabouts of Miss Bird were discovered to-day by her uncle, Dr. Paine of Chicago, who went to South Hadley. J. A. Burnett, the young man who assisted her to escape, told him where she might be found. Dr. Paine is stopping in this city with his niece. He is naturally greatly distressed over the affair, but has not decided what to do with the young woman.

Ethan Allen's Report.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Times.

The Hon. C. W. Woodhouse of Burlington, Vt., has received from the estate of his father, Dr. Charles Woodhouse of Rutland, the original letter written by Ethan Allen announcing the capture of Fort Ticonderoga. The letter was directed to the "Honorable Committee of Correspondence for the City and County of Albany," and it states that "on the 11th inst., [May,] 1775, I took the fortress of Ticonderoga, with about 130 Green Mountain Boys." This date is supposed by some to have been a slip of the pen, inasmuch as elsewhere in his writing Allen shows that the capture was on the 10th.

DEVERELL KILLED HIMSELF

The Well-Known Bandmaster Was a Columbian Defendant.

Thomas R. Deverell, one of the best-known bandmasters in Brooklyn, and who was prominent in connection with the Columbian celebration scandals, committed suicide by turning on the gas in his room on the top floor of 627 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, yesterday.

It is presumed that he was worried because he was to be sued by Corporation Counsel McDonald for $9,300, which, it is alleged, he received, though not entitled to it.

Deverell's bill originally was for $17,000. This meant about 2,100 musicians, at $8 a man. He received the money, but it is believed that he had to turn over a certain part of it to the "ring."

Deverell was not living with his wife. They had quarreled.

He was sixty-seven years old, and at times had been in charge of the bands of the Ninth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Forty-seventh Regiments of the National Guard. He was also at times engaged to furnish music for the concerts in Prospect Park and Fort Greene. He was a Mason, an Odd Fellow, a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Musicians' Mutual Protective Association, and other societies, and his life was insured for $14,000, which will go to his wife and one son, who is also a musician.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Antonio E. Terry of Paris is at the Victoria.

—H. C. Chatfield-Taylor of Chicago is at the Everett.

—Ferdinand W. Peck of Chicago is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Judge William A. Fisher of Baltimore is at the Waldorf.

—Judge Nathaniel Shipman of Hartford is at the Murray Hill.

—Assemblyman John B. Stanchfield of Elmira is at the Normandie.

—Judge John C. Gray of the New-York Court of Appeals is at the Hoffman.

—Don Mario Ruspoli of the Italian Embassy at Washington and Richard C. Kerens of St. Louis are at the Holland.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had children she gave them Castoria.
—Advertisement.

I saw her mouth all filled with pearls,
The sweetest of earth's charming girls!
I lost my heart to her that day,
And now I never cease to say,
"Buy SOZODONT!" That made her mine,
That made her beauty so divine.

Dr. Colton, though 80 years of age, and feeling but 50, is still at the Cooper Institute, relieving pain with his laughing gas.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pains, cures wind colic, diarrhea; 25c. a bot.

Age tends to kill the hair and turn it gray. Parker's Hair Balsam renews color and life. Greve's Ointment makes a healthy skin, 50c.

"Chickasaw." E. & W. "Chickasaw."
A NEW COLLAR.

DIED.

BADEAU.—In this city, Jan. 7, Jesse B. Badeau, aged 62 years 11 months.
Funeral services Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock at 24 West 60th St.

BAILEY.—At Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Jan. 6, James Stanton Bailey.
The funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 176 Harrison St., Brooklyn, at 4:30 P. M., Wednesday, Jan. 9. The interment will take place at New-Haven, Conn., at the convenience of the family. Friends will kindly omit flowers.

BOYLES.—In Paris, Jan. 7, 1895, Mary H. Boyles, daughter of the late James and Mary Boyles of Philadelphia.
Philadelphia papers please copy.

BURT.—At Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, 7th inst., Annie H., beloved wife of Chas. H. Burt and daughter of Geo. W. and the late Julia T. Pettinger.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

CLARK.—Suddenly, on Jan. 4, Mary Henrietta, only daughter of the late Gerardus and Anna M. Clark.
Funeral from Trinity Church, New-Rochelle, on Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1895, at 3 P. M.

DAY.—At Algiers, Jan. 4, Prof. Edward Hartsinck Day.

JASPER.—At the residence of her brother, No. 237 West 134th St., on Sunday morning, Jan. 6, of pneumonia, Maria, eldest daughter of Catherine and the late John Jasper.
Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th Av. and 45th St., this (Tuesday) afternoon at 4 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to be present. Kindly omit flowers.

HOLBROOK.—Suddenly, on Monday, Jan. 7, Isaac E. Holbrook.
Funeral services at his late residence, 27 West 49th St., on Wednesday at 11 A. M. Interment at convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers.

LAMB.—On Jan. 6, at Bayonne, N. J., David Lamb, in his 57th year.
Funeral services at Trinity Church, Bergen Point, N. J., on Tuesday, at noon. Interment private.

MAC VICAR.—At Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 7, 1895, Isabella, beloved wife of Malcolm MacVicar, Superintendent of Education, American Baptist Home Mission Society.
Funeral will take place from her late residence, 287 Quincy St., on Wednesday, Jan. 9, at 3:30 P. M.
Canadian papers please copy.

MORGAN.—Jan. 5, at Ashville, Rose C. Morgan, wife of Chas. W. Morgan, in her 22d year.
Funeral services at her late residence, 20th Av., Bensonhurst, Tuesday, Jan. 8, at 3 P. M. Burial at convenience of family.

MORRISON.—On Saturday, Jan. 5, 1895, John H. Morrison, in the 79th year of his age.
Funeral will take place from his late residence, 422 West 23d St., on Tuesday, Jan. 8, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at Woodlawn.

SHEARER.—In York, Penn., Jan. 6, at the residence of her son, Dr. N. H. Shearer, Elizabeth Eichelberger, wife of the late Dr. Geo. L. Shearer, in her 88th year.

STONE.—At his late residence, Morristown, N. J., Jan. 7, George F. Stone, in the 60th year of his age.
Funeral services at Brick Church, 5th Av. and 37th St., on Wednesday morning, Jan. 9, at 10 o'clock.

TREADWELL.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 6, 1895, of diabetes, William E. Treadwell, in the 67th year of his age.
Funeral services at his residence, 136 West 11th St., on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 8, at 4 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family. Please omit flowers.

Special Notices.

"A." LAST 2 DAYS "A."

AT THE AMERICAN ART GALLERIES,

MADISON SQUARE SOUTH.

Exhibition Day and Evening.

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by the late
GEORGE INNESS, N. A.,

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MR. RICHARD H. HALSTED,

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On TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, JANUARY 9th, AT 8:30 O'CLOCK.

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JAY GOULD'S MILLIONS

His Personal Estate Worth Nearly $81,000,000 When He Died.

APPRAISER M'CLURE'S OFFICIAL REPORT

Had $2,000,000 in Real Estate—His Heirs May Recover Some of the $600,000 Paid to the State as Taxes.

Jay Gould left nearly $81,000,000 in stocks, bonds, and other personal property, in addition to $2,000,000 worth of real estate.

The exact size of Mr. Gould's estate has long been a matter of speculation. It was estimated all the way from $50,000,000 to $125,000,000. The general impression was that it was about $70,000,000. It is of unusual interest, therefore, to learn, as the result of an official investigation, lasting about two years, just how much money Mr. Gould accumulated during his lifetime, and of what the property consists. Both these points are covered in a report filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office by David McClure, the lawyer.

In his report, Mr. McClure pays a magnificent tribute to the business ability of George Jay Gould. The latter, it seems, had practically the sole control of his father's enormous property for a long term of years preceding Jay Gould's death. The elder Gould deferred absolutely to his son's judgment in his later years, and appreciated the services rendered by George Gould so well that he allowed him $500,000 a year for his work as manager.

Mr. McClure was appointed in March, 1893, by the Surrogate, as appraiser to fix the value of the estate of Mr. Gould at the time of his death, in December, 1892. This appointment was made to determine the amount of tax that should be imposed upon the personal property.

Under the laws of 1892, "an act in relation to taxable transfer of property," 1 per cent. of all the personalty in excess of $10,000 goes to the State, less the Controller's fee for collection, which is 5 per cent. on the first $50,000, 3 per cent. on the next $50,000, and 1 per cent. on the remainder.

At the time the will and codicil of Mr. Gould were filed for probate, shortly after his death, it was stated that his real estate amounted to about $2,000,000 and the value of his personal property was estimated at $70,000,000. The estate was of such a nature and involved so many railroad interests that it was decided to send the questions to a lawyer, rather than the usual appraiser. Mr. McClure was selected. He at first declined to act, but at the request of the lawyers for the estate and those representing the State he was induced to consent to serve.

It was found at the outset of the hearings that they would be protracted, and it was then determined by the executors of the estate to deposit with the Controller an amount which in their judgment would meet the taxes to be paid upon the property. The paid $600,000 to the Controller upon the assumption that the personal estate would not exceed $60,000,000.

Mr. McClure, in his report to the court, says: "It was contended by the executors of the estate that the blocks of stock, bonds, and other properties herein, being very large in amount, were not to be appraised according to the rule and practice applying to smaller parcels of property, and this contention involved the taking of the greater part of the testimony which was taken. While it may be true that large blocks of stock and bonds would not, if offered as a whole, realize as much proportionally in the market as smaller parcels, yet the statute and the decisions require that the fair market value shall be determined, having reference to and upon the basis of reported sales, where such have been made.

"It has been suggested that any other rule would work a discrimination in favor of the larger holder of property. It might be dangerous to have the values fixed by a conclusion on the part of the appraiser which, in the absence of actual sales of the property, could be little more than guess, that the sale of certain large blocks of stock or bonds would lower the market value to a certain fixed extent. It is to be assumed that executors of estates holding such properties will so realize upon them as to produce the best results for the estate, and as they would if the property in question was their individual property.

"I have, therefore, in so far as there were submitted to me reports of public sales at the Stock Exchange, based my appraisal strictly upon such sales, and in other cases have reached the value reported by me upon the best information I could obtain. The condition of this estate as to the ownership of large blocks of bonds of different classes, of similar lots of certificates and stock, together with immense claims by way of floating indebtedness, all of and against the same corporation, coupled with the ownership of bonds of, stock in, and unsecured indebtedness against, connecting corporations, make this estate unique in its condition, and have induced much labor and embarrassment in reaching conclusions."

"The value of the floating indebtedness of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, was reached after much trouble and some embarrassment. George J. Gould at first estimated it at 75 per cent. at the time of his father's death. He subsequently, after, as he said, considering the matter, and giving reasons for his change of view, reduced the estimate very considerably. The annual report of these two roads for the year ending December, 1893, (the year following the testator's death,) in evidence shows that the officers of these roads, of whom George J. Gould was one, asserted that these railroads had at that time not only enough property to pay all of their debts, but, taking into consideration the securities held by them, had a surplus.

"It was admitted that these reports were made as favorable as could be to aid the stock value. I am satisfied that this is so, and, looking at the facts as they existed in the December preceding, I am satisfied that the securities referred to in this report could not be marketed to produce a surplus, but that a realization of the assets at time woudl have resulted in a deficit. I think that the amount placed by me, viz, 75 per cent., is a fair and full estimate of the value of this indebtedness."

Mr. McClure allows $6,000,000 as an indebtedness to the estate of George J. Gould, which is deducted from the total value of the estate for the following reasons: "It appears in evidence herein that for about twelve years prior to the testator's death there had existed between him and his son, George J. Gould, an arrangement to the effect that the latter should devote himself entirely to his father's business affairs, making no other business engagements or connections, and the compensation to be paid him was agreed upon, some months before the testator's death, at $500,000 per year.

"It is indisputable that George J. Gould did devote himself to the care and management of his father's immense estate, relieving him to a very considerable extent, and during the last five or six years of the testator's life almost entirely of its cares and management. He acted as his father's sole representative in transactions of very great magnitude, selling particular properties of millions of value, and obligating his father's estate in millions of money, without any consultation with him whatever; he had practically the whole control and management of this large estate; he had also access to the safe deposit vaults which contained the millions of dollars of property owned by the testator; acted under a power of attorney almost unlimited in effect; transacted most of the business of the estate without consultation with the testator, and, as was testified by Judge Dillon, 'was Gould himself,' 'stood for his father, and to such an extent that the father,' and to such an extent that the instructions.

"George J. Gould, it appears, had the sole disposition during his management of hundreds of millions of dollars of the cash of the testator—having at times as much as $30,000,000 in cash subject to his sole check—and the income from the estate so managed was, as has been testified to, from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000 annually.

"This estate, which, including the indebtedness to George J. Gould, aggregated, exclusive of real property, about $78,000,000 at the time of the testator's death, increased largely under George J. Gould's management, and the confidence which his father reposed in him seems to have been amply justified by the result. The estate is very peculiar in its nature, and the large extent to which it is invested in different ways in peculiar properties required great skill and capacity in the handling of it to secure success. The capacity and business ability which safely and successfully managed such an estate, inducing the confidence which the testator seems to have implicitly reposed in that management, were deserving of large reward. Whatever their value, the party who was to pay, and the one to receive for them, seems to have agreed upon the sum of $500,000 per year."

Mr. McClure presents the following table of stocks and bonds, and other personal property, left by Mr. Gould:

Stocks.

	No. of Shares.	Par Value.	At	Assessed Value.
Missouri Pacific Railway Co.	101,800	$10,180,000	54	$5,497,200
Texas & Pacific Railway Co.	20,500	2,050,000	9	184,500
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.	400	40,000	40	16,000
Manhattan Railway Co.	100,033	10,003,300	128	12,804,224
Richmond & West Point Terminal Railway & W. Co. common	100	10,000	8½	850
Wabash R. R. Co.	83,000	8,300,000	11	913,000
Western Union Telegraph Co.	220,023	22,002,800	85	18,702,380
American Telegraph & Cable Co.	10,000	1,000,000	65	850,000
Delaware & Atlantic Tel. & Tel. Co.	94	9,400	100	9,400
Northwestern Tel. Co. of Canada	340	34,000	80	27,200
Consolidated Coal Co. of St. Louis	23,348	2,334,800	10	233,480
Red Rock Coal Co.	5,050	505,000	5	25,250
The Hutchinson Salt Co.	250	25,000	35	8,750
New-York Tribune Association	½	500	200	1,000
Old Point Comfort Hotel Co.	5	500	..	No value
Wagner Palace Car Co.	6,696	669,600	122	816,912
Chicago Elevator Co.	825	82,500	30	24,750
Berkeley Lyceum Association	5	500	..	No value
Pacific Mail Steamship Co.	100	10,000	27½	2,750
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co. pfd.	2,880	288,000	12	34,560
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co. com.	8,170	817,000	6	49,020
International & Great Northern R. R. Co.	97,513	9,751,000	5	487,565
Union Pacific Railway Co.	18,000	1,800,000	35¾	643,500
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co. pfd.	185¼	18,525	23½	4,353
Iron Mountain Car Trust	916	916,000	95	870,200
New-Jersey Railway Construction Co.	246	24,600	100	24,600
Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northwestern Railway Co.	16,000	1,600,000	..	No value.
Lawrence, Emporia & Northwestern Railway Co.	215	21,500	..	No value.
St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railway security trust certificates, Mercantile Trust Co., trustee	......	1,225,000	50	612,500

Bonds.

	Number of Bonds.	Par Value.	At	Appraised Value.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co. consolidated mortgage	8,753	$8,753,000	At 83¼	$7,286,872
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co. first mortgage 5s	21¼	21,250	102¼	21,728
Texas & Pacific Railway Co. first mortgage	17	17,000	77¼	13,132
Texas & Pacific Railway Co. second mtge.	3,018	3,018,000	26⅛	788,452
The Wabash Railway Co., second mort.	500	500,000	77	385,000
Same, Deb A	1,322	1,322,000	45	594,900
Same, First Cons'd Deb B	172	172,000	36½	62,780
Missouri Pacific Railway Co.	2,000	2,000,000	109	2,180,000
Same, Trust 5s	10,055	10,055,000	89	8,948,950
Same, First Collateral	2,333	2,333,000	79	1,843,070
Booneville, St. Louis & Southern Railway Co., First Mortgage	15	15,000	100	15,000
Consolidated Coal Co.	500	500,000	80	400,000
Old Point Comfort Hotel Co.	5	5,000	276 86	1,384
Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northwestern Railway Co., First Mortgage	3,501	3,501,000	26	910,280
Union Pacific Railway Co., Trust Notes	2,000	2,000,000	65⅝	1,312,000
Manhattan Railway Co., consolidated 4s	162	162,000	95	153,900
Gold & Stock Tel. Co., First Mortgage	460	230,000	100	230,000
Kansas & Arkansas Valley Railway Co.	3,400	3,400,000	50	1,700,000
International & Great Northern Railway Co., First Mortgage	40	40,000	109	43,600
Same, Second Mortgage	300	300,000	66½	199,500
Same, Second Mortgage Income	82½	82,500	66½	54,862
Same, Third Mortgage	1,573	1,573,000	27	424,916
Script		765.35		
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co., First Mortgage	678	678,000	64¼	435,615
Same, Second Mortgage Income	962	962,000	25⅛	241,702
Berkeley Luceum second mortgage	5	5,000	..	......
Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northern Railway Co.	..	......	..	100
Receivers' certificates	19	19,000	..	17,000
London committee certificates	..	......	..	......
Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northwestern Railway Co. first mortgage bonds	15	15,000	..	3,625
Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northwestern Railway Co. first mortgage; detached coupons	..	264,000	5	13,200

Miscellaneous.

Box in Metropolitan Opera House	......	......	..	5,000.00
Steam yacht Atalanta	......	......	..	100,000.00
Contents of house, 579 Fifth Avenue	......	......	..	146,488.00
Stable	......	......	..	2,000.00
Contents of house and stable at Irvington	......	......	..	117,000.00

Indebtedness to the Estate.

Debtor.	Principal.	Interest.	At	Appraised Value.
Hutchinson Salt Co.	5,000.00	33.33	..	$5,033.33
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.	310,000.00	1,555.00	..	311,555.00
Missouri Pacific Railway Co.	2,494,657.42	64,269.62	75	1,919,195.00
Texas & Pacific Railway Co.	304,144.00	4,904.61	..	309,048.00
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.	3,962,387.35	52,166.54	..	3,010,915.00
Pacific Mail Steamship Co.	45,750.00	1,162.50	..	46,912.50
International & Great Northern	342,724.45	12,335.48	..	355,059.93
D. W. McWilliams, Treasurer	639,720.66	2,447.73	..	642,168.39
Louis Fitzgerald, Trustee	10,000.00	......	..	10,000.00
Shenandoah Extension	1,227.26	......	..	No value.
S. B. French	9,716.04	......	..	No value.
Sundry loans	21,125.00	......	..	No value.
A. B. Cornell	2,030.00	......	..	No value.
M. Griffin	1,802.29	......	..	No value.
S. W. Fordyce	50,000.00	258.35	75	37,693.00
Jay Gould & R. Sage, Trustees	666.90	......	..	666.90
John P. Munn	15,166.52	......	..	15,166.52
William Heath & Co.	151,367.04	......	..	No value.
George J. Gould	45,000.00	......	..	45,000.00
H. K. McHarg	100,000.00	25.00	..	100,025.00
Howard Lapsley & Co.	150,000.00	41.96	..	150,041.00
E. S. Chapin & Co.	800,000.00	8,429.00	..	808,429.00
Moore & Schley	200,000.00	1,211.00	..	201,211.00
Mercantile Trust Company: Amount on deposit Dec. 3, 1893		......		868,734.48
Gross market value at time of decedent's death of personal property owned by him or held in his name				80,934,580.79

Mr. McClure says that about Nov. 18, 1892, two weeks before the death of Jay Gould, he gave his attorney—Judge Dillon—a draft of the codicil of Nov. 21, 1892, in his own handwriting, with directions that it be engrossed for execution. It referred to his indebtedness to his son George. The latter was unware of its existence until a week before his father's death, when his father, being on his deathbed, called George's attention to the provision he had made for him for $5,000,000 and certain valuable securities, and asked him if it was satisfactory, to which he answered that it was.

Mr. McClure is of the opinion that the provision of the codicil of Nov. 21, 1892, in favor of George J. Gould, was not a bequest, but was an acknowledgment of an existing indebtedness by the father to his son, which, if it had been revoked, could have been recovered at law by George from the estate. He holds that there is no evidence of any fraudulent intent on the part of Mr. Gould to avoid taxation on this sum of $5,000,000, which he gave to his son, because had that been his purpose he could have omitted all mention of it from the codicil and given his son the money before he died.

The value of the estate is, therefore, fixed at $80,934,580.79, less amount of debts, $6,553,520.71, and less legacies, annuities, &c., to his brother, sisters, and grandson of $1,156,513, making the amount of the residuary estate to be $73,224,547.08.

Each of the six children of Mr. Gould is entitled to a life estate, in trust, in one-sixth of the residuary estate, with the remainder to their children. Under a recent decision of the Court of Appeals, it is held that these remainders are not liable to taxation, whereas formerly they were. This will reduce the tax considerably. So that it is expected that the executors will be entitled to recover from the $600,000 which they paid to the State a small sum in their favor.

After-Thought.

From The New-York Weekly.

Mrs. Hayseed (in the Stock Exchange)—Good lands! I never heard such a racket. How do folks think in all this noise?

Mr. Hayseed—Think! They don't try to think. They just buy and sell like mad for a few hours, and then go home and figure up to see whether they are rich or ruined.

FLOWER MAKERS BADLY BURNED

Rosa Priesti, Weak from Overwork, Falls Against a Table and Upsets a Lamp in Her Mother's Lap.

The upsetting of a lamp in the fourth floor of 245 Mulberry Street at 6:40 last night nearly caused a serious fire in that thickly-populated tenement house. Mrs. Giuseppe Priesti and her daughter Rosa, who were making artificial flowers by its light, were seriously burned.

Mrs. Priesti is sixty years old, and feeble. Rosa is twenty-six. They earn a scanty living by making wax flowers. They worked longer than usual last night, and did not stop to eat. It was probably dizziness, therefore, which made Rosa, on getting up from her chair, stagger against the table and tip the lamp into her mother's lap.

The blazing oil streamed over the old woman's clothing, but she sat still and set the lamp back on the table, where it set the artificial flowers on fire.

Rosa rushed to her mother, and tried to put out the flames, which were causing the old woman to scream with agony. She had only a small shawl with which to stifle the flames, and the shawl had been burned, and Rosa's hands were badly scorched, when Policeman Thomas J. Mellon rushed in.

He had heard the woman's screams, and had seen the light of the flames in the windows. He put the fire out in a few seconds, but his coat and gloves were badly scorched, and his hands were burned.

Mrs. Priesti's dress, however, was completely burned, and fell in charred pieces on the floor when she was removed. She was badly burned about the legs and arms, and her hair and eyebrows were scorched.

An ambulance surgeon from St. Vincent's Hospital wanted to remove Rosa and Mrs. Priesti there, but the women refused to go. The younger woman tended her mother, in spite of her own injuries.

The upsetting of the lamp burned up $25 worth of flowers and materials and did other damage.

Joule. The Conservation of Energy.

It is unnecessary to repeat the oft-told tale of how the pioneers of the great generalization, now called the Conservation of Energy, were for a time ignored. German physicists turned away from Mayer. England would not hear, or listened in unintelligent silence, to Joule. But the year 1847 was an epoch in the history of science. Joule himself, for the first time, claimed the full extent of the territory he had conquered. "On the 28th of April, 1847," says his biographer, "Joule gave a popular lecture in Manchester, at St. Anne's Church Reading Room," and chose this opportunity to deliver "the first full and clear exposition of the universal conservation of that principle now called energy."

The local press would at first have nothing to do with the address. "One paper refused to give even a notice of it." "The Manchester Guardian would. as a favor, print extracts to be selected by themselves." Finally The Manchester Courier, after long debate, promised to insert the whole as a special favor, not to Joule, but to his brother.

Of course no blame can attach to the newspaper men for failing to recognize the importance of views that were rejected by many of the best-known scientific authorities, but the theories which in April were hawked from one provincial editor to another, found in June, when the British Association met at Oxford, an advocate who compelled attention. Joule has told the story himself. All the circumstances were depressing. An earlier paper, read some years before, had attracted little notice. The Chairman, perhaps on this account, suggested that the author should be brief. No discussion was invited. In a moment the meeting would have passed to other business, and the enunciation of his views would once more have failed "if a young man had not risen in the section and, by his intelligent observations, created a lively interest in the new theory. The young man was William Thomson." The result was that the paper created a great sensation, and from that moment the tide of opinion turned.—The Fortnightly Review.

MR. GOFF ON THE BENCH

The New Recorder Installed in His Important Office.

PRAISES FOR HIS PREDECESSORS

Promises to Follow Their Example, Uphold the Dignity of the Court, and Work Hard and Be Just.

John W. Goff, New-York's new Recorder, was formally installed yesterday in his important office. The ceremonies were very interesting, and drew an immense crowd to the Criminal Courts Building. The corridors were packed, and the assemblage was so great that hundreds had to be satisfied with places on the stairway.

Comparatively few of those who came to see the new Recorder assume his duties were gratified. The room where the ceremonies took place, Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, was almost filled with talesmen called for the regular January jury that Recorder Goff was to charge, with lawyers, and with others having business with the court, so that there was not even standing room for outsiders.

Some time before the Recorder made his appearance a number of beautiful floral pieces, the offerings of friends and admirers, were brought in and placed on the Judge's desk. Ex-Sheriff O'Brien and his wife sent a magnificent cushion of roses, from which trailed several yards of heavy ribbon. A large chair made of white and red roses and lilies forming the seat, was the tribute from the Hungarian citizens of New-York. Red, white, and green ribbons, the Hungarian national colors, bore the names of the committeemen making the presentation. A large basket of red roses, red pinks, lilies of the valley, and tiger lilies came from the detectives of the Society for the Prevention of Crime. In addition, there were a number of smaller pieces, altogether making a collection that would have turned the head of Patti in her best days, when an enthusiastic audience was wont to carpet the stage for her with flowers.

While the crowd in the courtroom was still admiring the handsome flowers there was a cry from the court attendants of "Hats off!" and the new Recorder walked in from his private chambers. He was escorted by Judge Cowing, the dean of the General Sessions Judges, and behind them were Judges Fitzgerald and Martine, both of whom, like Mr. Goff, had formerly been in the District Attorney's office. Heads on all sides bowed in salutation, and then the crier formally opened court, while the Judges found seats on the platform, with Mr. Goff in the seat of honor.

Judge Cowing made a short introductory speech, presenting the new Recorder to the District Attorney, the members of the District Attorney's staff, and to the members of the bar in general. In concluding his remarks, Judge Cowing said:

"For myself and on behalf of my associates, I beg to assure you, Recorder Goff, that you have our best wishes. We sincerely hope and believe that your judicial career will be such as to reflect great credit and honor upon yourself, and be of incalculable benefit to the people. Rest assured that we shall always act with you in everything which will enhance the dignity and usefulness of the court, and let it be the honest endeavor of us all to so administer the criminal law as to deserve the confidence and respect of all our fellow-citizens."

The Recorder seemed perfectly at home in his new position. He was dressed in the old, easy-fitting clothes that he wore during the Lexow hearings, and might have been sitting in the Recorder's chair for years, for all the embarrassment he showed. When Judge Cowing had finished, Mr. Goff arose and made a responsive address, outlining in a measure some reforms he hopes to inaugurate. Incidentally, he paid a compliment to his late opponent, ex-Recorder Smyth. He said:

"To succeed to a place held by such distinguished men as have sat upon this bench is an honor which the greatest of our profession might well envy one. From the time that Richard Varick presided on this bench and all the distinguished men who have ornamented it, including a Livingston and a Kent, down to the learned jurist, Frederick Smyth, who has recently vacated it, this bench has been one of the most important in the administration of the criminal law of this State. To follow in the footsteps of those distinguished jurists is the ambition of my life. It is beyond my hope to even equal them in learning and ability, but it is, at least, within my hopes and purposes to endeavor by application, by assiduous attention to my duties, and, above all, by a conscientious desire to do what is right, to emulate their example in those respects."

Then the Recorder had something to say of the members of the bar who prefer trickery to honesty and ability.

"It is a lamentable thing," he declared, "to hear that the profession is retrograding and not advancing. It is said that cunning has taken the place of skill. It is said that often the law has become a trade of the artful instead of the profession of the skilful; that the Wardens and keepers of prisons have entered into collusive agreements with the law, and participated in the fees of the members of the bar.

"This is worse than highway robbery. The man who enters into such a corrupt agreement is not worthy the name, and degrades the ancient and learned profession."

There was applause and handclapping at this point, showing that the Recorder's ideas had struck a responsive chord. In conclusion, he said that if the members of the bar treated the court with confidence, consideration and courtesy, they would find themselves in their turn treated in the same manner by the court.

District Attorney Fellows made a short address, saying, among other things:

"I welcome you very gladly to the important position you have been called upon to fill. On behalf of the District Attorney and of his assistants, I pledge to you that support and that confidence which you demand, which I know you are entitled to receive, and which I recognize as the most important for the proper discharge of the high duties which appear both to you and myself should exist. The relations which have existed between us before have been close and confidential. I am assured that they will continue so in the future. I know how responsible our duties are and how close our relationship must be. I know that upon the activity and energy of the District Attorney very largely depends the success of the court and the proper administration of the criminal law. It shall be my endeavor to furnish you with abundant business."

This ended the formal ceremonies. The visiting Judges filed out to begin the business of their courts, and the new Recorder at once took up his active duties, which began with the empaneling of the January Grand Jury, composed of the following members:

Alexander W. Hume, tailor, 2,109 Seventh Avenue; Edwin S. Penfoed, merchant, 10 East Fourteenth Street; Henry Simpson, real estate, 302 Bleecker Street; Robert Rutherford, 139 East Fifteenth Street; Alfred H. Smith, diamonds, 500 Madison Avenue; Charles Lamline, infants' wear, 323 East Sixty-second Street; William Harkness, inventor, 1 West Eighty-first Street; William Junghaus, merchant, 67 East Thirty-eighth Street; Emanuel M. Levy, insurance, 41 West Ninety-first Street; William G. Scott, merchant, 42 Park Avenue; William L. Bull, banker, 31 West Forty-seventh Street; William Thorne, President, 32 West Fifty-third Street; Lewis S. Brush, 1,425 Broadway; Henry Blake, architect, 116 West Seventy-eighth Street; F. Griswold Tefft, merchant, 326 Broadway; Tice Mork, cigars, 348 East Fifty-first Street; Allston Gerry, Treasurer, foot East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; Edmund Dwight, insurance, 146 East Thirty-fifth Street; Franklin Edson, 247 West Fifty-first Street; William Wadsworth, 25 East Thirtieth Street; Lawrence Wells, President, 16 West Seventeenth Street; Joseph Schweizer, manager, 116 West Seventy-third Street, and Alonzo R. Peck, 25 West Eighteenth Street.

William L. Bull was selected as foreman.

In charging the Grand Jury, Recorder Goff said:

"You are intrusted by the people with the performance of a most sacred duty—the peace and preservation of this State, on one hand, and the protection of the city from oppression and persecution on the other. Against oppression and persecution, against private malice, and organized power, you are the bulwark. In its jealous care for the life and liberty of the citizen, the State has ordained that the citizen shall not be put on trial for crime, unless he has been first accused thereof by an indictment. The exclusive authority to find an indictment is vested in the Grand Jury, and hence the tribunal exercising this authority deals with the most sacred rights of the citizen."

The Recorder, after disposing of the Grand Jury, made an order directing that the old methods of recording and keeping indictments shall be changed in the future. He said that henceforth every indictment entered in this court by the Grand Jury shall remain in the custody of the Clerk of the Court, and the Clerk shall be held to a strict responsibility and accountability for the possession of such indictments. It was further ordered that the Clerk prepare and keep a record of each indictment, which record shall show on its face the progress of such indictment from its finding until its final disposition.

The first case for trial was then called before the Recorder—that of a colored woman named Ella Washington. She was accused of larceny and found guilty. The Recorder sentenced her to six months in the Woman's Prison.

Judge Beekman Begins Work.

Judge Henry R. Beekman, who was elected Judge of the Superior Court to succeed Charles H. Truax, took his seat on the bench for the first time yesterday morning, at the opening of the January term. By assignment of Gov. Flower, Judge Beekman will sit in the Supreme Court, and the Special Term has been allotted to him.

The courtroom was crowded by members of the bar at 10:30 o'clock, when Chief Justice Van Brunt entered, escorting Judge Beekman. As the Judges entered, all in the room rose from their seats and bowed to the Judges as they mounted the rostrum. Judge Beekman returned the compliment, and after the court crier had made the usual announcement at the opening of the court the new Judge began calling the calendar without any further formality. The first case called was Gibbs against Ferro, and in disposing of this case Justice Beekman performed his first official act on the bench. Judge Beekman will occupy as his chambers the room vacated by Judge Truax.

THE ADDICKS DIVORCE CASE

The Plaintiff Testifies Regarding the Income of Senator Higgins's Opponent in Delaware.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 7.—Argument in the Addicks divorce case, on motion of the defendant to have the petitioner amend her plea, so as to be more specific, was ended this afternoon. Mrs. Addicks was on the witness stand to state her needs for counsel fees and what she desired as alimony. She stated that the divorce proceedings began last March, and that her husband paid her $150 a week until May 22, when he wished to reduce the payment to $50 a week. This proposition she refused, and since that time she has received nothing.

She testified that while with her husband their living had cost between $25,000 and $30,000 a year. Her husband had talked freely to her of his business, and his income from the Bay State Gas Company was $25,000 a year, from the Terra Cotta and Staten Island Lumber Company $20,000 a year, and from other investments about $10,000 more. He had invested in the Bay State Gas Company, $1,000,000. Mrs. Addicks said that she had spent $2,000 for lawyers' fees already, and she wants $3,500 more.

William H. Miller, Secretary of the Bay State Gas Company and Mr. Addicks's confidential secretary, testified that the latter's income was about $17,500 a year. He had stocks in various concerns amounting to about $900,000. The returns from the investments were not so good now as they were before the recent financial stringency, and Addicks had sold some stocks in order to obtain money to put into other concerns in which he was interested. In this city he has had $150,000 invested, from which nothing was obtained.

The court will decide at noon to-morrow whether or not the petitioner will have further to amend her plea.

FIRE LOSSES FOR LAST YEAR

They Reached Over $128,000,000 in the United States and Canada.

The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin will publish to-day a table showing that the fire loss of the United States and Canada for the month of December amounts to $10,321,000, and the total for the year $128,246,400. It will give the following table of losses by months:

	1892.	1893.	1894.
Jan ...	$12,564,900	$17,958,400	$10,568,400
Feb ...	11,914,000	9,919,900	11,297,600
March .	10,648,000	16,662,350	9,147,100
April ...	11,559,800	14,669,900	11,540,000
May ..	9,485,000	10,427,100	10,777,800
June ..	9,265,550	16,344,950	8,282,300
July ..	11,530,000	12,118,700	16,307,000
Aug ...	10,145,300	13,222,700	10,432,800
Sept. ..	7,879,800	10,508,700	10,149,500
Oct ...	13,349,200	11,014,700	8,186,700
Nov ...	12,008,700	11,493,000	12,135,800
Dec ...	12,354,450	12,105,475	10,321,000
Total for year .	$132,704,700	$156,445,875	$128,246,400

This tables is made up from daily reports.

J. J. Astor's Gift to the Press Club.

John Jacob Astor has given to the Press Club, through Samuel W. Taylor, Jr., editor of The Rider and Driver, $2,500 toward the procurement of a new clubhouse up town. This is the third contribution made by Mr. Astor to the funds of the Press Club, the first being $5,000 and the second $1,000, making $8,500 in all.

Folk-Lore in Palestine.

Belief in the evil eye is universal among the peasantry of Palestine. It is blamed for throwing down a horse, breaking a plow, sickness and death, the decay of plants, and every misfortune. One way to cure a stroke of the evil eye is to burn a bit of the clothing of the possessor of it under the person who has been struck—the fumes of the burning rag carrying off the evil effect.

Sometimes a lump of alum or a handful of salt will be burned in a pan until something cracks, while the patient is taken round the fire seven times; with the crack comes the relief. Mohammedan peasants will use a piece of tamarisk wood, and Christians a piece of palm from the Palm Sunday celebrations, in the same way.

To avert the evil eye, blue beads are placed round the necks of children and animals, together with a lump of alum, accompanied by such a benediction as "I encompass you with God," or "May no evil touch you."—All the Year Round.

FESSENDEN FOR SPEAKER

The Connecticut Legislature Will Organize To-morrow.

THE REPUBLICANS IN FULL CONTROL

The Caucuses of Both Parties to be Held To-night to Select Officers—A Fight Over a Chaplaincy.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 7.—The Connecticut General Assembly will convene in Hartford Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. After electing a Speaker, the House will adjourn until the afternoon, when it will go into joint convention to listen to the inaugural message of Governor-elect O. Vincent Coffin.

Samuel Fessenden of Stamford, the Connecticut member of the National Republican Committee, will be elected Speaker. The sentiment is overwhelmingly in his favor. Judge Elmer of Middletown, who did a great deal of the work that resulted in the nomination of Coffin for Governor, will get a few votes, providing he remains in the race to the finish, which is doubtful. There is considerable talk among the friends of Judge Elmer that he will retire and permit the nomination to go to Mr. Fessenden by acclamation.

The Republican caucus for the nomination of Speaker will be held to-morrow night in the House of Representatives at the Capitol. Stiles Judson, Jr., of Stratford, who was a leader in the dead-lock Legislature, and was himself a candidate for Speaker until he found out that Mr. Fessenden, of the same county, was in the field, will nominate Mr. Fessenden. The Democrats will caucus in the Supreme Court room of the Capitol. They are in the minority, and their choice of a Speaker will be significant only as showing upon whose shoulders will rest the leadership in the House on the Democratic side. George M. Gunn of Milford, who was the Democratic leader in the last House of Representatives, will probably be chosen to lead the minority this session.

The clerks of the Senate and the House and the Chaplains of both bodies will be named at the Republican caucus. Attorney Andrew F. Gates of Hartford, for six years Clerk of the House, will be named for Clerk of the Senate, and George A. Kellogg of Vernon, the Assistant Clerk of the last House, will be chosen Clerk of the House this session. There are half a dozen young attorneys in the State aspiring for the Assistant Clerkship of the House. Attorney Healy of Windsor Locks, a Yale Law School graduate, and a Townsend prize winner in that school, will very likely land the prize.

There is a contest for the Chaplaincy of the House.

The Senator of the First District (Hartford) has generally been accorded the privilege of naming the Chaplain for the Senate. That Senator is a Democrat, and the only one in the Senate whose seat will not be contested. The Republicans do not want to permit the Hartford Senator to name the Chaplain, and there may be a struggle for the place. The Hartford Senator, Mr. Hall, it is understood, favors the Rev. C. G. Bristol of the Church of the Good Shepherd.

The contest for the Chaplaincy of the House is between what is known as the North End and the South Side of Hartford. The Rev. Joseph Irons of the North Methodist Church is one of the candidates, and the Rev. W. A. Richards, Pastor of the South Park Methodist Church, is the other. The argument of the friends of the last-named pastor is that no pastor of the South Park Methodist Church has ever been called to the Chaplaincy of the House.

The inauguration of Governor-elect Coffin will take place Wednesday afternoon, when he will take the oath of office and deliver his message.

In the evening the inaugural ball will be given in the Foot Guard Armory. Over 1,500 invitations to it have been sent out. The grand march will be led by ex-Major John C. Parsons of the Governor's Foot Guards, and Mrs. Frank W. Cheney of Manchester, wife of Col. Frank W. Cheney, who was candidate for Governor. They will be followed by Major E. Henry Hyde, Jr., and Mrs. Coffin, wife of Gov. Coffin, and then Gov. Coffin and Mrs. Hyde.

SENATOR HARRIS RENOMINATED.

The Action of the Caucus Equivalent to an Election.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 7.—A joint caucus of the Democrats of the Senate and House met this morning and nominated Isham G. Harris for United States Senator. E. S. Craig was also nominated for State Treasurer, and James Harris for State Controller. The caucus then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

The nominations are equivalent to an election in each instance. The General Assembly met at 12 o'clock. It did not complete its organization to-day, but will probably do so the first thing to-morrow. Gov. Turney's message is expected by noon. The document is awaited with considerable interest, as the people are anxious to see what he will have to say on the Gubernatorial contest. Senator Harris is the recipient of many telegrams from all over the country congratulating him upon his unanimous nomination.

No action looking to the Gubernatorial contest was taken in either house to-day, but the leaders of both parties are in secret conference to-night. It is the intention of the Republicans to bring the matter to an issue as soon as possible.

WYOMING'S NEW GOVERNMENT.

Two Candidates for the Senate Withdraw from the Contest.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Jan. 7.—Gov. William A. Richards and the other State officers of Wyoming were sworn in at noon to-day. The inaugural ceremonies were preceded by a parade, which was participated in by eight companies of the Eighth and Seventeenth Infantry, United States Army; Wyoming National Guard, and civic organizations. John A. Osborne, the retiring Governor, congratulated the incoming officials upon the auspicious circumstances under which they assumed the reins of government. He was followed by Governor-elect Richards.

J. C. Davis and Jay L. Torrey, who were prominent candidates for the Senate, withdrew from the contest to-day, making the election of ex-Senator Warren and ex-Congressman C. D. Clark almost assured. A caucus will probably be held to select both Senators early in the session, which begins to-morrow.

GOV. LEWELLING'S LAST CHANCE

Ex-Senator Ingalls Will Attend the Inauguration in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 7.—The Kansas Legislature will convene to-morrow. The Republican members of the House met in caucus this afternoon and nominated the officers who will be elected to-morrow. The nominations have no bearing on the Senatorial fight, as all the Senatorial candidates remained neutral during the preliminary caucuses.

Charles Martin, ex-Secretary of the United States Senate, was nominated for Reading Clerk. The Republican State officers-elect will not be inaugurated until next Monday. This gives Gov. Lewelling (Populist) an opportunity to send another message to the Legislature, which he will probably do to-morrow afternoon.

FURS

Coats, Jackets, Capes, Muffs, Collars, Boas,
Seal, Otter, Mink, Sable, Persian, Chinchilla, Ermine, Astrakhan, etc.
Deep Cut in Prices before stock taking.
C. C. SHAYNE,
Manufacturer,
124 & 126 West 42d St.
Sleigh Robes, Seal Capes and Gloves.
Fur-lined Garments.
Repairing and altering at short notice. Fashion plates mailed to any address.

It is announced that John J. Ingalls will cancel his dates to lecture in Iowa and other States, and arrive here on the 14th to witness the inauguration of Governor-elect Morrill. This has created a stir among the Senatorial candidates, who vie with each other in declaring that Ingalls cannot possibly win the Senatorship. The contest is exceedingly animated, but J. R. Burton is in the lead, and his friends say he will certainly win.

The first ballot will probably stand: Burton, 28; Ady, 17; Thacher, 17; Leland, 16; Hood, 19; Smith, 5; Ingalls, 4; Hatfield, 1. The estimate is made from the inside figures secured by the managers of the various candidates.

NELSON OPPOSED TO A CAUCUS.

Impression that Neither He Nor Washburn Will Be Elected Senator.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 7.—Republican caucuses for the selection of officers for the House and Senate are held this evening. All but three or four members of the two houses are now here, and 120 members have stated for whom they intend to vote for Senator. Fifty-two have declared for Washburn, and forty-seven for Nelson. The others are for McCleary and Comstock, as a rule, although about a dozen are noncommittal.

The impression is growing that neither Washburn nor Nelson can secure the seventy-two votes necessary to carry the caucus, and it will be necessary to name a new man. A good many members are to-night commenting favorably upon the record of Gideon S. Ives of St. Peter, who was four years Lieutenant Governor and who is not identified with either of the factions. Congressman Tawney of Winona, and Otis D. Kinney of Duluth are also favorably spoken of.

Late to-night it is said that Gov. Nelson's friends are trying to prevent the holding of any caucus, which would throw the contest directly into the joint legislative body.

THE NORTH CAROLINA CONTEST

Generally Conceded that Populist Butler Will Go to the Senate.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 7.—The wire working has begun on the assembling of the Legislature to meet here Wednesday. The chief figures are Congressmen-elect Pearson and Settle, pushing respectively Pritchard and Holton. Besides these candidates are Ewart, Mott, and Dockery, with Boyd of Greensborough as a dark horse.

It is pretty generally conceded that Marion Butler, the Populist leader, will be the long term Senator, and that for the short term it is Pritchard against the field.

There is much feeling growing as to joint or separate caucusses, the old time Republicans holding out for the separate caucusses, which Butler will fight. Upon this discussion and the settlement hang probably much friction and unlooked for happenings.

IDAHO'S LEGISLATURE ORGANIZED

Judge Sweet Proposes a Caucus to Settle the Senatorship.

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 7.—The Idaho Legislature assembled this morning and completed its organization quickly, in accordance with the action of the Republican caucus. Gov. McConnell, in a special message, congratulated the House and Senate on their prompt organization, and said he would deliver his biennial message Tuesday night.

Last night Judge Sweet, through J. A. Bassett, his manager, presented a written proposition to Senator Shoup favoring a caucus in which to settle their respective claims for Senator. No date was suggested. It is understood that Senator Shoup favors a caucus at an early date. It is impossible at this time to make any estimate on the Senatorial situation. Senator Shoup is confident of final victory. His backing is composed of influential citizens.

Senator Pettigrew's Victory.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 7.—The joint Republican caucus of both branches of the South Dakota Legislature convened at noon to-day and unanimously nominated R. F. Pettigrew as his own successor to the United States Senate. Gen. Selsby, the only other candidate, withdrew before the caucus. The nomination will be formally ratified by the Legislature on the 20th inst.

Organized by the Republicans.

BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 7.—Both houses of the Legislature were organized by the Republicans to-day, the Democrats and Populists cutting no figure in the contest.

Montana's Senatorial Candidates.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 7.—The Legislature met to-day and organized. The leading candidates for the Senatorship are T. H. Carter and Senator Power.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock midnight Sunday to 12 o'clock midnight Monday.)

9:15 A. M.—4 East Fourteenth Street; Paris Cloak and Suit Company; damage trifling.
9:20 A. M.—73 Forsythe Street; Herman Greel; dwelling; damage trifling.
11:10 A. M.—363 Pearl Street; William Dobbs; plumber; damage slight.
12:50 P. M.—334 Central Park West; John J. Clancy; damage, $50.
3:10 P. M.—78 Clinton Street; Leon Oberhardt; dwelling; damage slight.
4:25 P. M.—337 East Fifty-seventh Street; damage trifling.
5:30 P. M.—1,761 Lexington Avenue; George Aberdshaw; damage, $500.
5:40 P. M.—1,809 Third Avenue; Charles Lessner; damage trifling.
6:40 P. M.—245 Mulberry Street; Giuseppe Priesti; damage slight.
7:15 P. M.—Woodruff and Boston Avenues; Frederick Roth; damage, $50.
7:40 P. M.—385 Tenth Avenue; Conrad Stadler; damage slight.
8:40 P. M.—Hotel Central, 156 West Fourteenth Street; damage, $25.
10 P. M.—1,438 Lexington Avenue; occupied by Albert Cohen; damage, $25.

Pathological Story-Telling.

Formerly the French and Scandinavian novelists, with their numerous male imitators, had this field to themselves, but now the "monstrous regiment of women," which has carried by storm so many man-garrisoned citadels, has invaded the domain of pathological story-telling. And, strange as it seems, the novel-reading public, or, at any rate, the female section of it, seems to prefer perusing these tales to any others. If in the process they devour much garbage and more bad grammar, it still seems to suit their mental tastes and digestions.

"Ah, why is each 'passing depression'
Of stories that gloomily bore
Received as the subtle expression
Of almost unspeakable lore?
In the dreary, the grubby, the grimy,
Say, why do our women delight,
And wherefore so constantly ply me
With 'Ships in the Night'?"

So sings Mr. Andrew Lang, not without cause. But for the multitude of feminine readers, much of our popular modern "literature" would find its proper haven of rest in the waste-paper basket.

"And why ladies read what they do read
Is a thing that no man may explain.
And if any one asks for a true rede.
He asketh in vain."

—Blackwood's Magazine.

BROOKLYN TEAM BEATEN

They Bowl Poorly and Lose to Terry's Bushwicks.

ANDERSON WAS SADLY OUT OF FORM

Montauk Men Have an Easy Time with the Manhattan Bicycle Club Players on the Acme Hall Alleys.

The Bushwick Wheelmen's bowling team scored two victories over the crack Brooklyns, the tournament leaders, in their scheduled games in the cyclists' tournament last evening.

Many "rooters" wearing Bushwick emblems gathered in the gallery of the alleys at Greene and Hamburg Avenues, Brooklyn, and frequent and long were the earsplitting cheers given in honor of the Bushwicks' luck. It was that more than anything else that carried them through, for their rolling was fully as inferior as that of the Brooklyns.

In the first game, the Bushwicks won by 13 pins. This tickled Capt. Terry's men so much that they executed a "break-down" in the alley, while their "rooters" made the rafters rattle with their cheers. The Brooklyns' followers only groaned in reply to this outburst and shouted in chorus: "Just wait; wait a minute longer!"

Capt. Terry covered himself with glory by getting the highest score on the winning side. It was 178, just 2 points better than the highest score in the Brooklyns' string. Capt. "Tommy" Anderson was painfully out of form, a fact which his team mates observed with furtive glances at their leader. He only got 146 in the first game, and that was bad enough for the crack Brooklyns' Captain to get in any game, but when, in the second, he even got a less desirable score, the Brooklyn "rooters" held up their hands in genuine sorrow. Capt. "Tommy's" record in the second contest was 133.

Thirteen pins was the margin by which the Bushwicks floored the Brooklyns in the second. The winners averaged a little higher this time, as did also the Brooklyns. In this game E. Hellawell rolled up a score of 187. The summary follows:

FIRST GAME.

BUSHWICK WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Terry	3	5	2	178
G. Hellawell	2	3	5	185
Morgan	0	5	5	137
W. Faust	3	3	4	151
J. Hellawell	1	5	4	151
Total	9	21	20	752

BROOKLYN BICYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Swezy	1	2	7	125
Hobby	1	3	6	124
Stebbins	2	5	3	168
Leach	4	4	2	176
Anderson	2	3	5	146
Total	10	17	23	739

FRAMES.

Brooklyn	63	130	214	292	376	440	516	602	669	739
Bushwick	69	135	212	279	347	416	491	564	659	752

Averages—Bushwick, 150 4-5; Brooklyn, 147 4-5. Scorers—F. Richter and W. E. Ruller. Umpire—W. Schirmer.

SECOND GAME.

BUSHWICK WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Terry	2	3	5	141
G. Hellawell	5	3	2	187
Morgan	2	3	5	147
Faust	4	4	2	175
J. Hellawell	2	4	4	141
Total	15	17	18	791

BROOKLYN BICYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Swezey	3	3	4	153
Anderson	2	3	5	153
Hobby	1	8	1	171
Stebbins	2	3	5	149
Leach	3	4	3	166
Total	11	21	18	772

FRAMES

Brooklyn	73	165	267	334	414	489	544	617	688	772
Bushwick	73	144	218	297	409	487	559	627	706	791

Averages—Bushwick, 158 1-5; Brooklyn, 154 2-5. Scores—F. Richter and W. E. Ruller. Umpire—W. Schirmer.

MONTAUKS TAKE BOTH.

Had Little Trouble in Defeating the Manhattan Bicycle Club.

The Montauk Wheelmen won both their games from the Manhattan Bicycle Club bowling five at the Acme Hall alleys, Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn, last night.

The local wheelmen tried hard to get at least one of the games, but found their opponents bowling too strong for them. The first game the Montauk Wheelmen won by 34 pins. In this game the Brooklyn cyclers made some pretty spares. The second game was all over, as far as the final results were concerned, at the conclusion of the fifth frame.

The Manhattans gained 70 pins in the last three frames, but the lead their opponents had assumed early in the game told on them. Van Sicien of the Montauk Wheelmen rolled top score in both games. In the first he toppled the pins over for a score of 211 on six strikes, two spares, and two breaks. In the second game he rolled 180. The score:

FIRST GAME.

MANHATTAN BICYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Pelin	5	3	2	196
Staubach	2	2	6	136
Nonnenbacher	1	3	6	127
McFarland	2	6	2	164
Bartsch	3	2	5	149
Total	13	16	21	772

MONTAUK WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Conrad	2	4	4	150
Van Sicien	6	2	2	211
Darby	1	6	3	149
C. Frost	3	2	5	148
Schenck	2	4	4	148
Total	14	18	18	806

FRAMES.

Manhattan	85	155	212	290	362	429	480	594	688	772
Montauk	92	167	246	321	423	513	584	679	754	806

Averages—Manhattan, 154 2-5; Montauk, 161 1-5. Scorers—J. Oatman and W. C. Carson. Umpire—Dr. E. W. McNeil.

SECOND GAME.

MANHATTAN BICYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Pelin	1	7	2	169
Staubach	1	4	5	133
Nonnenbacher	3	2	5	155
McFarland	3	2	5	150
Bartsch	0	7	3	152
Total	8	22	20	759

MONTAUK WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Conrad	3	4	3	169
Van Sicien	4	4	2	180
Darby	1	4	5	140
C. Frost	1	4	5	136
Schenck	1	9	0	179
Total	10	25	15	804

FRAMES.

Manhattan	84	160	213	279	346	432	521	607	686	759
Montauk	80	177	252	317	411	491	577	655	720	804

Scorers—J. Oatman and W. C. Carson. Umpire—Dr. E. W. McNeil. Averages—Manhattan, 151 4-5; Montauk, 160.

NEW OFFICERS INSTALLED.

Union County Roadsters Have a Gay Time at Their Clubhouse.

RAHWAY, N. J., Jan. 7.—The annual installation of officers for the year 1895 of the Union County Roadsters took place to-night at the clubhouse, on Main Street. The new Vice President, Prof. William M. Simmons, was in the chair. President Holmes, who is suffering from a severe attack of grip, got up from a sick bed to be present, thus showing the great interest he takes in the club.

After the routine business had been dispensed with, the newly-elected officers held full sway for awhile. President Holmes spoke of his long term in office as President with a great deal of feeling. He thanked the club for having re-elected him to the Presidency for five consecutive years. Vice President Simmons, than whom there is no better orator in this section, made an eloquent speech in accepting the Vice Presidency. His caustic remarks were brimful of good advice. Secretary Martin was detained on account of illness. Capt. Chamberlain and the other officers made appropriate remarks.

The constitution was amended to exempt from dues the Secretary, Financial Secretary, and Treasurer. After adjournment the new officers entertained several of the members at a banquet.

Trying for the League Meet.

The wheelmen of Asbury Park are preparing to make a stubborn fight for the league race meet of this year. During the past fortnight they have been particularly active organizing new committees and it is evident that they will line up for the battle in much more formidable style than they did last year at Louisville. Boston wheelmen are equally as active as the workers in Founder Bradley's seashore city, and it will undoubtedly be a duel to the end between these two places. Cyclists generally are thought to be about equally divided as to choice between these two places. In Boston they feel confident that the prize will be theirs, and have even gone so far as to plan for amusement features for the visiting wheelmen. Whichever place secures the meet will have the biggest affair of its kind known to the history of the organization.

Olmstead's Starting Time.

The impression prevailing in cycling circles that Frederick D. Olmstead of the Harlem Wheelmen did not start from the regular place in the annual midnight bottle race for Tarrytown is dissipated by the statement of Maurice B. Freidenrich, one of the timekeepers. Henshaw of the Greenwich Wheelmen, who was the only other starter in the race, arrived at the starting point, Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street, earlier than Olmstead, and left exactly at midnight. Olmstead came up just as the Greenwich man had settled down to a sprint, and the latter did not see him. Olmstead left at exactly 12:01, and went through to the finishing point, winning the bottle. Henshaw dropped out after going a short distance, and told some wheelmen he met that nobody had started with him. This led to the opinion, hastily formed, that Olmstead had not started at the proper place.

First Century of the New Year.

A telegram from Buffalo to A. G. Spalding & Brothers, received yesterday, states that the first century of the year has been made by "Fred" Crestlick, on a Spalding bicycle, over the Erie-Buffalo course, in the roughest possible kind of weather. The time was 15 hours and 45 minutes.

New Departure for Cycle Clubs.

The Entertainment Committee of the Kings County Wheelmen has made arrangements with the Booth Dramatic Society to secure 100 tickets for their coming performance of "Our Boarding House" at the Criterion Theatre, Brooklyn, Friday evening, Jan. 18. These tickets will be distributed among the members of the club free of charge, and refreshments will be served after the performance. This theatre party will take the place of their regular ladies' reception for the month of January. As it is an entirely new plan of amusement, the committee looks for a hearty hearty response from the members and their fair friends.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—Rational cycling costume for ladies is spoken of in an optimistic vein by The Irish Cyclist as follows: "The aristocracy are taking to cycling, and the rational dress and their example will make this costume so common that prudes who hold views similar to those of our anonymous correspondent will find it hard to get any one to listen to their criticism. An Irish lady can boast to be one of the pioneers of the movement. Mrs. Palliser, wife of Capt. Dray B. Palliser, J. P., D. L., of Waterford, learned to ride in London last Spring. She at once adopted the rational dress. She is a tall, fine-looking woman, apparently about forty years of age, but in reality older. All last Summer she cycled in the neighborhood of Waterford, and she has now gone to London for the Winter, where on every fine day she may be seen cycling in Battersea Park, dressed in the 'miserable, pitiable, and disgusting' knickers. She is an enthusiastic and plucky cyclist, a fact which goes without saying when it is considered how great must have been the prejudice and opposition which a lady in her position would meet with. In addition to the pleasure which she derives from her cycling, she finds the pastime most healthy. We should be glad of the names of other pioneers in the fashionable world, for we mean to keep the subject before the notice of our readers and assist to break down the prejudice which at present exists, and which was even stronger some years ago against ladies cycling at all."

—Cyclists who haven't yet read that portion of Gov. Morton's message relating to good roads should do so. It is a subject with which every citizen should be conversant. That part of the message referred to is as follows: "The subject of good roads is one which merits thoughtful attention at your hands, for it is year by year becoming of larger importance in the public eye. Nearly all of the various State Legislatures which will be in session during this year will be engaged in efforts to secure practical results in the direction of selecting approved methods, though on a variety of lines or theories. Not less than half a dozen plans are in effect or in contemplation, a fact that is undoubtedly regrettable, and it would seem desirable that the Empire State should, with its characteristic progressiveness, be a leader in the establishment of an acceptable system of road improvement, extension, and maintenance. The advocates of road improvement in several States are urging the establishment of a temporary joint commission by the respective Legislatures, such commission to include, besides members of both legislative houses, representatives of road improvement organizations. I think that the Legislature might by a committee, put itself into communication with the National and State authorities on the subject and acquire all available information as to plans and experiments, with a view to obtaining good roads, constructed on wise and economical principles, throughout the State."

—The reorganized State road records accepted by the Century Road Club of America are as follows: New-York—5 miles, 14:26; 10 miles, 27:50; 20 miles, 58:44½; 25 miles, 1:10:25 1-5; 50 miles, 2:30:40; 100 miles, 5:37:15; 200 miles, 13:10:40. New-Jersey—5 miles, 12:55; 10 miles, 26:07 2-5; 15 miles, 39:30 2-5; 20 miles, 52:51; 25 miles, 1:05:21 4-5; 100 miles, 5:35:00; 200 miles, 12:44:45. Illinois—100 miles, 6:45:45; 200 miles, 16:39:00. Pennsylvania—15 miles, 42:29; 20 miles, 1:05:55; 100 miles, 6:51:02. Maryland—10 miles, 28:50; 20 miles, 59:36; 100 miles, 6:43:00. Massachusetts—10 miles, 27:17; 15 miles, 41:25½; 25 miles, 1:11:28 1-5; 200 miles, 17:26:30. Rhode Island—25 miles, 1:10:45. Utah—5 miles, 15:37; 10 miles, 29:26; 100 miles, 8:06:00. Minnesota—10 miles, 28:27; 100 miles, 6:46:00. California—5 miles, 13:48; 10 miles, 27:15. Iowa—50 miles, 3:31:00; 200 miles, 25:00:00. Ohio—10 miles, 27:05 2-5; 15 miles, 42:48; 20 miles, 58:56; 25 miles, 1:14:21; 100 miles, 7:20:00; 200 miles, 15:57:57; 246 miles, 24:00:00. Missouri—10 miles, 28:41; 15 miles, 44:38 1-5. Texas—10 miles, 28:50¼; 50 miles, 3:55:00. Tennessee—10 miles, 29:10. Colorado—10 miles, 27:05; 20 miles, 53:00; 100 miles, 6:06:00.

—According to Ida Trafford Bell, close-fitting, long-sleeved chamois vests are an excellent thing for women cyclists to wear in cold weather. "Most of the women riders," she says, "throw off a part at least of their warm waist covering in order to give perfect freedom to the muscles of the trunk when riding. This is all very well in Summer or warm weather, but in Winter—and the weather does not seem to stop the riding—it is different, and the great difficulty is to so cover the body as to prevent taking cold. Sweaters are good, but still not sufficient protection; the most of them, being loosely woven, permit the air to penetrate. Then, too, good sweaters are quite expensive, ranging from $4 to $10 in price. A chamois waist can be bought for less than $4 and will thoroughly protect the body. Over this can be worn any ordinary waist or blouse suitable for the wheel."

—Zimmerman the Great, alias the "Skeeter," the Flying Yankee, the King of the "Pros," the Jersey Wonder, the Only, has at last intimated what his plan of campaign for next season may be. He says that he will ride only on special occasions, and then only in countries in which he has not yet appeared as a racing man.

—A. H. Angel of the Brooklyn Good Roads Association has received a gift of twenty-five cyclometers to be disposed of for the benefit of the cycle path to Coney Island. The fund established to carry on the work is complete, and there will probably be a surplus of about $100 above all expenses.

—This evening's games in the wheelmen's bowling tournament are scheduled as follows: Manhattan Bicycle Club vs. Atalanta Wheelmen, at 331 Bowery, this city; Liberty Wheelmen of Queens County vs. Montauk Wheelmen, at Avon Hall, Brooklyn.

—Henry Goodman is of the opinion that race meets would give the public greater satisfaction with fewer events. In England three races are often enough for one afternoon, and, with all the trial heats, the spectators are furnished with enough amusement.

—It is not generally known that the pneumatic tire is not a new thing. It was devised forty-five years ago by a man of the name of Thompson.

—Kilpatrick, the remarkable one-legged rider, will be an attraction at the National Cycle Show in Madison Square Garden.

—A Philadelphia cycle club has chartered a special car in which to make the trip to this city for the coming cycle show.

—"Billy" Murphy is mentioned as a desirable man for the prospective office of official referee of the league.

—A largely-attended meeting of the Excelsior Cycle Club was held last evening at 1,786 Broadway.

—The progressive café proprietors of Vienna are adding bicycle stables to their establishments.

TO ALLOW BOOKMAKING.

Racing Associations to Oppose the Passage of Appropriate Laws.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 7.—Although in the new Constitution poolselling and bookmaking are prohibited, efforts will be made by the horse-racing associations to make the clause inoperative by endeavoring to have the Legislature refuse to pass appropriate laws to carry out the prohibition referred to.

This is the section of the Constitution which prohibits poolselling:

Section 9. No law shall be passed abridging the right of the people peacefully to assemble and to petition the Government or any department thereof; nor shall any divorce be granted otherwise than by judicial proceedings; nor shall any lottery or sale of lottery tickets, poolselling, bookmaking, or any other kind of gambling hereafter be authorized or allowed within this State; and the Legislature shall pass appropriate laws to prevent offenses against any of the provisions of this section.

The opposition to the Legislature making laws to punish offenses comes principally from the influential racing associations.

Trotters Killed by Lightning.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 7.—The veteran trotting-horse breeder, Timothy Anglin, lost the following three highly-bred brood mares, all with foal to Wilkes Boy, by lightning, last night: Mambrino May, by Mambrino Patchen, dam by Onward; Annie Almont, by Almont, dam by Mambrino Patchen, and a mare by Electioneer.

ATHLETICS AT YALE.

Baseball Players and Oarsmen Getting Down to Hard Work.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 7.—With the resumption of the sessions at Yale this week the athletic season for 1895 begins. There are three sets of athletes to develop, the 'Varsity crew, the baseball nine, and the track athletic teams. There has been very little training of candidates for the crew thus far. An occasional spin on the harbor and a short session in the gymnasium has been the extent of the practice work. But from this on the training will become regular, and for the next six months the men who aspire to positions in the university boat on the Thames next June will indulge in daily practice. There are six of the winning crew of last year in college this year, and Yale feels as though she will be able to put up a strong eight against Harvard with such a foundation to build on.

Capt. Richard Armstrong will have charge of the crew aspirants for 1895. He is a strong oarsman, popular with the men, and from this date will devote a great deal of time to directing the training of the muscular chaps who are to be with him at New-London. The two men of last year's crew who are not in college, and who will be greatly missed from the boat, are Capt. Johnson, who stroked the victorious '94 eight, and Rogers, who rowed No. 4, a powerful oarsman. Longacre last year rowed at No. 4 for the principal part of the season, and was regarded as a sure man for the place, but he had to give up his position in the boat owing to Faculty interference, and Rogers was substituted. Longacre is in college this year, and in all probability will make an effort for his old position.

The others of last year's eight in Yale are Holcomb, who rowed at No. 2; Beard, who filled No. 3, and Dater, Cross, and Treadway, all very creditable oarsmen. The discussion among the college men is about who will be selected to stroke the '95 crew. Capt. Armstrong is looked upon as too short and stocky for an ideal stroke. Holcomb and Beard are too heavy, and another objection that might be raised against each is that neither has hardly the reach and dash necessary for the stroke. Dater, Cross, and Treadway are too heavy for it. It is said of Treadway and Cross that they may find some difficulty in securing seats in the 'Varsity boat this year, because of their great weight. It will be remembered that Ralph Paine had to leave the '93 boat almost on the eve of the annual contest with Harvard because "Bob" Cook thought he had too much weight for the centre of the boat. This decree came to Paine after he had put in about six months of hard practice. It was his third year in the university boat.

The class crews of last year have been scanned for a stroke, and the only man apparently in sight is Smith, who stroked the fast '96 crew. But he is light in weight, and another objection is that he would not probably have the necessary strength for stroke. There is some talk of J. R. Judd being available. He pulled starboard stroke on the freshman eight a year ago, and was looking for honors on the football field for '94, when he found his condition would hardly warrant going on the gridiron, and he had to abandon his plans. He is in good form now and will certainly make a try for some position in the 'Varsity boat. Capt. Armstrong will have to get a new coxswain, too, this year. Olmstead, who guided the eight to victory last year, is not in college.

Yale is in pretty fair shape for material for her baseball nine for 1895. A number of veterans hold over from last year's team. Greenway will be one of the nine, without a doubt. He played behind the bat a year ago, and did some brilliant work. He has fully recovered from the illness that practically knocked him off the football field last year. Carter, the catcher of '94's team, is in college, too, and will be on hand with his curves for 1895. All Yale men believe he will be even greater in the pitcher's box this year than he was last, because he is much stronger than a year ago, when his work was marvelous at times. Stephenson and Murphy, the latter the athlete who had such a tough experience in the football game in Springfield against Harvard Nov. 24, will again fill first and second base this year without much question.

The vacancies in the team are at third base and short stop. Arbuthnot filled third last year, and Capt. Case was at short. Spier will probably remain in left field, where he did such fine work in 1894. Rustin will very likely cover right field again. There may be a change at centre. Keator, who covered that position last year, may not be able to take it this time. There was some reported dissatisfaction with his work last year, and a new man may appear at centre. There is some agitation of the question of engaging a professional pitcher for the practice work for the team this year, but the general sentiment of the college seems to be against anything and everything that smacks of professionalism.

Montclair Athletic Club Officers.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Jan. 7.—These officers have been nominated in the Montclair Athletic Club for election at the annual meeting on Jan. 19: President—John R. Livermore; First Vice President—William E. Marcus; Second Vice President—Charles F. Droste; Secretary—August J. Varno; Treasurer—Charles S. Chamberlain; Captain—Frederick M. Harrison; Members of the Board of Governors for Three Years—George S. Brown, Robert M. Boyd, Jr., and James D. Freeman.

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

—John Roberts, Jr., the billiard champion of England, offers to play Alfred De Oro a limited number of games of pool, under English and American rules, for £500 a side and the championship of the world. Roberts will give expenses to De Oro if the match is played in England, or accept them if De Oro desires to play in this country.

—Peter Jackson, now in Glasgow, Scotland, publicly challenged Corbett to a boxing contest and declared he would not retire from the ring without beating the champion. His speech, which was made at a boxing exhibition yesterday, was received with cheers.

—Courtier, by Hampton out of Marguerite, has been nominated for the Baden Grand Prize by the Prince of Wales. Baron Hirsch, the Duke of Portland, Lord Arlington, and Lord Durham have also made nominations.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

TUESDAY, JAN. 8.

Bowling.—Manhattans vs. Atalanta Wheelmen, at 331 Bowery; Liberty Wheelmen vs. Montauk, at Avon Hall, Bedford Avenue and Halsey Street, Brooklyn; Brooklyn Inter-Club League.

New-York Athletic Club, annual election.

Meeting Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, 8:30 P. M.

Annual election of Bloomfield Athletic and Cycling Association.

National Association Football League meeting, 108 West Twelfth Street, 8 P. M.

Chess.—Newark vs. City Chess Club, at City Chess Club, Second Avenue.

Bicycling.—Meeting of Executive Committee of Brooklyn Good Roads Association, at Long Island Wheelmen's Clubhouse; meeting of the Brooklyn bicycle clubs.

Annual meeting of the Marine and Field Club, at Clarendon Hotel, Brooklyn.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9.

Bowling.—Tourist Wheelmen vs. Castle Points, at Paterson; Atalantas vs. Kings County Wheelmen, at Newark.

Brooklyn Yacht Club meeting.

Pigeon Shoot.—L. T. Davenport vs. George Roberts, at Flushing, L. I.

Curling.—North vs. South of Scotland, at Central Park.

THURSDAY, JAN. 10.

Bowling.—Union County Roadsters vs. Bushwick Wheelmen, at Rahway; Brooklyn Bicycle Club vs. Tourists, at 1,409 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Harlem Republican League.

Ball of the Riverside Wheelmen, at Ellerslie Hall, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Seventh Avenue.

Knickerbocker Canoe Club meeting.

Meeting of Parkway Driving Club.

Sale of boxes for Union Boat Club ball at Grand Union Hotel.

FRIDAY, JAN. 11.

Bowling.—Bushwick Wheelmen vs. Brooklyn Bicycle Club, at Hamburg and Greene Avenues, Brooklyn; Columbias vs. Atalantas, at Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn; Kings County Wheelmen vs. Castle Points, at 471 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn; Harlem Republican Club League.

Shooting at Larchmont.

SATURDAY, JAN. 12.

Meeting of the National Association of Oarsmen at the Gilsey House.

Shooting at Larchmont.

MONDAY, JAN. 14.

Bowling.—Montauk Wheelmen vs. Columbia Wheelmen, at Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn; Bushwick Wheelmen vs. Liberty Wheelmen, at Bedford Avenue and Halsey Street, Brooklyn.

Annual dinner of the Passaic Boat Club, at the Arena, Thirty-first Street.

OLD-TIMERS PESTER THE MAYOR

Republicans Who Used to Run the Machine as Eager for Offices as Tammany Hall Men Ever Were.

The local Republican politicians are beginning to get nervous about securing patronage through Mayor Strong.

This is especially true of the old-timers who used to run the old machine, and who object to men like William Brookfield taking an active interest in Republican politics, because they want things done in the right way.

They have brought their batteries to bear upon Mayor Strong. They want him to hurry up and make such appointments as he can without waiting for the Power of Removal bill to become a law.

Mayor Strong, however, has his own views on these matters. He has made it plain already that he does not propose to be bulldozed in the matter of appointments or any other matter.

This does not please the old-timers a bit. They want the spoils. They are as hot after the offices as ever a Tammany leader was.

Ex-Police Justice Jacob M. Patterson and Police Justice Charles H. Murray thought yesterday that it was about time that something was done. So they went to the Mayor's office, sat down with the Mayor, and labored with him. They gave him reasons why he should fill this office and that office at once. He could fill places in the Excise Board, in the Park Board, and in the Police Board by accepting the resignations already proffered, and there were other places at his disposal.

The conversation was amicable, but spirited. Fists were brought down politely on the desk to emphasize points. But Mayor Strong has his own views on these matters, and the visit of Messrs. Patterson and Murray will not hurry appointments a bit.

After the conference the Mayor declined to talk about it, and so did Messrs. Patterson and Murray. The two latter went in and talked matters over with William H. Ten Eyck, their friend, who was made Chief Clerk of the Common Council yesterday.

They will get patronage from him if they can, but they can only get it through their Aldermen.

John Reisenweber, George Hilliard, and George Wanmaker, other old machine leaders, were at the City Hall, but they did not go there to advise the Mayor.

John Simpson, who is opposed to the Patterson-Murray combination, was also looking about, but was very quiet about it.

It will be a difficult matter for the new Mayor to satisfy the hungry hordes of office seekers that visit the City Hall these days, and it is very certain that he will not try to do it.

There is one well-grounded story, that Patterson is after an Excise Commissionership himself, and that the Mayor has practically served notice on him that he is not going to get it.

FOR THE FAMILIES OF THE DEAD FIREMEN

Double Benefit at the Academy of Music and Grand Opera House.

A meeting of theatrical managers was held yesterday at the Hotel Brunswick to make arrangements for a double benefit to be given on the afternoon of Jan. 17 for the families of Chief of Battalion Bresnan and Assistant Foreman Rooney, who lost their lives on Dec. 29, 1894, at a fire in West Twenty-fourth Street. T. Henry French of the Broadway and American Theatres presided. Those present were J. Charles Davis, representing Hoyt & McKee and the Fifth Avenue Theatre; Daniel Frohman of the Lyceum Theatre, F. C. Whitney of the Herald Square Theatre, C. Burnham of the Star Theatre, S. H. Singleton of the Grand Opera House, Alf Hayman, representing Charles Frohman; G. J. Kraus of the Imperial Music Hall, C. B. Kline of Koster & Bial's, H. Husted, representing the Kendals; M. W. Hanley of Harrigan's, E. G. Gilmore of the Academy of Music, and Fire Commissioner S. Howland Robbins.

The entertainments are to be given at the Academy of Music and the Grand Opera House. The stage managers will be J. Humphreys at the Academy and Max Freeman at the Grand Opera House. The following offers have so far been received for both entertainments: Mrs. Kendal, probably one-act play; an act of "The Cotton King," offered by Manager Gilmore; Imperial Music Hall, four artists; Tony Pastor, two artists; Harrigan, Queenie Vassar, Harry Wright, and Harry Fisher; Star Theatre, "Old Homestead" quartet; Hoyt & McKee, Bloom the tramp, and other specialties from "The Milk White Flag."

Other talent will be added by E. E. Rice, A. M. Palmer, and others.

Twenty thousand admission tickets are to be printed. Each will bear the signature of Fire Commissioner Robbins, as the benefits are under the auspices of the Fire Department. Commissioner Robbins said that 12,000 tickets would be sent to firemen and 4,000 to insurance people. It is expected that at least $15,000 will be raised for the families of both firemen.

Daniel Frohman, C. Burnham, C. B. Kline, H. Husted, and Alf Hayman were appointed a business committee at yesterday's meeting. It will meet next Thursday at the Empire Theatre Building.

Coroner Emil Hoeber's first inquest yesterday was in the case of Chief of Battalion Bresnan and Assistant Foreman Rooney. A jury was impanelled, and the Coroner, after reading the papers in the case to them, announced that as the unfortunate firemen had been accidentally killed while in the discharge of their duty, there was no use in taking testimony in the case.

Under the direction of the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death and that ended the case. There was no investigation by the Coroner to ascertain whether the water tank on the roof which caused the disaster had been placed there in compliance with law, or had been properly constructed.

IS CHARGED WITH ELECTION FRAUDS

Serious Allegations Made in the Salt Lake Contest.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 7.—Sensational evidence was given to-day in the mandamus election case against the Utah Commission. The petitioners for the writ prohibiting the commission from counting the ballots to settle discrepancies in the returns seek to show that the returns have been tampered with since they were received by the commission, and several judges of election testified that names had been added to the poll lists since they left their hands. To-day Judge Tatlock, one of the two Republican members of the commission, testified that he believed names had been added and alterations made in the poll lists by the Democratic clerk of the commission, alleging that the handwriting in the lists was, in his opinion, that of the clerk.

Government Building to be Enlarged.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 7.—The Government Building at the Atlanta Exposition is to be made one-third larger than was originally planned. This increase is necessary to accommodate the Government's elaborate exhibit.

HUNGRY WORKMEN IN ST. JOHN'S

A Mob of the Unemployed March to a British War Ship and Demand Bread or Work of the Captain.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 7.—A mob of unemployed men proceeded to-day to the British cruiser Tourmaline, now in port here, and a deputation representing them interviewed the war ship's Captain, demanding bread or work, and asking whether he would prevent their obtaining food by force.

In reply the Captain promised them that he would write to Gov. O'Brien and other executive authorities about their representations. He then advised them to disperse, telling them to return to-morrow, when he would be prepared to give them an answer. On learning what the Captain had said the mob dispersed. If, however, work or food is not forthcoming to-morrow, the consequences, it is apprehended, will be serious.

Gov. O'Brien this afternoon gave his assent to all the bills dealing with financial questions which the Colonial Legislature has just passed. The bill removing the disabilities of politicians convicted of bribery has been reserved for the British Imperial Government's assent.

On the arrrival here of the steamer Silvia from Halifax the Bank of Montreal officials now here received $250,000 in specie, beside paper sufficient to establish a circulation of $1,000,000. Their bank will open a branch house here on Wednesday.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7—8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

MAINE, fair, westerly winds. NEW-HAMPSHIRE and VERMONT, fair, colder in southern portion, westerly to northwesterly winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, fair, colder, northwesterly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK and EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair and colder Tuesday, probably preceded by showers in the early morning, northwesterly winds.

NEW-JERSEY and DELAWARE, fair and colder, northerly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and MARYLAND, fair, probably preceded by showers in the early morning, decidedly colder, northerly winds. VIRGINIA and NORTH CAROLINA, fair, colder, northerly winds. SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, and ALABAMA, showers, colder, winds becoming northerly. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, decidedly colder, northerly winds. ILLINOIS, fair, decidedly colder, northerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, showers in northern, fair in southern portion, colder in northern portion, variable winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, showers, colder, winds becoming northerly. MISSISSIPPI, clearing in the early morning, followed by fair and colder, northerly winds. LOUISIANA and EASTERN TEXAS, fair, colder, northerly winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, fair, colder, northerly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, preceded by showers in the early morning, colder, northerly winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, colder, northerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, generally fair, colder, northwesterly winds. OHIO and INDIANA, fair, colder, northerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, UPPER MICHIGAN, and WISCONSIN, fair, colder, northwesterly winds. MINNESOTA, colder in southeast portion, variable winds. IOWA and MISSOURI, fair, colder, northerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer, winds becoming southerly. NEBRASKA, fair, colder in southern portion, northerly winds, becoming variable. KANSAS, fair, colder, northerly winds. COLORADO, fair, warmer in western portion, easterly winds. MONTANA, fair, warmer, southerly winds.

The pressure has risen in all parts of the country, except in Northern New-England. The centre of high pressure is in North Dakota, the barometer being about 30.80 inches. An area of relatively low pressure extends from New-England to Eastern Texas. The temperature has continued to rise on the immediate Atlantic coast; it has fallen in all other districts. Along the belt of low pressure, from New-England to the Lower Mississippi, light rains have fallen. In the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, the northern and middle plateau districts, the weather is clear. The weather will clear in the Eastern districts and will be followed by fair and much colder weather. Fair and colder weather is indicated for the western lake regions, the Mississippi Valley, and the Southwest. Fair and warmer weather is indicated for the extreme Northwest.

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300 TROTTING BRED HORSES.

At auction at Madison Square Garden, New-York, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Jan. 9, 10, 11, and 12, 1895, DAYS AND EVENINGS, commencing at 10 o'clock mornings and 7:15 evenings.

During the four days valuable consignments will be sold, from such noted breeders and breeding establishments as J. W. Ogden, Robert Steel, (Cedar Park,) Highlawn Stud, (closing out,) A. B. Forbes, J. Malcolm Forbes, A. B. Darling, J. W. Daly, John Turl's Sons, (Prospect Farm, Newburg, N. Y.,) George J. Harley, H. D. & R. C. Thompson, W. Harry Orr, James T. Walker, Bowne & De Cordova, Wyn Dyl Farm, W. J. Sutton, Richard Ingraham, and others.

Fast trotters, roadsters, matched pairs, stake colts, stallions, brood mares, and youngsters of the best blood and of high form are abundantly offered. Also family horses, carriage horses of fine action, and generally useful stock for pleasure driving.

Among noted animals offered are Alcantara, 2:23; Woodnut, 2:16½; Pedlar, 2:23¾; Cobwebs, 2:12; Prince Lavalard, 2:29¼, (2;) Hilda S., 2:19¼, (3;) La Tosca, 2:15¾; Deputy, 2:19½; Callisto, 2:26¼; Rumor, 2:20; Czarina, 2:21; Mary West, 2:21½, (p;) Allmyown, 2:24½, (p;) Porcelaine, 2:23½; Rannee, 2:29¼; Mizie Douglas, 2:23¼; Green B., 2:21¼; Mary Mac, 2:18½; Dynamite, 2:26¼, and scores of others.

The horses may be seen Tuesday, Jan. 8.

For catalogues address PETER C. KELLOGG & CO., Auctioneers, 107 John St., New-York.

PATENT SLOW-FEED MANGER; $1.60 EACH; 9,000 sold. No. 50 Warren St., New-York; 140 North Broad St., Philadelphia, and 53 Elm St., Boston, Mass.

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A DESIRABLE ROOM FOR SINGLE GENTLEMAN near Madison Square; terms $5 weekly. Address BACHELOR, 1,227 Broadway.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT. —Meals if desired; small family. 62 West 46th St.

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Central Park West, 72d and 71st Sts.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT HOTEL IN THE WORLD.

Absolutely fire-proof; situated in the most beautiful residence section of New-York, fronting Central Park, it offers every convenience, comfort, and luxury of modern hotel life to families and transient guests. By its unique construction and arrangement, many features are offered for the entertainment of guests, including the Bowling Alleys; music during dinner and evening hours, immense foyer, which, together with the general atmosphere of refinement pervading all its surroundings and appointments make the "HOTEL MAJESTIC" the most desirable family hotel in this city or country.

EVERY ROOM HAS AN OUTSIDE VIEW.

Rooms or Suites may be secured, furnished or unfurnished, by the year or for a shorter period. Meals may be had on the American or European plan. Café for gentlemen; with half portion service. Special facilities for banquets and private dinners. It is the aim of the management to provide every advantage to its patrons at MODERATE RATES, and the unprecedented success of this house during its first two months of operation is ample proof of the facts as represented. Inspection cordially invited.

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Apartments furnished or unfurnished, with private service, if desired.

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A select family hotel of the highest reputation on the American plan. Rates to suit the times.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." —Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON A laxative, refreshing fruit lozenge, very agreeable to take for Constipation, hemorrhoids, bile, loss of appetite, gastric and intestinal troubles, and headache arising from them. E. GRILLON, 33 Rue des Archives, Paris. Sold by all druggists.

ASTHMA and Catarrh cured by **ESPIC'S** Cigarettes or Powder. Oppression, suffocating, coughs, colds, neuralgia, &c. Paris: J. ESPIC, 20 Rue St. Lazare. New-York: FOUGERA, MILHAU. Sold by all chemists of America.

ROLL-TOP DESKS FROM $14.00 TO $100.00, IN oak, walnut, cherry, and mahogany. E. B. ESTES & SONS, 45 John Street.

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65,000 IN USE; ESTABLISHED 1849. PRICES FOR REGULAR STYLES FROM $350 TO $600. OTHER PROMINENT MAKES $75, UPWARD. EASY TERMS; RENTED WITH VIEW TO PURCHASE. WE HAVE NO SO-CALLED "BARGAINS." SEE OUR SELF-PLAYING PIANOS.

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Largest stock. Bargains, $50 up. Cash, credit, rent, or exchange. 57 and 59 University Place, 34 East 12th St.

Instruction—City Schools.

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HOW TO GET STRONG, reduce corpulency, relieve dyspepsia. Go to Wood's Gymnasium, 6 East 28th St.

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ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, GARDEN CITY, N. Y.—Advantages of New-York. Special instruction in Music and Art. College Preparatory and Elective Courses of Study. Fine buildings. Single rooms, with connecting study parlors. Miss JULIA H. FARWELL, Principal. Special rates to pupils entering Jan. 8, 1895.

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GERMAN, HANOVERIAN, FORMER teacher of three best local schools; conversational classes; also, private lessons; highest references; moderate terms. Address, by letter, FRAULEIN HISCHE, 15 West 63d St.

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A COURSE OF SIX LECTURES ON

THE HISTORY AND LITERATURE OF BUDDHISM

BY T. W. RHYS-DAVIDS, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of Pali and Buddhistic Literature, University College, London, Secretary of the Royal Asiatic Society,

will be given in the Carnegie Chamber Music Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av., on successive Tuesday evenings at 8 o'clock.

JANUARY 15TH—Religious Teachers and Their Teaching in India and in the West.

JANUARY 22D—Buddhist Books and Their History.

JANUARY 29TH—The Life of Buddha.

FEBRUARY 5TH—The Buddha's Secret, Part I.; The Circle of Life; The Four Truths and the Noble Eightfold Path.

FEBRUARY 12TH—The Buddha's Secret, Part II.; The Mystic Trance and Arahatship.

FEBRUARY 19TH—The Ideal of the Later Buddhism; the Great Vehicle, and What It Means.

Tickets for the course at $5.00, or for a single lecture at $1.00, can be obtained of the Secretary or the President of Columbia College.

Amusements.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Broadway & 35th St. Eve., 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2. Whitney Opera Co. in **ROB ROY.** Jan. 10, Souvenir Night.

STANDARD THEATRE. Eve., 8:30. Mat. Sat., 2. ONLY FUN IN TOWN. **TOO MUCH JOHNSON,** With William Gillette and company.

PROCTOR'S 10 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. 25c. & 50c. The Three Romas. Big Vaudeville. Tiny Princess Paulina, 11 A. M., 3 & 9 P. M. Sunday Sacred Concert, 2 to 10:30 P. M. Continuous.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. At 8:15. Sat. at 2. DE WOLF Hopper | DR. SYNTAX.

ST. JAMES HALL Broadway and 29th St. 100 CHARMING PICTURES. THE ALPS. GARRETT P. SERVISS, Lecturer.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway. 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

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METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

Lessees and Managers..Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau GRAND OPERA UNDER THE DIRECTION OF HENRY E. ABBEY AND MAURICE GRAU.

WED. EV'G, Jan. 9, Wagner's opera, LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Nordica, Mantelli; MM. Jean de Reszke, Plancon, Ancona, Abramoff, and Maurel. Conductor, Mancinelli.

FRI. EV'G, Jan. 11, Mozart's opera, DON GIOVANNI. Mmes. Nordica, De Lussan, and Eames; MM. Ed. de Reszke, Russitano, Carbone, Abramoff, and Maurel.

Sat. Afternoon, Jan. 12, ONLY MATINEE PERFORMANCE OF LES HUGUENOTS, (THE HUGUENOTS.) Mmes. Nordica, Scalchi, and Melba; MM. Ed. de Reszke, Plancon, Ancona, and Jean de Reszke. Regular prices.

SAT. EV'G, Jan. 12, at POPULAR PRICES—DOUBLE BILL. Mascagni's CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Mira Heller, De Vigne, M. Bensaude and Sig. Tamagno, preceded by Leoncavallo's Opera "PAGLIACCI." Mlle Zelie de Lussan, MM. Russitano, Gromzeski, and Campanari.

Special Notice.—Mlle. Sybil Sanderson will make her first appearance in America on Wed. Ev'g, Jan. 16, in Massenet's opera, "MANON."

Seats at box office and principal hotels; also at Rullman's, 111 B'way. Knabe Pianos used.

Sun. Ev'g, Jan. 13, 8th Sunday Night Concert. Last appearance of YSAYE, Violinist, together with Mme. Mantelli and Mons. Plancon. Entire opera orchestra. Conductor, Mr. Seidl.

Sunday Prices, 50c., 75c., $1.00, and $1.50.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at 8:15,

Boston Symphony Orchestra

95 PERFORMERS.

MR. EMIL PAUR, CONDUCTOR.

Soloists: MME. NORDICA, MR. ANTON SCHOTT.

WAGNER PROGRAMME: Selections from "Rienzi," "Tannhaeuser," "Flying Dutchman," "Lohengrin," "Meistersinger," "Rheingold," "Die Walkure," "Siegfried," "Gotterdammerung."

Tickets at Box Office and at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square. C. A. Ellis, Mgr.

Brooklyn Academy of Music, Friday Aft. & Sat. Evg., Jan. 11 and 12, Soloist: Miss Aus Der Ohe.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN Concert Hall. MATINEE RECITAL (2:30 P. M.)

TUESDAY, JAN. 15.

BERNHARD

Stavenhagen,

PIANIST.

Jean Gerardy,

VIOLONCELLIST,

(under the direction of MARCUS R. MAYER and Jefferson S. Leerburger.)

Prices, $1.00 and $1.50.

Seats on sale THURSDAY, Jan. 10, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

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PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK,

1894—Fifty-third Season—1895.

ANTON SEIDL, ...CONDUCTOR.

3d Public Rehearsal, Friday, Jan. 11 at 2 P. M.

Third Concert, Saturday, Jan. 12 at 8:15 P. M.

CARNEGIE HALL.

SOLOIST: MR. CESAR THOMSON.

Overture-Trilogy, op. 91, 92, 93.........Dvorak. 1,) "Nature"; 2,) "Carneval"; 3,) "Othello." Concerto for Violin, A minor, op. 28..Goldmark.

MR. CESAR THOMSON.

Symphony, No. 5, "Lenore," op. 177.......Raff.

Box Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Reserved Seats from 75 cents to $2. Boxes for Concerts only, $15.

AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

CARNEGIE HALL. 57th St. and 7th Av. THIS TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 2:30, First Recital

Ysaye,

Assisted by Miss Theodora Pfafflin, Soprano; M. Aimee Lachaume, Pianist.

Seats, 50c. to $1.50. Boxes, $10 and $12, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square, and at box office.

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AS EXHIBITED AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, NOW ON EXHIBITION AT 333 4th Av. Open daily, except Sundays, from 9 A. M. to 4:30 P. M. Also a most interesting display of the famous Tiffany Favrille Glassware, recently produced by Mr. Louis C. Tiffany. The collection includes a large variety of entirely original forms and colors in vases and other objects suitable for holiday gifts.

ABBEY'S Theatre. B'way, Cor. 38th St. Ev'gs 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. Third and Last Week but Two of MR. AND MRS. **KENDAL,** Presenting Pinero's Famous Play, THE SECOND MRS. TANQUERAY. Next week, Sydney Grundy's comedy, A White Lie.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 4th Av. and 23d St. Daniel Frohman........Manager. "Brightest Comedy Since 'London Assurance.'" THE CASE OF REBELLIOUS SUSAN. Curtain rises 8:30 sharp. Matinées Thursday and Saturday at 2. The action begins directly at rise of curtain.

KOSTER & BIAL'S TO-NIGHT. THIRD SERIES LIVING PICTURES. CINQUEVALLI, LES DIEZS, LES MAYOS, AMELIA GLOVER, DUNCAN, FLORA IRWIN, THE ROSSOWS, TSCHERNOFF, PETRESCU, BRUET-RIVIERE. VAUDEVILLE SPECIALTIES—NOVELTIES.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Eve. at 8. Sat. at 2. **BOSTONIANS.** LAST WEEK. PRINCE ANANIAS. PROFESSIONAL MATINEE TO-DAY, JAN. 8. NEXT WEEK—SEATS NOW ON SALE, MADAME SANS GENE.

STAR THEATRE. Evenings 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2. DENMAN THOMPSON AND THE OLD HOMESTEAD. The BEST PRODUCTION yet given THIS PLAY. A Realistic New-Hampshire Thunder Shower.

STAR THEATRE. Wed. Mats. Sunday Eves. DENMAN THOMPSON'S SONGS, ILLUSTRATED AND ILLUMINATED.

MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB HALL, 119 West 40th St. Friday evenings, Jan. 11, Feb. 8, and March 15. **THE KNEISEL QUARTET** OF BOSTON. Tickets and programmes at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

240 PAINTINGS LEFT BY THE LATE **GEORGE INNESS,** FINE ARTS BUILDING, **57th Street, near B'way.** OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

EDEN MUSEE. TWO GRAND CONCERTS, ALSO EVERY EVENING & WED. & SAT. MATS. MME. PILAR-MORIN PANTOMIME CO. IN "THE DRESDEN SHEPHERDESS." Admission 50c.

AMERICAN THEATRE. Matinée Saturday. WILSON BARRETT in HAMLET. Wednesday—The Manxman. Friday—Silver King. EXTRA MATINEE THURSDAY. Next Week—Last week of Mr. Barrett's engagement.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Ev'gs, 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. **BLUE JEANS.** NEXT WEEK—HANLON'S SUPERBA.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Place. LAST 3 WEEKS—Souvenir Night, Jan. 14. **THE COTTON KING.** PRICES—$1.00, 75c., 50c., 25c. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2. Eve. at 8:15.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. **THE MASQUERADERS.** Evenings 8:15. Matinées Wed. and Sat. Jan. 24, Empire's 2d Anniversary Souvenirs.

HOYT'S THEATRE. 24th St., near B'y. Eve., 8:30. Mat. Sat'y, 2:15. A MILK WHITE FLAG. 97th time. Fri., Jan. 11th, 100th performance—Souvenirs.

5TH AV. THEATRE. To-night at 8 sharp. 2nd MONTH FANNY DAVENPORT In Sardou's "GISMONDA." Mat. Sat. at 2 sharp.

HARRIGAN'S THEATRE. M. W. HANLEY, Mgr. Unanimous Success. Edward Harrigan's New Play, "NOTORIETY." Six New Songs by Dave Braham. Wednesday Matinées. Saturday.

14TH ST. THEATRE. Near 6th Av. SOUVENIRS Thursday Night, Jan. 10. From Gorham Mfg. Co. PALMER COX'S BROWNIES. MATINEE TO-DAY, 2:15.

110 GARDEN. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 110th Time, To-night. The Sensation. Rice's Garden Burlesque Co. LITTLE CHRISTOPHER. KILANYI LIVING PICTURES.

PALMER'S. A. M. PALMER, Sole Manager. TO-NIGHT AT 8. MAT. SAT. "A splendid success. Nothing better."—Herald. **THE FATAL CARD**

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Eve., 8:15. Sat. Mat. To-night, Die Kleine Frau. Wed'y, last time, Jugend. Thurs., Fri., & Sat., first time, Die Orientreise.

DALY'S Theatre. Begins at 8. Every Eve., this week only, TAMING THE SHREW. Last Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. Miss REHAN...as...Katherine. Mr. CLARKE.....as.....Petrucio. Mr. LEWIS.......as.....Grumio. Mrs. GILBERT....as....Curtis.

DALY'S Theatre. Tuesday, Jan. 15th, HEART OF RUBY. A play of Life in Old Japan. Miss Rehan, &c.

GRAND JURY IS AT WORK

Judge Ingraham Charges It with Police Investigation.

WILL PASS ON LEXOW TESTIMONY

Ex-Surrogate Daniel G. Rollins and Austen G. Fox the Special Counsel—Every Facility to be Accorded.

The Extraordinary Grand Jury which is to follow up the work of the Lexow committee was impaneled yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge Ingraham presiding. It is a thoroughly representative body, made up of business men who may be relied upon to see that full justice is done. The foreman is Francis H. Leggett, the wholesale grocer.

To guide the Grand Jury and to prosecute the indictments found by them, two of the best-known lawyers in the city, ex-Surrogate Daniel G. Rollins and Austen G. Fox, have been retained under special appointment by District Attorney Fellows. Mr. Rollins was formerly District Attorney of this county before he became Surrogate, and his experience in all branches of the law is phenomenal in these days of legal specialties. Fr. Fox is an authority in criminal law and in civil practice, and has long acted as an examiner of applicants seeking admission to the bar.

The Grand Jurymen, besides Mr. Leggett, are:

James G. De Forest, 62 William Street.
J. Henry Wadsworth, 31 East Twenty-eighth Street.
Monroe L. Simon, tobacco dealer, 110 Broad Street.
George S. Hoe, builder, 52 Gansevoort Street.
Ezekial P. M. Rand, expert, 35 Broadway.
Henry K. Motley, 573 Broadway.
Samuel W. Milbank, 11 Pine Street.
Schuyler Waldron, banker, 80 Broad Street.
Theodore B. Woolesly, merchant, 26 Front Street.
Theodore Harris, merchant, 58 Cedar Street.
Frank S. Bond, Vice President, 42 Wall Street.
Benjamin B. Kirkland, broker, 42 New Street.
Sigismund Kohn, coal, 133 East Ninety-second Street.
Jonathan Thorne, leather, 28 East Forty-ninth Street.
Thomas J. French, 136 West Eighty-first Street.
Arthur W. Watson, merchant, 320 Church Street.
Peter Donald, importer, 99 Franklin Street.
George L. Jewett, metal broker, 27 Cliff Street.
Charles K. Coullard, broker, 80 Broadway.
Alexander Patton, real estate, 129 White Street.
George De Forest Smith, 11 Gramercy Park.
William B. Sondheim, 699 Broadway.

That the Grand Jury and the counsel for the prosecution are to have the hearty co-operation of the court in getting to the bottom of the police rottenness was made manifest by Justice Ingraham's charge. He said:

"For many months past the most serious charges have been made against members of the Police Department of this city. These charges were presented before a legally constituted committee of the Senate, and they must be carefully investigated by you.

"In some instances actual corruption, in others general charges of incompetency have been reiterated so often that the name of a holder of public office has almost become synonymous with that of a person false to his duties or incompetent in the discharge of them.

"There has come before the Legislative committee evidence tending to show that in the police force certain members have established a system by which the laws are enforced only against those who are unable to pay or unwilling to pay so that crime has been permitted to exist through the payment of money.

"I say these are the charges, and I realize that from the very nature of things most of the witnesses are of such a character that they will require to be carefully corroborated. Still the fact remains that the evidence has been given, and that a large majority of the citizens of New-York believe in the existence of this corruption.

"I do not want to forget, however, the services which the police of the City of New-York have rendered, and how often they have protected the peace of the city. We know how often they have stood between the law-abiding citizens and the forces of anarchy and lawlessness, and how they guard the streets of the city at night when the citizens are asleep.

"It is due now, however, to the honest members of the force that these charges should be investigated publicly, and it should be ascertained if any members of the police force have been false to their trust, and have violated the code, and if they have done so, to punish them. I am aware of the difficulty of getting evidence, but the time has come when these charges have been so publicly made that they must be investigated. If these charges are true, everything must be done to punish the offenders, and, on the other hand, if these charges are false and the officers are not guilty, it is a crime against them that such charges should ever have been made.

"It is absolutely necessary that the investigation should be thorough and exhaustive. Every charge must be probed and every detail investigated fairly and impartially and without fear or favor. This investigation must be pushed to the bitter end, and it is of the utmost importance that all those who have any knowledge of any fact involving the action of any public official should appear before you and give such evidence as he has, that the charge may be investigated. I believe the law can be enforced in New-York. I believe that corruption can be punished."

The members of the Grand Jury followed Justice Ingraham's address with the closest attention. At its conclusion, they retired to the room prepared for them. Messrs. Rollins and Fox went with them, and they remained in seclusion until 2 o'clock. At that hour the session was adjourned and the Grand Jurymen left for their places of business, without going back to the courtroom. The counsel also went away. Justice Ingraham specially cautioned the Grand Jury against permitting any of its work to become public before the results were presented in court, as the ends of justice might otherwise be defeated. For this reason, all members refused to talk regarding their first day's session. It is understood, however, that nothing was done, except to go over the ground with Messrs. Rollins and Fox, and to lay out a plan of campaign. The minutes of the Lexow committee have been carefully put in such shape by experts that the Grand Jury can lay hands on the testimony it wants for purposes of indictments without wading through the vast mass of evidence that was taken during all the months that the Lexow committee was in session.

Owing to this arrangement, some practical results may be looked for within a day or two.

In addition to the police cases, the Extraordinary Grand Jury will also give especial attention to violations of the election franchise. Its labors will probably extend over a month.

SCHMITTBERGER'S CASE POSTPONED

His Lawyer Says He Will Never Be Put on Trial—No Police Cases Heard.

Capt. Max F. Schmittberger was not called to the bar in the Court of Oyer and Terminer before Justice Ingraham yesterday, as was expected, but no official announcement was made in court as to the reason. Counsel for Capt. Schmittberger had said repeatedly that the case against his client might be called, but it would not be tried, because his client, before he had consented to become a witness for the State before the Senate investigating committee and had given his evidence implicating Inspectors Williams and McAvoy and other police officials in bribetaking, had been promised absolute immunity from prosecution by the members of the investigating committee and by the District Attorney. Therefore, Mr. Howe said, the placing of Capt. Schmittberger on trial would be a breach of faith on the part of the State and would have the effect of closing the mouth of any person who was inclined to make a confession of wrongdoing.

It was intimated that the effort to have Schmittberger put on trial was backed by police officials who dreaded the effect his testimony would have upon them, and who hoped to have him tried and convicted, thus rendering him unavailable as a witness against them. Mr. Howe on several occasions hinted that he was pretty well satisfied who was behind the scheme, which, for the present at least, has miscarried.

Senator Lexow, the Chairman of the Senate investigating committee, was open in his expression of the opinion that Capt. Schmittberger was protected from prosecution by the promises made to him before he became a witness, and that to attempt to prosecute was a breach of faith.

There was so much interest about the case that the room was crowded when the court was opened. As the case of Capt. Schmittberger was first on the calendar, it was supposed that it would be called immediately upon the opening of the court. But those who had gathered expecting an interesting session were disappointed, as the case was not even called. The Captain came to court with his lawyer, William F. Howe. He did not appear very much disturbed, because he knew that his case would not be called. His counsel also knew it. Before the court convened he said:

"Schmittberger will not be tried to-day. The case will be indefinitely postponed. The District Attorney would not dare to try him. The Captain has made his confession and must be given the immunity promised him. This effectually bars the District Attorney from prosecuting him."

Before coming into court Col. Fellows said: "I shall ask to have the case postponed. We want to have Mr. Jerome and Messrs. Rollins and Fox, who have been appointed special prosecutors, go over the case carefully and see what evidence we have against the Captain, and also to examine his confession and determine to what extent he was entitled to immunity. We have other evidence against Schmittberger in addition to his confession. We will hold a consultation as soon as possible and determine upon a course of action. The case will not be dropped."

After Judge Ingraham had charged the Grand Jury and they had retired, it was expected that Col. Fellows would call Capt. Schmittberger to the bar, and then ask for an adjournment, but the District Attorney contented himself with simply making the announcement: "No police cases will be tried to-day."

Capt. Schmittberger and his counsel thereupon left the courtroom.

On the calendar for the day were the cases of ex-Ward Men Jeremiah S. Levy and Samuel G. Campbell, and Patrolmen K. J. Larkins and John Kenny, who are under indictment for bribery and extortion, but none of the cases was called.

Abraham Levy, the counsel for Patrolman Jeremiah S. Levy, was very indignant at the postponement, as he had been working hard to have the case for the defense prepared. "I cannot understand," said the lawyer, "why the District Attorney is not ready to go on with the case. It has been tried once before, and it could not take him long to prepare the case."

Meanwhile Patrolman Levy is under suspension and receives full pay for doing nothing.

NO COMPLAINT AGAINST INSPECTORS

Police Commissioners Uncertain About When Trials Will Be Resumed.

President Martin of the Police Department said yesterday that no complaint had yet been filed against Inspectors Williams and McAvoy growing out of the testimony given by Capt. Schmittberger before the Lexow committee. No action had been taken by the Board of Police on the matter, and Mr. Martin could not predict when such action would be taken by the board.

The Police Commissioners have not resumed the trials of the Police Captains and other police officers against whom charges were made based upon the revelations made during the sessions of the committee. The Commissioners appear to have lost all interest in the trials, and, Micawberlike, are waiting for "something to turn up."

Stephenson Before Justice Gaynor.

The case of ex-Police Capt. John T. Stephenson of this city came up in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Gaynor yesterday on the return of the order granting a temporary stay. Justice Gaynor set the hearing for Saturday next. Stephenson is under sentence of three years and nine months, having been convicted of blackmail.

THE REV. L. T. SHULER DEAD

A Career as a Minister, Insurance Man, and Writer.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 7.—The Rev. Laurens T. Shuler died at his home, 17 West Park Street, yesterday afternoon, in the forty-sixth year of his age, after an illness of about seven weeks. He was one of the most valuable men connected with the Prudential Insurance Company, and was at the head of the supplies and printing departments, its purchasing agent, and the editor of all the company's periodicals.

Mr. Shuler was born in Schenectady, and was the son of Laurens Shuler. He was graduated from the Union Theological Seminary. His first charge was a Presbyterian Church in Deckertown, N. J., where he staid about three years, when he went abroad and traveled for a year, visiting the Holy Land and other places of interest. For a time he was connected with the editorial staff of The New-York Tribune. He had been with the Prudential Company about ten years. The funeral services will be conducted at the house at 8 o'clock tomorrow evening by the Rev. Dr. A. Nelson Hoffifield, and the burial will be in Schenectady on Wednesday. The pall bearers will be Jere Cobb, Matthias Price, Clarence Alling, J. R. Sayre, George W. Goar, and George Kirkpatrick. Mr. Shuler was an active worker in the Young Men's Christian Association here, and was a member of the Third Presbyterian Church. He was unmarried and lived with his mother.

Father and Son Shoot Each Other.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 7.—Near Buffalo, Ga., last night, Champ Johns was shot in the leg by his son Frank. The father returned the fire, killing Frank instantly. Mr. Johns's leg will probably have to be amputated. The trouble was caused by family disputes arising from the attentions of a young neighbor to Champ Johns's daughter.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

MR. EINSTEIN'S ACTION

The Social Element in the Union League Caused His Resignation.

MAY BE REQUESTED TO WITHDRAW IT

But It Is Said the Request Will Not be Unanimous—No Chance of Getting Anything Like a Full Vote.

Several prominent members of the Union League Club yesterday, vowing they never would talk, still talked, and furnished fairly reliable data for an explanation of the troubles in the central sun of the silk-stocking Republican organization.

First in importance was the sudden, but not altogether unexpected, resignation of Edward Einstein. He had been a member of the club since 1868, and a conspicuous member, not only from a political but a social standpoint. If the political element in the club controlled it, the social domination that led to the rejection of Mr. Seligman and the resignation of Mr. Einstein would never have become a matter of public comment.

The President of the club, Gen. Horace Porter, positively refused to discuss the matter. So did Chauncey M. Depew, who was Gen. Porter's predecessor in office from 1886 to 1892.

"I have been promoted to an honorary membership," said Dr. Depew, "and must therefore be excused from discussing club matters!"

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, who has been elected an honorary member within a few weeks, said that he had no idea what all the row was about.

There are more than 1,600 members of the Union League Club, most of them paying dues as resident members. In this list, as published in the Club Directory of 1894, are more than 1,000 men who treat the club as a purely political organization. They pay their dues, but they do not go near the clubhouse from January to December.

For instance, Joseph F. Loubat still retains his resident membership, though he spends all his time in Paris. Andrew Carnegie is another, though he lives abroad all the time, and does not, at the outside, spend more than six days of the year in New-York.

William Waldorf Astor is another non-resident who appears on the resident list and promptly pays his dues. The Rev. Dr. Mackay-Smith, pastor of a fashionable church in Washington, is another resident member. The Rev. Dr. Paxton is still on the resident list.

The determination of the purely social element in the club to manage things its own way, without regard to the wishes of members who treat the club as a political organization, led to the rejection of Mr. Seligman, and subsequently to the resignation of Mr. Einstein.

It was brought to Mr. Einstein's attention that he was the only Hebrew left in the club, and that the social crowd was strong enough to resist the admission of any more Hebrews. The only course possible for Mr. Einstein was to send in his resignation, and he did so.

It has not been accepted by the club, and if the present state of feeling among the members is any criterion he will be requested to withdraw it when the matter comes up for final decision. But the request will not be by any means unanimous.

A prominent member of the club told a reporter for The New-York Times that if a full vote of the members could be polled nine-tenths of them would request Mr. Einstein to withdraw his resignation.

But there is no chance of getting anything approaching a full vote. At most not more than 500 votes could be massed, and, as it requires only one-tenth of all voting, say 50 votes, to defeat any candidate for election, the social crowd, which numbers about 250, is pretty sure to have its own way.

It is the aim of the social element in the Union League to get men into the club who live in this city and who may reasonably be counted upon to spend a certain amount of time and money in the club each month. It is members of this class that make the restaurant receipts profitable, and make matters lively for everybody concerned.

There are more members on the waiting list now than the club can elect in the next four years. Among them, and at the head of the list, is Henry C. Fricke, partner of Andrew Carnegie, who proposed him. The social crowd is opposed to Mr. Fricke's election because he lives in Pittsburg, and his election would only increase the purely political faction which cares nothing for the club, except the kudos that membership gives. The social ones are in favor of side-tracking men of this stamp, and giving preference to applicants who live in town, and who are likely to contribute to the daily life and support of the club.

ARRIVAL OF MINISTER THURSTON

Nothing to Say About Hawaiian Affairs of State, and Started for Washington as Soon as He Landed.

Lorin A. Thurston, the Hawaiian Minister to the United States, was a passenger by the Cunarder Aurania, which reached her pier yesterday afternoon. Mr. Thurston has been in Portugal three months attending to diplomatic duties there, as he is Hawaiian Minister to Portugal as well as to the United States.

Mr. Thurston said that he had nothing of political importance to say. The chief object of his visit to Portugal, he explained, was to make arrangements for the emigration of Portuguese to the sugar plantations of Hawaii.

"During the period between 1883 and 1887," he added, "there were 11,000 men shipped to Hawaii for such work. About 33 per cent. of these men were Chinese, who are excellent workers on the plantations, quite as good as the Portuguese and much better than the Kanakas."

Mr. Thurston went direct from the Cunard pier to the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, where he took the 3:30 train for Washington.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Dubuque, Iowa, Jan. 7.—A japanning oven in the factory of the Concahr-Richseiber Company exploded this afternoon, causing a five-thousand-dollar fire. The body of the foreman, William Daugherty, was found nearly incinerated.

Scranton, Penn., Jan. 7.—The Riverside Hotel, near Archbald, burned this morning with all its contents; loss, $10,000; partly insured. It is reported that a man named Richards perished in the building.

Danville, Quebec, Jan. 7.—St. Augustine Episcopal Church, erected about forty years ago at a cost of $12,000, burned this morning; insurance, $3,000.

Albany, Jan. 7.—The furniture house of Helmes Brothers, on Central Avenue, was damaged $7,000 by fire to-day; insured.



Dress suit $25.50 to $45.

Ready now; but we may need a day to make it exactly right in the finer points. That's fair to ask, isn't it?—you give your tailor two weeks and lots of money.

We have the right overcoat to go with it; right ulster—you know a dress suit isn't very warm.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. { Prince. Warren. 324 St.

FATHER SMITH WILL TRAVEL

HIS PARISHIONERS THINK HE WILL BE TRANSFERRED PERMANENTLY.

The Announcement Generally Believed to Portend a Settlement of Existing Differences.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 7.—The parishioners of St. Joseph's Church whose bitter quarrel with the Rev. Father S. B. Smith resulted in the public affront to Mgr. Satolli, the Papal Delegate, on the occasion of his visit here about six weeks ago, are jubilant to-night over the first sign that their struggle is at an end, and that the Church dignitaries are anxious to reconcile the differences between pastor and people.

Mgr. Satolli promised a delegation which called upon him in Washington on July 4 that he would speedily cause a betterment in the parish affairs. The failure to act promptly induced the committee to use force in obtaining an audience in order to demand the promised response to their petition. The leaders formed an association, elected officers, and while still attending service, paid their pew rents into the hands of the Treasurer, asserting their intention to turn it over to the church fund only in the event of Father Smith's removal. The first public intimation of trouble was given when Father Smith ejected the Catholic Club from its rooms in the old church building on Market Street, claiming that it had violated the rules in holding an entertainment at which round dancing was permitted, and at which beer was sold. The club claimed that the ejectment had been illegally made and sued Father Smith in the Circuit Court, securing a verdict for $100 damages.

This started the feud which, continuing with the forcible expulsion of the curate, the Rev. Henry Murphy, ended with an open scandal calling undeserved censure upon the venerable head of Dean McNulty, whose title was forfeited for several months, but finally restored upon review of Bishop Wigger's decision by the Metropolitan Court. Father Smith, in this case, was charged with refusing to perform the last rites of the Church over Mrs. Walburthee Templeman unless the burial service fee was paid in advance. The undertaker in charge took the body to Dean McNulty's church, and he consented to officiate. For this action he was called before Bishop Wigger, and his Deanship revoked. It was this which roused the bitter warfare between Father Smith and his parishioners, who have anxiously waited for decisive action from persons in authority.

Yesterday Father Brown, acting for the pastor, formally tendered the Catholic Club the use of its old rooms, at the same time remarking that Father Smith was about to start on Thursday for Mexico on an extended trip.

Secretary Edward F. Leonard called the club together to-night, and it was decided to appoint a committee to wait upon Father Brown and in effect decline to accept any peace proposition until the definite status of Father Smith was determined. It is believed that Dr. Burtsell, counsel for the parishioners, had quietly laid the full facts before the Apostolic Delegate, and secured action. Friends of Father Smith declare that his health has been undermined and that his proposed trip has no connection with the church war. They also state that he intends visiting Rome on his return from Mexico. The parishioners believe the end is near, and that the pastor will find a more congenial parish.

Father Smith has been very successful in real estate speculations while stationed here, and is moderately wealthy.

Joined the Potters' Association.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio, Jan. 7.—At a meeting of representatives of the granite ware potters of the United States, an agreement was entered into by which all will become members of the United States Potters' Association, an organization recently formed for mutual protection. A new scale of prices was also adopted, and, as an evidence of good faith, each company depositing $50 for every kiln in the plan to insure its carrying out the agreement.

To Investigate Judge Clark.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Senate Judiciary Committee at its meeting this morning appointed a sub-committee to investigate the charges against Judge Clark, nominated to be United States Judge for the Western and Middle District of Tennessee.

Anthony Comstock Ill.

SUMMIT, N. J., Jan. 7.—Anthony Comstock, Agent of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, is confined to his bed at his home here, with nervous prostration.

Silks and Velvets

January Sale Continued.

Specialties for to-day, will be fancy Velvets and rich qualities of Figured India Silks.

The prices at which they will be offered are extremely low.

IN THE BASEMENT.

Very remarkable rich qualities of Plain and Fancy Silks, at 65 cents a yard; and our Liberty Satin Venetian, at 50 cents, will be continued on sale.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Annual Sale of
Ladies' Underwear.
Tuesday, Jan. 8th.

The goods we offer at this sale are exceptional bargains.

Night Gowns, Skirts, Drawers, Corset Covers, Chemises, 35c., 50c., 75c., 98c., $1.25, $1.95.

Gowns, Drawers, Chemises, Skirts, (fine Nainsook and Cambric), $1.95, $2.45, $2.95.

Outing Flannel Skirts, 25 cts. (scalloped edge)

Corset Covers, . . 25 cts.

Negligé Wrappers, (striped lawn, all shades), $1.95.

Eider-down Robes, (bound with satin ribbon), $5.85.

Silk Skirts, (corded or hemmed ruffles, black & colors) $5.00.

Tea Gowns, fancy striped Taffeta or plain and striped China Silk, (all colors, trimmed with Venetian Point Lace—new designs), $8.75, usual price $20.00.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

GEN. SEWELL VERY CONFIDENT

CLAIMS TO HAVE VOTES ENOUGH TO ELECT HIM TO THE SENATE.

New-Jersey Legislature to Begin Its Work To-day—Caucus Nominations for the Organization.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 7.—The members of the Legislature are nearly all here in anticipation of the opening of the session to-morrow, as are the two candidates for United States Senator, Gen. William J. Sewell of Camden and Franklin Murphy of Newark. Both held receptions to-night, the former in Room 100 at the Trenton House and the latter in the main parlors at the Hotel Windsor.

Both gentlemen were surrounded by friends all the evening, and were kept busy for hours shaking hands with them. Simultaneously their respective sideboards were thronged, and gallons of applejack and toddy were consumed.

A rumor that the Sewell forces, confident of victory, intended to have the joint caucus called this week, was dispelled early in the evening by one of Sewell's closest friends, who said that the caucus would be held next week and not sooner. There was no good reason for holding it sooner, he said. To do so would be to break the custom established many years ago. The Sewell strength, he added, was growing daily, and they had hopes that by next week all opposition to him would have vanished.

The Murphy adherents did not speak with confidence of his success, but kept insisting that Sewell's chances were slimmer than last week, and that by no combination of circumstances could he be elected. How his defeat could be compassed they would not say.

Gen. Sewell's lieutenants assert that he will have 54 out of the 70 votes in the caucus on the first roll call. The truth of this assertion is denied by the Murphyites, who intend to do their hardest converting work between the present time and the hour of the caucus.

The House Republicans held their caucus at the Hotel Windsor and nominated Judge Cross of Union for Speaker by acclamation. Ex-Assemblyman James Parker of Passaic was elected Clerk of the House, receiving 38 votes as against 16 for James P. Logan of Middlesex. Lysander Watson of Monmouth was re-elected Sergeant at Arms, Daniel Hunt of Essex was elected Assistant Sergeant at Arms, and R. Starr Keeler of Camden Assistant Journal Clerk. All the minor officials of last year were re-elected, and the only changes made were among the doorkeepers and in positions of less importance.

In a statement made late to-night Franklin Murphy claims that he has 31 votes pledged to him for United States Senator and assurances from twelve other members of the Legislature that they are in no way committed to Gen. Sewell. It takes 36 to nominate, and he believes he will be supported by at least half the unpledged members. Mr. Murphy, when pressed to give the names of the thirty-one men said to be pledged to him, declined to do so on the ground that his list was incomplete. If the pledges made to him are kept, he said he would certainly be elected.

Before the House caucus adjourned, Charles Storrs of Essex was elected leader on the floor.

The Republican Senatorial caucus was held at the State House. The nomination of Senator Stokes for President and the other nominations made at last week's caucus were ratified. The Senate decided, if the House would agree, to hold the joint caucus for United States Senator next Monday night. In the House caucus the proposition was made but voted down.

A Defeat for Elevator Men.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—William T. Baker was elected to-day for the third term President of the Chicago Board of Trade, and the "regular" ticket, which he headed, was also elected by average majorities of 500. The President and Directors are opposed to the grain elevator owners, against whom a fight has been waged for some time. The speculative ring believes that, if the question is not settled upon. The grain pits will be as dead as the provision pits within five years.

Appointed by Police Justices.

At a meeting of Police Justices last evening in Jefferson Market Police Court W. H. Senn was appointed a clerk in the Court of Special Sessions at a salary of $1,200 a year. Michael Knox was appointed court attendant, and Arthur Erboty interpreter at the same salary. James Nugent was appointed court stenographer at a salary of $2,000 a year.

BEST & CO



Boys' Clothing. Reduced Prices.

Boys' Double Breasted Suits. Sizes 7 to 15 years.

$4.50,

Former prices $5.75 to $8.00.

Boys' Suits, Long Trousers. Sizes 13 to 18 years.

$6.75,

Former prices $10.00 to $14.50.

Boys' Cape Overcoats Sizes 3 to 7 years.

$4.75,

Former prices $8.00 to $10.00.

Boys' and Youth's Ulsters,

$6.75, were $11.25.

$9.75, were $17.50.

$11.75, were $18.00.

To close out broken lots.

60-62 West 23d St.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—The Young Ladies' Charitable Society will give a military minstrel performance at the Lexington Opera House on Jan. 31. There will be fifty performers in bloomer and militia costumes and several living pictures, besides pickaninnies and other interesting features, all in black. The young women performers are daughters of prominent business men, and the proceeds are to be used to relieve the distressed and needy.

—Edward O'Conor, forty-five years old, who had been missing from his home, 210 East Fifty-ninth Street, since Saturday night, was found dead yesterday in a closet on the third floor of an unfinished house, 2 Convent Avenue, where he was employed as night watchman. He is supposed to have been asphyxiated by charcoal gas from a small plumber's furnace which stood in the middle of the closet floor beside him.

—William Evans, the young grocery clerk who went into Dr. McInerney's kitchen, at 114 West Seventieth Street, Sunday morning, and was found warming himself before the fire, was discharged in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday. Dr. McInerney did not wish to prosecute.

—A conference will be held at the rooms of the Good Government Club of the Tenth Assembly District, 9 St. Mark's Place, to-morrow evening, at which there will be addresses and a discussion upon the subject, "Are the Public Schools All They Should Be?"

—Martin Engle, against whom a charge of assault was made some time ago by Morris Cohen, was, yesterday, discharged in the Essex Market Police Court.

—The Rev. J. N. Earle lectured on the life of Christ before the monthly meeting of the Baptist ministers yesterday, at 147 Fifth Avenue.

Brooklyn.

—Surrogate Abbott yesterday took the papers in the proceedings by Mrs. Eliza Tyler, claiming to be the widow of Owen Tyler, for letters of administration. The estate is valued at $3,000. The letters were granted at a former time, but on appeal, the General Term reversed the Surrogate's order and directed a new hearing.

—The liquor dealers of Brooklyn will hold an indignation meeting at the Casino on Elm Place on Jan. 18 to protest against the increase in the price of licenses. Gen. E. B. Barnum, Adam Schaff, and others will address the meeting.

—Daniel Murphy, two years old, of 34 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, during the absence of his mother yesterday, set fire to some bed clothing and was so severely burned that he died.

—Ground was broken yesterday in Fulton Street, near Flatbush Avenue, for the new Montauk Theatre, which is to occupy the site of the old Abbey.

—The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company began carrying the United States mail to Flatbush and Flatlands by the trolley cars yesterday.

—Postmaster Sullivan has the grip.

Long Island.

—Word has been received in Jamaica to the effect that State Superintendent of Public Instruction James F. Crooker had decided to accept the plan of Architect Franklin Janes for the Jamaica Normal School Building, contrary to the recommendation of the local Board of Managers.

—The ferryboat which plies between Shelter Island and Greenport took a number of persons to church on Sunday evening in Greenport. On a subsequent trip she ran aground, and her Shelter Island passengers slept all night in the ferryhouse in Greenport.

—The schooner Viola, Capt. Forsythe, of New-Brunswick, N. S., which went ashore on the east side of Matinecock Point in the storm of last week, was hauled off yesterday morning by the tug Chapman. She was not badly damaged.

—The town of Newtown will soon be lighted by gas, a large number of pipes already having been laid.

Yonkers.

—The week of prayer service last evening was held in the Dayspring Presbyterian Church. This evening it will be in the First Reformed Church; Wednesday evening in the Warburton Avenue Baptist Church; Thursday evening in the Westminster Church; Friday evening in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and Saturday evening in the Central Methodist Episcopal Church.

—The classes for the second term in the Women's Institute began yesterday. The calisthenic class is under the direction of Mrs. Morris; the cooking class under Miss Yookin, on Tuesday; the dressmaking class under Miss Schenck, on Wednesday, and the embroidery class under Miss Johnson, on Friday.

—The trial of Capt. Charles Godling of the British steamship Ethelgonda, on a charge of cutting loose two vessels which were tied to the Ethelgonda, at the Sugar House Dock, which was to have taken place yesterday, was postponed until Friday. He says he was asleep when the vessels broke loose.

—The Post Office Clerks' Association has elected the following officers: President—Warren Archer; Treasurer—Aaron Machin; Secretary—Frank Wenz, Jr.

—District Deputy Grand Master Tillotson of this city last evening installed the officers of the Chester Hill Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Mount Vernon.

—Samuel Gilbert of New-York and Miss Dora Gottschalk of Yonkers were married Sunday afternoon by the Rev. Isaac Stemple.

—The First National Bank has declared its eighty-third semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent.

—The Yonkers Yacht Club will hold its new year reception in Odd Fellows' Hall this evening.

—Dr. Edgar M. Hermance will entertain the Jenkins Medical Society on Thursday evening.

—Ten-year-old Edna Smith's leg was broken while she was coasting in Point Street.

—Miss Rigby entertained the Pro Tem. Club last evening at 65 Warburton Avenue.

Westchester County.

—The second in the course of popular lectures in the Baptist Church, Sing Sing, will be given this evening by Major James B. Pond, the lecture manager of New-York, whose subject is "The Western Pioneers." An organ recital precedes each lecture of the course.

—An entertainment was given last evening in Moore's Conservatory, White Plains, by young ladies, for the benefit of the inmates of the House of Nazareth, in Broadway.

—The week of prayer is being observed in all parts of the county, generally by union services in the various churches.

JAEGER

The Standard Underwear of the World!

Now at Greatly Reduced Prices!

176 Fifth Avenue, below 23d Street,
1,189 Broadway, near 28th Street,
153 Broadway, below Cortlandt St.

Annual Linen Sale.

ONE OF THE SPECIAL LOTS OF

TOWELS.



150 doz. plain white, Bird Eye pattern, extra large size, with Knotted Fringe.

A very soft, pleasant towel, of French manufacture, at

$4.00 doz.,

heretofore sold at 6.00, other special lots of Towels, equally good value, at 2.00, 3.00, 4.50, 6.00, 7.20, 8.40, 9.60 per doz.

Also exceptional values in Table Cloths and Napkins, Damask by the yard, Hemstitched Table Linen, Hemstitched Linen Sheets, Pillow and Bolster Cases, &c.

A printed list of particulars of goods in this sale will be mailed on request.

James McCutcheon & Co.,
THE LINEN STORE,
14 West 23d St.

Our Annual Sale of
Corsets
will begin on
Tuesday, Jan. 8th,
and will include the Celebrated "C. P." No. 4 and 5, the "C. P." 1673, "C. P." 1672 and "C. P." 1675, and the entire collection of "C. P." samples, (worth from $5 to $10); (genuine whalebone, bias cut, English lasting), at a uniform price of

$2.45.

Also the "Z. Z." No. 27 and 342 (long waist—high bust),

$1.85.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

ONTARIO MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

An Exciting Contest in Toronto and a Very Close Vote.

TORONTO, Ontario, Jan. 7.—The municipal elections to-day passed off quietly throughout Ontario. In some constituencies the Protestant Protective Association conducted a campaign on strict religious lines, but in the great bulk of them this issue was not raised, publicly, at least, and so far as results received indicate the religious issue cut no great figure. Some towns, villages, and rural communities report successes of the Protestant Protective Association, but in nine-tenths of the dispatches reporting returns no mention is made of the organization as a factor.

In this city the campaign was brief, but active, and very exciting. Mayor Kennedy, a candidate for a second term, was opposed by ex-Mayor Fleming. The latter, having been defeated last year by a majority of 4,500, made a vigorous raid this year on the inactivity of Mayor Kennedy, condemning him for his failure to keep the promises made prior to last year's election. So close is the vote that at midnight the complete returns give Mayor Kennedy a majority of but 12 votes, and it may require an official recount before a decision is reached. At present, however, Mr. Kennedy has the lead.

At Hamilton last year Mayor Stewart, as the Protestant Protective Association candidate, swept the city with a majority of 1,500. To-day he was re-elected by 256.

At Niagara Falls the Protestant Protective Association was very much in evidence and return most of its candidates.

A Great Chance for Dr. Parkhurst.

At the Lotos Club dinner to Mayor Strong next Saturday night, Dr. Parkhurst, ex-Mayor Gilroy, and Recorder Goff have consented to speak. Chauncey M. Depew is a veteran member of the club, and though he has another dinner on for that night, it is considered more than probable that he will be on hand to participate in the fun.

Walking Delegates Order Strikes.

The Board of Walking Delegates yesterday ordered strikes on the following large buildings because non-union plumbers were said to be employed in them: The New-York Life Insurance Building, the Flower Hospital, at Sixty-fifth Street and Avenue A, and a building at Seventy-fourth Street and Riverside Drive.

Statehood for Oklahoma.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Senator Martin to-day introduced a bill adding to the Territory of Oklahoma a portion of the Chickasaw country and admitting Oklahoma to the Union as a State.

Approved by the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The President has approved an act supplementary to the act of Feb. 9, 1893, establishing a Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

Tuesday
Jan. 8-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

NEW BOARD OF ALDERMEN

Republicans Have Control with the Two O'Brien Democrats.

BUSINESS OF THE FIRST MEETING

The Power of Naming Committees Taken from President Jeroloman—W. H. Ten Eyck Made Chief Clerk.

The Republicans organized the Board of Aldermen yesterday for the first time these many, many years.

Politically this new board is divided among fourteen Republicans, fourteen Tammany men and two so-called O'Brien Democrats. The Republicans after a deal of backing and filling captured the two O'Brienites on a basis that may be disclosed later, and thus they were able to organize for business and put William H. Ten Eyck, who leans toward Thomas C. Platt, Jacob Patterson, and Police Commissioner Murray in politics, into the very comfortable place of Chief Clerk of the Common Council with the salary of $5,000 a year.

The voting yesterday on all questions was 16 to 14, with President Jeroloman excused from voting. Mr. Jeroloman is a Democrat. The majority took the power of appointing the committees out of his hands.

Several of the Republican Aldermen have intimated that the capture of the Board of Aldermen was a party victory in the election.

It is a Republican Board of Aldermen to all intents and purposes.

The old Board met about 10:30 to go out of official existence with the usual formalities. Alderman Morgan offered a resolution discharging all committees from further consideration of any resolutions in their charge. This was adopted, and it put all pending matters before the Board. Another resolution was then offered ordering the clerk to place all such matters on file, and when it was adopted all possibility of rushing railroad franchises or any other business through was at an end.

President McClellan offered a resolution thanking Chief Clerk Michael F. Blake for his efficiency and courtesy, and this, with resolutions thanking Vice President Noonan, Deputy Clerk Connell, and the reporters was unanimously adopted.

Alderman Brown offered resolutions thanking President McClellan, and praising him for his integrity, ability, and care as the presiding officer. This was read by Clerk Blake, and adopted with a chorus of "ayes." President McClellan, in well-chosen words, and in a manner that indicated that he felt what he said, returned his thanks, and complimented his fellow-members. His remarks won a hearty round of applause, and then President McClellan declared the 1893-94 board adjourned sine die.

President Jeroloman of the new board sat with President McClellan during the brief session. He asked Col. McClellan to sit with him at the session of the new board, but Col. McClellan declined.

At noon the Council Chamber presented an odd appearance. For a week the chamber has been heavily draped in mourning in memory of Alderman Flynn, and this mourning formed a setting for the vast array of floral pieces sent by friends to decorate the desks of the new members. Some of these floral designs were enormous. A few were too big to suggest good taste. Most all the Aldermen, whether Tammany or Anti-Tammany, received flowers. A huge floral gavel and other pieces were on the President's desk.

The crowd packed every available inch of space, and it was made up mostly of Republican politicians.

President McClellan sat just inside the railing with Mrs. McClellan, ex-Alderman Morgan, and William J. Ellis. President Jeroloman rapped for order soon after 12 o'clock, and Chief Clerk Blake went through the formality of reading the declaration by the county canvassers of the election of the members, and then called the roll, to which each of the thirty-one Aldermen, including the President, responded.

President Jeroloman had prepared a speech and now read it. After speaking of the result of the election as showing that the people want an honest, capable, and faithful administration of public affairs, he said:

"There is a feeling abroad, whether just or unjust, founded or unfounded, that the Board of Aldermen has not been permitted in the past to exercise all its powers. It was claimed that the board was ruled and dominated by outside influence, for and in the interest of a cabal of men seeking to enrich themselves at the expense of the people."

Mr. Jeroloman said that if any abuses existed it was the fault of a system which had been repudiated at the last election. He then talked of the limited powers of the board, and read from the Fassett committee's report, showing that "the board is a mere survival, powerless to do good, but with a large capacity for doing harm."

Mr. Jeroloman believed that some of the old powers would be restored to the board if it were found worthy. But there were many things the present board could do. One thing he recommended was the revision of the city ordinances, but he did not refer to the fact that a revision of these ordinances has recently been completed by Robert L. Wensley. He also wanted the complaints of poorly-lighted, poorly-kept cars, the use of centre-bearing rails on street car lines the transfer system, and other matters relating to street railroads investigated.

"As an ex-officio member of all the committees of this board, under and pursuant to the statutes of this State," he said, "I shall endeavor to be present at all the important meetings, and lay before them any and all complaints which may be received.

"If your President is accorded by this body the privilege of selecting and appointing the several committees, he will consider the interests of the people in so doing to the best of his ability, but if not so accorded, then, gentlemen, the responsibility must rest on you."

The Republicans later shouldered this responsibility. The President in recent years has been allowed to name the committees, but the new President has got no such power.

On motion of Alderman Olcott of the Twenty-third Assembly District the board proceeded to elect a Vice President, and on the roll call John P. Windolph, formerly a successful saloon keeper, and now in the real estate business, was elected. Mr. Windolph had 16 votes, against 13 for Alderman Brown, the Tammany candidate. Mr. Jeroloman voted for Mr. Windolph, his request to be excused having been refused. Both Brown and Windolph were excused from voting. Dwyer of the Eighth and Schilling of the Twenty-fourth, the two O'Brienites, of course voted with the Republicans.

William H. Ten Eyck was then elected chief clerk over Michael F. Blake, the Tammany candidate for re-election. Messrs. Dwyer and Schilling voted with the Republicans right along. Mr. Ten Eyck received 16 votes and Mr. Blake 14. Mr. Jeroloman did not vote.

William Donovan was made Sergeant at Arms over John McGuire, the Tammany candidate, by the same kind of a vote.

Alderman Brown, leader of the Tammanyites on the floor, offered a resolution appointing a committee of three to notify the Mayor that the Board of Aldermen for 1895 and 1896 was organized and ready for business. Alderman Marshall of the Seventh District moved to amend by inserting 1897 also. This amendment was accepted. Messrs. Brown, Ware, and Olcott formed this committee, and when they called upon the Mayor he told them that he would send a message in writing to the board at noon today.

The fact that the Mayor did not send his first annual message to the first meeting of the board caused some criticism, but it was easily explained. The Mayor has had his message ready for some days, but he was asked by members of the board not to send it in until Tuesday, because they did not purpose to do any business beyond organization.

Protests were received from Thomas F. Eagen, who contests the seat of Francis J. Lantry, from the Sixteenth Assembly District, and W. H. Kilboy of the Second Assembly District, who contests the seat of Alderman Brown. These protests were referred to a Committee on Contested Seats, made up of Messrs. Olcott, Hall, Ware, Goodman, Schilling, Oakley, and Murphy. This was done without objection from Dwyer and Schilling, who will lose their present prestige in the board if Lantry and Brown are unseated.

After a discussion, a resolution making the President, Aldermen Goodman, Windolph, and Hall a Committee on Rules, was adopted. This increases the Committee on Rules from three to five, and takes the appointment of committees out of Mr. Jeroloman's hands.

Alderman Robinson (Rep.) wanted the Tammany men seated on one side of the Council Chamber, and the Republicans and anti-Tammany Democrats on the other. This proposition finally went to the Committee on Rules.

The Tammany members were very much offended at the speech of President Jeroloman. They sat still, however, and made no protest. Alderman Oakley (Tammany) offered a resolution, however, which was a bit sarcastic, and had some politics in it as well. It provided that the President appoint a committee of eight to prepare a schedule of reapportionment of the city's Assembly districts, to report on the second Tuesday of June next. It also provided that of the committee the President should be one. This, if carried, would have given the President, a Democrat, the naming of the very important reapportionment committee. Several Republicans were on the floor demanding attention. Mr. Olcott moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on County Affairs.

Mr. Oakley thought it was but courtesy to allow the President to name the committee.

Mr. Olcott protested that there was no desire to show any lack of courtesy to the President, for whom the greatest respect was entertained, but it was a very important matter, and should go to the Committee on County Affairs. And to that committee it went, after some more parliamentary dodges, by a vote of 16 to 14, Mr. Jeroloman not voting.

Mr. Olcott will be Chairman of the Finance Committee, Mr. Parker of the Twenty-fifth of the Railroad Committee—a place Jacob Patterson wants him to have very badly—Ware of the Eleventh of the Law Committees, Marshall of the Seventh of the Committee on Ferries and Franchises. On committees of seven members Tammany will get three members, and on committees of five Tammany will get two.

"Isn't it unusual for the appointment of committees to be taken out of the President's hands?" a reporter for The New-York Times asked Mr. Jeroloman after the meeting.

"I think it is," said Mr. Jeroloman.

"Is it done for party reasons?"

"Oh, I suppose so."

Mr. Jeroloman said he had not attended any caucus, and he was going to be fair and impartial.

The old Wolf, or Cromwellian, Board of Aldermen was in evidence again about the City Hall yesterday. Its President, William E. Demarest, called on the Mayor and presented a notice to the effect that his board had organized at Emmett Hall, 230 West Thirtieth Street, and was ready to receive a message from him.

"How long have you been doing this?" the Mayor asked.

"About twenty years, since 1875," said Mr. Demarest.

"What was done about it?"

"Nothing. They took no notice of us."

"Then I won't take any notice of you either," said the Mayor, bidding Mr. Demarest good day.

The members of this Wolf board have filed a claim for $62,000 back salaries in the Controller's office. They expect to have their claim considered by the Court of Appeals this year.

POPE LEO'S ENCYCLICAL LETTER

It May Take Two Weeks for Its Translation After Reaching Here.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Dr. Rooker, secretary of Archbishop Satolli, Apostolic Delegate to the United States, stated this morning that he had reason to think that the long-expected encyclical letter of Pope Leo in regard to American church matters was on its way to Washington, but it had not yet been received.

He further stated that, as the letter would, of course, be in the Latin language and of considerable length and great importance, it might take from ten days to two weeks after its reception at the Apostolic Delgation before it could be satisfactorily translated into English and the translation so revised as to insure no possible misrepresentation of the Holy Father's sentiments. Dr. Rooker added the assurance that the document would be made public from Washington when received and after proper care had been taken in its translation.

Evangelical Alliance Meeting.

The Evangelical Alliance for the United States held its second day's meeting yesterday afternoon, in the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street. Opening prayer was offered by Dr. Josiah Strong, the National Secretary of the Alliance.

Mornay Williams made an address on "Humiliation and Thanksgiving." Among those present were the Rev. Dr. Burrows, the Rev. Dr. Birmingham, the Rev. Dr. Knowles, and William H. Parsons.

"The Church Universal" is the subject of to-day's discourse. The meeting will be conducted by R. Fulton Cutting.

A Chance for Free Instruction.

A free course of instruction in American Constitution, history, and political economy is to be given to the East Side Evening High School, Norfolk and Grand Streets. The lecturer will be M. A. Lessner, A. M., LL. B., of the New-York Bar. Application for admission may be made at the school building any evening of this week except Saturday, from 7 to 9 o'clock.

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS

Trolley Investigation Begun by the Railroad Commission.

COL. HEMSTREET TIMED MANY CARS

Found the Average Speed to be 18 1-2 Miles an Hour—In One Case It Was 18—Commission's Rules Never Seen.

The State Railroad Commission yesterday began an investigation into the causes of the large number of trolley accidents in Brooklyn since electricity was introduced on the surface roads.

The trolley cars began to run in Brooklyn in the Summer of 1892, and since then there have been 94 fatal accidents on the various roads.

The commission held its opening session in Justice Neu's courtroom, in the Brooklyn City Hall. There were present Chairman S. A. Beardsley and Commissioners Michael Rickard and Alfred C. Chapin, formerly Mayor of Brooklyn.

The principal result of the investigation was to disclose that the collision on New Year's Day at Franklin Avenue and Fulton Street, between cars of the Brooklyn City and the Brooklyn and Newtown Companies, by which seven persons were injured, was due to the carelessness of the motorman on the Fulton Street car, who was approaching the crossing at a higher rate of speed than allowed by the rules of the company.

A statement to this effect was made by Secretary Bogardus of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, in the presence of President Daniel F. Lewis.

Col. William Hemstreet, Clerk in the Kings County Court of General Sessions, appeared on behalf of 300 residents of Bergen Street to complain that the trolley cars of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company ran through that street at a speed greatly in excess of the maximum of ten miles an hour allowed by the ordinance of the Common Council and the regulation of the State Railroad Commission.

Col. Hemstreet said that he had timed the cars on fifty-seven occasions between cretain points in Bergen Street, and had found the speed to average 13½ miles an hour. In one case, the speed was 18 miles an hour. On seven times only were the cars traveling within the legal rate of speed.

He added: "From my careful observations throughout the city, I report to you on my own responsibility that the speed of electric cars is practically unrestricted, in reckless and contumacious violation of the law, producing a universal terror over the city, and preventing convenient stoppages where hailed. Aside from about 100 persons killed and 200 or 300 injured in this city by the electric cars, there have been thousands of collisions, working damage to property."

The desire of Brooklynites for surface trolley rapid transit he called "this crazy, pell-mell habit of the people."

He wanted the companies mandamused to stop their cars wherever hailed. He charged that the cars were not properly heated, as a rule, and also that it was a simple problem to provide the cars with an efficient and practicable fender.

Chairman Beardsley said that the rules as to stopping at crossings, maximum speed, guards on one side of car platforms, and open cars, &c., adopted by the commission a year ago, would have saved many lives if they had been followed by the companies.

To this, the companies made general answer, through their Presidents, that they had never been served with a copy of the rules, and had not seen them.

President Daniel F. Lewis, Secretary Bogardus, and General Counsel Morris of the Brooklyn City Road, and President Benjamin Norton of the Atlantic Avenue system, united in declaring that the accidents were largely due either to the carelessness of the public, or the violation of rules by motormen.

Secretary Bogardus said it would be impracticable in the congested districts to make every car stop while a car bound in the opposite direction was discharging passengers.

President Lewis said that the schedule of the Brooklyn City system in no case allowed a speed to exceed ten miles an hour, and that on the Court Street branch, for instance, the schedule was 6 6-10 miles an hour.

He said he thought it was impracticable to stop all cars at every crossing, or to have any fixed rule as to right of way at crossings. The rigid rule of his company, he said, was for all cars to slow up at crossings, so as to be thoroughly under control.

Secretary Bogardus and the representative of the Atlantic Avenue system said no satisfactory fender had yet been invented. Those in use were the best that had been invented.

President Norton said the schedule of speed on his system did not exceed in any case 8¼ miles an hour.

Secretary Bogardus told the Railroad Commission the Brooklyn City Company had a special school of practice for new motormen, with an experimental piece of track, and experts for instructors.

President Norton and President Lewis agreed in declaring that the present guard gates on one side of the rear platforms were a source of active danger instead of a safeguard, for the reason that many people alighting from the cars rushed behind the cars and across the other track without looking out.

Chairman Beardsley asked if the rule of the commission providing for stoppage of cars while cars on the opposite track were discharging passengers would not have saved lives.

Ex-Judge Morris, counsel for the Brooklyn City Road, said persons had been injured, especially women, by dashing into the sides of cars on the opposite track; besides, in the congested districts, the Fulton Street shopping district, for instance, it would stop all traffic were this rule to be enforced.

President Lewis stated that in 1891 the horse cars of the Brooklyn City Road killed seven persons, while in 1894, when travel was increased 20 per cent. and 100,000,000 passengers were carried, only ten persons were killed.

President Norton suggested a law providing a system of legal penalties, fines, perhaps, he thought, where trolley employes violated the rules of the company. The commission adjourned until this afternoon.

A Japanese Landscape Architect.

A Japanese landscape architect wants to try his hand on the Speedway. Here is an extract from his letter, dated from Chicago:

"I would like to ask you whether you may consider to put any landscape garden in Japanese style or art. Here I have two or three schemes to lay out in Chicago very soon. I am sure that I can furnish you some sketches, if you like to see my picturesque scheme in Japanese style."

The writer signs "George K. Shimeda."

PROFITS OF "SOUVENIR" NIGHTS

Why Managers Find It Advantageous to Present Mementos of Successful Plays Early and Often.

The rage for souvenirs is apparently on the increase. When the idea of giving spectators mementos of theatrical performances first took form in the managerial mind it had a meaning. A souvenir in those days meant that the play it commemorated had had an extraordinary run. A hundred performances at least had to be placed to its credit before achieving the distinction of a "souvenir" night. All this has changed now, and the rule has become established to present souvenirs at every successive twenty-fifth performance, while at the same time, strange as it may appear, the value of these mementos has increased with their frequency.

Originally, an illuminated programme or some similar remembrance of little value was deemed good enough for managers to present to their patrons; to-day the price of the ticket would not pay for some of the souvenirs given away if purchased at retail. A leading manager, who was asked how he could afford to do this, answered promptly:

"I can afford it, my boy, because it pays. The people who patronize theatres, especially the women, have been seized with a souvenir craze. They are willing to pay for souvenirs, and we give them souvenirs, and that's all there is to it."

"But the expense," suggested the reporter.

"Oh, yes; the expense. Now let me tell you how it works. The most expensive souvenir yet given away in a New-York theatre would cost you, if you bought it in a retail store $3.25, or more than twice the price of an orchestra chair. It costs the manager who gave it away 85 cents at wholesale in an order for 500, or $425 for the lot. He did not require more, for souvenirs are only given to the women, and in a full house there would not be more than that number of women. Now, the show was playing to between $500 and $600 a night when the souvenier was announced. The announcement, as it always does, brought a line to the box office, and the house was sold out for the souvenir night, the receipts being $1,400. Now, the difference between $600 and $1,400, minus the cost of souvenirs, $425, gives you the net profit made on this particular souvenir, which was $375, an amount not to be ignored in such a season as this. The whole business is on the same basis as the old tea and chromo scheme. Receipts are swelled on souvenir nights in such a degree as to make the giving of these mementos very profitable, and so long as the craze continues with playgoers, shrewd managers will continue to cater to it."

INCREASE OF ASSESSABLE PROPERTY

Over Half of It Due to the Annexation of County Towns.

The report of the Department of Assessment of the City of Brooklyn for the year 1894 shows that the total increase of assessable property valuations in the city for the year was $43,415,036, of which $25,434,678 was due to the annexation of the county towns, $9,686,900 to new buildings, $3,395,046 to increased mileage in extension of trolley, elevated railroads, electric light, and telephone lines; $2,836,915 to personal property, and $2,061,497 to enhancement of values.

The total of the assessable values for 1894 is $551,703,222. The total valuation of exempt properties in the city is $148,107,918, of which $24,187,500 church property, $6,005,000 hospitals, dispensaries, and charitable institutions, and the remainder city property and the Pratt Institute, which is valued at $1,317,500.

The average tax contribution of each inhabitant was about 56 cents. The total amount of bank stock assessed was $5,474,300. There are 124,514 buildings in the city, of which 2,090 were erected in 1894, the smallest number erected in any year since 1885.

The population of the city is placed at 1,054,732, and the city's area at 65¾ square miles, or 42,095 acres.

If the property that is exempt from taxation were taxed, it would add $2,250,000 to the city's revenue.

In State taxes the city pays over one-eighth of the taxes required for the support of the entire State. Of this tax, Brooklyn pays 12 per cent., New-York 45¾ per cent., and the remainder of the State 42¼ per cent.

The religious sects that hold property in excess of $1,000,000 are: Roman Catholic, $5,854,000 and $3,763,000 in parochial schools, &c.; Protestant Episcopal, $3,156,858; Methodist Episcopal, $2,469,429; Baptist, $1,732,714; Congregational, $1,643,571; Presbyterian, $1,506,714, and Reformed Dutch, $1,105,000.

WORK OF THE BOARD OF CLAIMS

What It Has Accomplished Since Its Creation, Twelve Years Ago.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 7.—The annual report of the State Board of Claims for the year 1894 shows that since the board was organized, in 1883, it has heard and decided, to Jan. 1, 1895, 2,030 claims against the State, calling in the aggregate, for $4,783,895, and has awarded thereon $1,231,723. This number of decisions is exclusive of those made on appeals from the Board of Canal appraisers to the Canal Board, 273 of which were pending in 1884, and were transferred to the Board of Claims.

The whole number of original claims filed since the board was organized is 2,789, and there are now pending 831 claims, varying in amounts from $30 to $200,000.

The whole number of claims filed with the board during the past year was 744, of which 278 were filed during the month of December. The whole number of claims decided by the board was 508, in which the aggregate amount claimed was $700,078. The entire awards allowed for the year amounted to $120,273. Several hundred of the claims pending arise under the two-dollar-a-day law, and await final decision upon test cases now before the Court of Appeals.

The whole number of appeals from the awards of this board to the Court of Appeals is 129, the reversals 22. The reversals on appeal by the State were 3.

"POLLARD WARRANTS" NOT AUTHORIZED

Supreme Court Decides that Bankers Who Invested in Them Must Lose.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Ten or twelve years ago the State of Indiana was flooded with a large number of School Trustee warrants, known as the "Pollard warrants." It is estimated that nearly $1,000,000 of these warrants were put out and negotiated.

Arista Glover of Mill Creek Township, Fountain County, was one of the Trustees who issued warrants in favor of R. B. Pollard. These, to the amount of $5,375, came into the possession of Walter Stanton of New-York City, as trustee, and he brought suit in the United States courts to recover the amount. The Circuit Court dismissed the bill on demurrer, holding that the issue of the warrants was unauthorized by the laws of Indiana. Stanton appealed, and the Supreme Court to-day affirmed the judgment of the court below, thus declaring the entire issue of "Pollard" school warrants invalid. Many of them have been cashed by banks in States distant from Indiana.

LEXOW COMMITTEE WEARY

Not Likely that It Will Resume Its Investigations.

ITS MEMBERS HAVE DONE THEIR DUTY

A Suggestion that the Commissioners of Accounts Might Continue the Work So Very Well Begun.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—The assurances that come from New-York to the effect that Senator Lexow is willing that his now historical committee shall continue its work during this year and probe other departments are not shared here. In fact, they are looked at askance. From all that can be learned at this time, the Lexow committee has done its best work and will be content to rest on what it has already achieved.

Whatever Senator Lexow's hopes and intentions may be, it is only too evident that he is alone so far as the rest of the members are concerned. Perhaps jealousy may or may not enter into this inclination to shut off further investigation. Outside of any future glory he might derive from a continuation of the investigation, Senator Lexow can well afford to have the time of his committee extended to the end of 1895. As Chairman, his name, of all his colleagues', is alone mentioned in connection with it or its work. The other members pale into insignificance when the committee is in session and into obscurity when it is not. It is not too much to say that, outside of those directly concerned, not one person in ten thousand in the State can name the committee as it is constituted.

On the other hand, every one knows "Lexow"—formerly of Nyack, but now of New-York.

The committee has been in session for nearly nine months. All that the members derived from it were expenses, mileage, and hotel bills. The New-York member, Senator Cantor, and the Brooklyn representative, Daniel Bradley, were denied, naturally, even that. To professional men, lawyers of heavy practice, like Senators O'Connor of Binghamton, Pound of Lockport, and Cantor, the neglect of their business has been disastrous.

One of the members of the committee expressed himself in this manner this evening to the correspondent of The New-York Times:

"While I believe every department in New-York should be rigidly investigated by a Senate committee, I hardly think it fair that the members of the Lexow committee should be called upon to abandon their practice for another year to carry it on. Let another committee be organized, with Senator Lexow as Chairman, if you please, to take charge of the Police Justices, the Dock and Park Departments, and the Department of Public Works. Of course an interested constituency never gives a thought to the loss in practice a lawyer is exposed to in protracted sessions of this kind, and I think it would be manifestly unfair to compel us to carry on this kind of work for another year."

"Cannot Mayor Strong, with his Commissioners of Accounts, carry out the investigation as well as a Senate committee?" the Senator was asked.

"No doubt of it, if he obtains the right kind of counsel."

"Do you think the assembly should undertake to investigate New-York departments?"

"Not until the policy of the Senate is determined upon. The Assembly would make an exhibition of itself were it to rush in now before the Senate has committed itself. If the investigations are to be continued, the work should be intrusted either to the Senate or to Mayor Strong's Commissioners of Account."

A number of State officers are in favor of retaining Isaac G. Perry as Superintendent of the Capitol until he has finished the eastern approach and the great western staircase, which promises to be the most magnificent of its kind in the world. Both Controller Roberts and Speaker Hamilton Fish believe that such a course would prove to be economical in the end, on the ground that one of the most striking lessons drawn from the construction of the Capitol has been that the State has squandered hundreds of thousands of dollars on this building in the modification of plans upon the induction into office of a new architect. A liberal appropriation will allow these great undertakings to be finished this year. It is by no means improbable that a place will be made for some Republican who will control the spigot of patronage.

The Legislature will come together again on Wednesday night at 8 o'clock, and Speaker Fish will have all his committees ready and announce them. An adjournment will no doubt be taken on Thursday to next Monday night, for, under the operation of the new Constitution, the provision compelling bills to be printed and on the members' desks for three days before final passage will prevent the houses from proceeding actively to business beyond the mere formal introduction of bills and reference to committees. In fact, the rules of both houses must be thoroughly readjusted in order to establish lines of cooperation between them and the new Constitution.

Gen. Robert M. Richardson of Syracuse has drafted a bill, which is expected to carry comfort and good cheer to those State officers who have been deprived of their beloved transportation by the new Constitution. It is hardly possible that any individual legislator will undertake the vast personal responsibility of introducing this bill, but there is nothing to prevent a railroad committee of either house from doing so. It is a simple measure, and is based upon the decision rendered by Judge Alton B. Parker in the matter of the Railroad Commissioners. It authorizes the Secretary of State to issue a transportation card for Judges of the Court of Appeals, Supreme Court Judges, and members of the Legislature, to be used only when the officers are traveling upon "public business."

Gen. Richardson says every railway officer who has seen it approves of his bill.

Five Young Priests Assigned to Duty.

The five young priests who were ordained Dec. 19, at St. Joseph's Provincial Seminary, Troy, for the archdiocese of New-York, received their appointments yesterday through Vicar General Mgr. Farley of St. Gabriel's Church. The Rev. James E. Bergen was appointed as assistant to the Rev. M. A. Cunnion of St. Raphael's Church, West Fortieth Street; the Rev. Philip O'Hanlon as assistant to the Very Rev. Edward McKenna, V. F., of St. Raymond's Church, Westchester; the Rev. Charles Pauli, as assistant to the Rev. Thomas F. Gregg of St. Augustine's Church, Jefferson Avenue, Morrisania; the Rev. Otto Strack as assistant to the Rev. James Rigney of the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Fordham; the Rev. Michael Walsh as assistant to the Rev. Joseph L. Hoey, at Milton, Ulster County; the Rev. P. F. Macarron is transferred from St. Raphael's to St. Paul's, East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; the Rev. John J. O'Donnell is transferred from St. Paul's to St. Raymond's, Westchester, replacing the Rev. Thomas Grennan, who will be appointed to another parish.

INSPECTOR WILLIAMS'S ODD ROLE

He Has a Plan for the Reorganization of the Force—Believes in Localization of Disorderly Houses.

Absurd as it may seem in the light of the testimony he gave before the Lexow committee, Inspector Williams steps to the front with a plan for reorganizing the police force.

Interviewed at length by a reporter yesterday, the Inspector said that "the laws and ordinances," and not the policemen, were responsible for the abuses of the Police Department. He declared that the merchants of the city were "responsible for the system of bribery that has grown up."

"We are fast becoming a nation of bribe-givers and bribe-takers. Every man who is shaved in a barber's shop tips the barber. We call these gratuities tips, but they are bribes."

In discussing the enforcement of the excise law he said that the trouble was with the law and not with the police. No excise law could be enforced as long as there was a screen and a blind between the police and the bar, and a law should be passed requiring all blinds and shades to be removed from the doors and windows of the saloon during the hours during which the sale of liquor is prohibited. The house, and not the man, should be licensed.

Inspector Williams said that he was in favor of allowing saloons to be open during certain hours on Sunday under proper restrictions. He was also in favor of localizing disorderly houses, not necessarily by law, but by common consent. There were more houses of this character in this city at the present time than ever before in its history, he declared, and many of them had crept into quiet and fashionable residence neighborhoods. They should be encouraged to congregate in certain localities, and the women should be given to understand that as long as they did not trespass upon forbidden ground they would not be molested by the police. If there was reason for the arrest of these women they should be imprisoned instead of being fined, as at present.

The plan to legislate the entire force out of office, he said, was ridiculous, as it would be necessary to go into the same works of life from which the present members of the force came to get men to replace them. They would have to be taken from mechanics and laborers.

"To police and protect a city," he said, "to guard life and property, you want policemen, not dudes. When a Captain mans a ship he hires sailors, not landsmen."

The Inspector had recourse to the dictionary to explain the extraordinary statement made by him under oath before the Lexow committee that he did not know what a "dive" was. In this connection he said: "I have been laughed at for saying that I didn't know what a 'dive' was. Webster does not define the word 'dive' as a place where liquor is sold. I go by the dictionary."

The Inspector took occasion to sneer at the men who are endeavoring to obtain a better and purer government for this city.

WILL HAVE TO STAND TRIAL

THE COLUMBIAN CELEBRATION CASES SET DOWN FOR JAN. 28.

But District Attorney Ridgway Is Not Hopeful of Convicting Any of the Indicted Officials and Contractors.

District Attorney Ridgway of Brooklyn, with a view to another effort to bring to justice the city and county officials and the contractors who figured in the extensive frauds in connection with the Columbian Centennial celebration, in October, 1892, moved yesterday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, that a day be fixed for their trial.

Supreme Court Justice Cullen set the cases down for Monday, Jan. 28.

He said that he could not give more than a week to the trials.

The indicted men are:

Aldermen William McKee, Arthur J. Heaney, and Moses J. Wafer, two indictments each for presenting a fraudulent claim to the city.

James H. Piggott, formerly plan clerk in the Building Department, and P. Ross, a city employe, one indictment each for presenting a false claim to the city.

James H. Piggott, an additional indictment for taking unlawful fees.

Also Ross and Piggott, each one indictment for grand larceny in the first degree.

Charles J. Young, indictment for grand larceny in the second degree, and one indictment for presenting a false bill for audit.

Edward W. Price, one indictment for presenting a false bill for audit.

Francis W. Weeks, one indictment for the same offense.

Supervisors Conly, McKeown, Barry, Judge, McGuire, Donohue, O'Donnell, Cook, Ralph, Jenkins, Lewis, Gangloff, Bennem, Riggs, Lockwood, French, Extance, Lynam, McKane, Baisley, and Yuengst, each one indictment for admitting a false bill against the county.

Contractor Henry D. Southard and Charles F. Nagle, one indictment each for presenting a false bill to the county.

County Auditor Frederick Keller, two indictments for falsely auditing the fraudulent bills.

Ross was a dummy, it is alleged, for Piggott. He was employed by the city to put tin roofs on fire-engine houses.

Young was a clerk for Dempsey & Carroll, stationers, New-York.

Price was the clerk to the Common Council committees.

Weekes was and still is the assistant janitor of the Brooklyn City Hall.

Nagle was an eighteen-year-old boy. He was alleged to be Supervisor McGuire's dummy in furnishing coaches for the celebration. Weekes furnished the coaches for the Aldermen. Price got the music. Young supplied the beautiful cards of invitation.

From first to last this now notorious celebration was marked by extravagance and corruption. The city and county were robbed on every hand. Public employes masqueraded as contractors for fictitious supplies.

The Aldermanic committee which arranged for the celebration put in large bills for whisky and cigars used in the preliminary deliberations.

Southard and P. Ross built the grand stands at the Prospect Park Plaza, from which the Mayor and other invited guests viewed the big parade. For a long time the identity of P. Ross was unknown. At first no one suspected the tin roofer.

Two men have been tried for these alleged offenses. Alderman McKee was tried a year or more ago. The jury failed to agree. James H. Piggott was twice tried. The first time the jury disagreed. The second time he was acquitted.

District Attorney Ridgway has stated that he had no hope of convicting any of the indicted Columbian officials and contractors. He would press the cases to trial, though, he said, in order to clear his office of the indictments.

Operations Resumed.

CANTON, Ohio, Jan. 7.—The Dueber Watch Case Company's works resumed operations to-day with a full force in nearly all departments. Foremen in other departments reported for duty, and within a week all hands will be back at work again.

The Canton Steel Company also resumed operations to-day, after a brief shut-down.

AGAINST THE WITNESSES

Demurrers Overruled by the District Court of Appeals.

POWERS OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE

Had the Right to Probe the Sugar Scandal to the Bottom—The Recusant Witnesses Must Be Tried.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The District Court of Appeals to-day rendered a decision affirming the judgment of Judge Cole overruling the demurrer filed by Elverton R. Chapman and John W. Macartney to the indictments found against them for refusing to answer questions asked by the Senate Sugar Trust Investigating Committee. District Attorney Birney said, after the decision was handed down, that he would bring the defendants to trial in about a month.

In its opinion, which was unanimous, the court says the case is embraced by these three questions:

First—Is the Section 102 of the Revised Statutes (providing for criminal prosecution of recalcitrant witnesses before Senate committees) constitutional and valid?

Second—Was the inquiry directed by the Senate within the power of the Senate to execute by requiring witnesses to testify?

Third—Were the questions propounded to the defendants pertinent to the subject matter of the inquiry that the committee was charged to investigate?

No doubt can be entertained, says the court, with reference to the first question, and it holds that Congress possessed the constitutional power to enact this statute to enforce the attendance of witnesses and to compel them to make disclosures of evidence to enable the respective bodies to discharge their legitimate functions. Such power, says the court, is both natural and appropriate, and, indeed, necessary. The court disagrees with the argument of counsel for the defendants that the terms of Section 102 include a class of witnesses protected and exempted by Article V. of the Constitution, and especially so when read, as it should be, in connection with the next succeeding section, and that therefore the section is void in toto.

The opinion cites the argument of defendants' counsel that the act of 1857, providing for the compulsory attendance of witnesses before Senate committees was an attempt by Congress to delegate its power and jurisdiction, or the power and jurisdiction of the several houses to punish for contempt to the courts, and that, therefore, the statute is void. The court holds that the statute has never been understood by Congress and the courts as having any such purpose, and it cites the case of Irwin, who was committed by the House of Representatives in 1875 for refusing to testify, and who unsuccessfully attempted to be relieved in habeas corpus, and also the case of Hallet Kilbourn in 1876. In the latter case it was never suggested or intimated that Congress had or had not attempted to divest itself of or delegate to the courts, the power to punish for contempt in cases to which the power of each house was properly extended by the act of 1857.

With reference to the question of jurisdiction, the court says it must be considered as established by that case; that while within certain limits and for certain purposes either house may, where the examination of witnesses and the production of papers are necessary to the performance of its legal and constitutional functions, fine and imprison a contumacious witness, yet the Constitution invests neither house with any general power to punish for contempt.

In the present case the subject matter referred to the committee for investigation was altogether different in its nature, and involves questions and consequences wholly unlike the subject matter referred to the committee in the Kilbourn case. It was a matter immediately and most seriously affecting the Senate itself, and the great legislative trust confided to its members by the people or the States of the Union. The dignity of the body and the integrity and purity of some of its members were openly and seriously questioned, and that, too, in a manner well calculated to destroy public confidence in, and bring odium and reproach upon, that important branch of our national legislature.

The court holds that the Senate acted properly and wholly within its constitutional rights and powers. "And," says the court, "there is no pretense that the answers to the questions propounded would or could criminate the witnesses in any way, and it was their clear duty as citizens to obey the law, and to answer the questions without respect to the persons to be affected. Their refusal was at their peril, and they must abide the consequences prescribed by the statute. The subject matter of inquiry being within the jurisdiction of the Senate, the court cannot assume that it intended the investigation as a mere idle, prying, inquisitive proceeding, without ultimate aim or object. The court must assume that the object and design of the inquiry were intended for legitimate purposes, and not for the accomplishment of that which would be unlawful."

Concerning the pertinency of the questions asked the contumacious witness, it is held that they were proper and pertinent.

Judge Cole of Criminal Court No. 2, whose decision is sustained, will render his decisions in the cases of the other recalcitrant witnesses—Henry O. Havemeyer, John E. Searles, President and Secretary respectively of the American Sugar Refining Company; E. J. Edwards, and J. S. Shriver, newspaper correspondents, and Edward A. Seymour, stock broker—on Saturday next. The offense charged in the indictments is punishable by a fine of not more than $1,000 nor less than $100, and imprisonment in jail for not more than twelve months and not less than one month.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Consul at Managua, Nicaragua—Hiram R. Lott of Louisiana.

Collector of Customs at New-Bedford, Mass.—Zephaniah W. Pease.

Navy—Surgeon Joseph B. Parker to be Medical Inspector; Passed Assistant Surgeon W. H. Rush to be Surgeon.

Postmaster at Cattaraugus, N. Y.—Frank D. Jewell.

Among the fourth-class Postmasters appointed to-day were I. W. Turner, Fairville, N. Y., and Edward Kernan, Whitesborough, N. Y.

A New Newspaper Catalogue.

The Catalogue of American and Canadian Newspapers, issued by Dauchy & Co. of 27 Park Place, has just been published for 1894-5. This edition is quite up to the standard set by editions of former years in respect to type, paper, press-work, binding, and convenient and compact arrangement of its statistics and information. The feature of the broad space for memoranda following the name of each paper is especially valuable to all advertisers, and will unquestionably be appreciated by them. It is a work of undoubted value to all who are interested in any way in the periodical publications of America. It contains 678 pages, is bound in cloth, and the published price is $5.

SOROSIS HAS A NEW LAW

She Decides Not to Become "a Literary Gourmand."

A REFORM AT HER MENTAL FEASTS

Talking to be Done on Schedule Time, No Matter How Interesting the Subject—Women's Clubs Discussed.

Sorosis turned over a new leaf yesterday at her first meeting in the new year.

It would not seem to the many people who know Sorosis as a corporate body as well as through her individual members, that there could possibly be any past upon which she would care to turn her back.

Truth to tell, the sins of Sorosis, like those of many individuals, have only been in exaggerating something very good in itself. There has been great danger of Sorosis becoming what she calls "a literary gourmand." That danger is past now, but it was not overcome without a number of gentle throes.

Heretofore at the meetings of Sorosis, after the necessary attention to the material woman at one of Sherry's dainty luncheons, there has been an immediate recourse to a very long and varied mental feast.

First there were the lighter viands of music and song, often twice and thrice repeated. The pièce de resistance, in the form of a discussion upon some popular and weighty subject, came next, with the various and proper entrées, and to these Sorosis devoted herself with all soberness and seriousness until after the shades of evening fell. But this was too much, and in the strength of her score and more years of wisdom, Sorosis decided to reform, and at her last business meeting she passed a law which is to be as those of the Medes and Persians. It was announced and acted upon yesterday.

The new law provides that hereafter the meetings shall be opened promptly at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. At 2:40 the preliminary programme is to be completed and the question for the day propounded. Fifteen minutes each will then be given for the reading of the principal papers on the negative and affirmative sides, five minutes each to regular speakers upon the two sides, and three minutes each to various speakers called upon at random. By keeping to schedule time in this way, a motion to adjourn will be in order by 4:30 o'clock.

When this law had been passed, Sorosis, surveying the work that she had done, said that it was good. But, alas! on the very first day under the new law there was such a very interesting subject to talk about that, through her individual members, she rebelled, and wanted to turn back her good new leaf like an ordinary sinner.

"Has club life been of any material benefit to woman in her character of homemaker?" that was the question to be solved, and, as it touched every woman personally, it was not strange that it required all of Mrs. Helmuth's Presidential dignity and an added Spartan firmness to keep the overflowing views upon the subject within the allotted minutes.

Mrs. Sarah Le Roys presented the question, telling Sorosis in the first place that a club of literary men had already discussed the question in all its pros and cons, deciding that club life was not only detrimental to women as homemakers, but as individual women.

"But," she went on, "they had their own idea about club life. We are new in the business, and we make our clubs very different from those of the men. Clubs have become a factor in women's lives, and must have an influence upon their surroundings.

"In a woman's club women are placed upon a platform of equality with each other. We are known for what we are and not for our circumstances, birth, or fortune. We find ourselves gauged, for the first time in our lives, and we rise from the narrow limits which our grandmothers knew as woman's sphere.

"We rise to the purer civilization of the new generation. What is the true homemaker? Te true homemaker is she whose sympathy flows in a steady stream to those around her.

"The—"

Rat! tat! tat! went the gavel, and it was time for the Rev. Phebe Hannaford to give her opinions on the affirmative side. But the Rev. Phebe Hannaford is one of the oldest members of Sorosis, and for the first time in twenty years to have a paper stopped right in the most interesting part was very hard for her to bear.

"So let it go on," she pleaded. "I'll give up part of my time," she urged, but the Chair was obdurate, and said firmly:

"Sorosis has passed this law in her business meeting, and it must be carried out."

"Well, I'll submit to the President, but I think Sorosis is above all law."

"Now," and as she looked at her watch, even the Rev. Phebe Hannaford allowed herself, in her dry, humorous way, to fall into slang—"if I don't get called down—it's just five minutes of three by my watch. I'll hurry just as fast as I can."

And she did go on so rapidly that her audience almost failed to breathe as they listened.

"The homemaker was born, not made," she said, "and where true hearts dwell there is the home. We love home more because we have clubs, and because we have met lovable women in them. Home is not simply four square walls, and whatever broadens women widens her horizon. Whoever puts the club and home life one against the other falsifies. The—"

But, talk as rapidly as she could, she had not begun to finish before that inexorable gavel came down again.

"Never mind," she said, "I'll give you the rest later." But even then she couldn't resist coming back once to say in an exaggerated whisper:

"Can't I just whisper that it's God's purpose that we should have clubs?"

And the poor Chairwoman began to feel that she was something of a martinet to persist so rigidly in the path of duty. But she explained that she was doing just what was right, and the club applauded, for no one had thought otherwise.

Miss Sophia Curtiss presented the negative, and she gave so many old cut-and-dried statements about woman's homely family duties that it soon became evident that she was treating the question with delicate sarcasm.

"Woman's true sphere is the home," she said. "She should make home inviting, look after all the details of housekeeping, and after her children. The club has brought only discontent and unhappiness, and in many cases nervous prostration."

When she came to that last, the broad smile on Sorosis burst into as near a roar of laughter as that very ladylike body could give, and Sorosis laughed again very audibly when she asked:

"Where is the old submission to the head of the house?"

That was the only thing in the way of a negative to the question given during the afternoon, though Mrs. M. Louise Thomas said that she should give a very decided negative, if men's clubs were under discussion.

The afternoon, Mrs. Thomas said, was one of snap shots, a sort of kodak affair. She managed, however, to crowd a great many interesting views into her snap-shot at the subject before the warning gavel was heard.

Dr. Katheryn Townsend, Mrs. Cyrus H. Rosenfeld, and Mrs. Sophia C. Hoffman were among the other speakers.

An interesting musicale is to be given by Sorosis on Thursday afternoon at the Waldorf, from 3 until 5 o'clock. Tickets can be had for $1 each, and a glorious "feast of reason and flow of soul" is promised, besides a good cup of tea. The proceeds will help swell the fund of the Sorosis Philanthropic Committee.

COL. STEVENSON HELD TO BAIL

Justice Taintor Discredits His Story and Sends the Case to the Special Sessions for Trial.

As a result of the examination in the case of Col. William H. Stevenson of Bridgeport, Conn., charged with interfering with Agent Barkley of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, which was held before Justice Taintor at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, the defendant was held to bail for trial. Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, President of the society, sat beside the magistrate on the bench.

Agent Barkley was the first witness. He gave exactly the same testimony as he did at the time of the arrest. He said that he had taken the boy in his arms, was treating him with great gentleness, and that he was assaulted by Col. Stevenson, who took the lad away from him. He added that the defendant was very abusive and called him all sorts of vile names. Patrolman McCormick of the West Thirtieth Street Station substantiated every statement made by Barkley.

Col. Stevenson then took the stand in his own behalf: "I was walking across Thirty-fourth Street," he said, "when I heard a little child cry for help. I ran up and saw this little fellow in Barkley's arms. He was crying bitterly, and I, being a father, was naturally incensed at his manner of treating the boy. I asked him what he was doing and what authority he had to act. He refused to tell, and told me to go away and let him alone. I told him that I would do nothing of the kind; that I knew what I was about, and that he must show me his authority. He refused, and then had me arrested. I did not call him any vile names and I was not abusive. If he had shown me his authority I would not have interfered. At the station house Barkley stood beside the policeman and told him what to say. I ordered him to stop it, and I may have called him a liar. I think it very probable that I did."

Marshall J. McInerney, a member of the New-York Stock Exchange, said that he had been with Col. Stevenson on the evening in question and that his attention had first been attracted by the crying of the child. He ran toward the little one, but Col. Stevenson was there first. He heard the Gerry agent tell Stevenson to mind his own business and to go to hell. A crowd had gathered, and he had been pushed to one side. Frank W. Rennell, who was with Col. Stevenson when he was arrested, corroborated the defendant's story.

Justice Taintor announced that he would hold Col. Stevenson in $300 bail for trial in Special Sessions. Bail was furnished.

BETTER WATER FOR JERSEY CITY

Mayor Wanser Proposes the Preparation of Specifications for Bidding.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 7.—Mayor Wanser has at last taken a definite stand in the matter of a new water supply for this city.

He sent to-day, to the Street and Water Board, a communication, in which, after reviewing the difficulties which the city has had in keeping supplied, even with Passaic water, he says:

"During the last year citizens who helped to support the city by their taxes, and who formerly advised no disturbance of the water question, have urged me, in behalf of the city, to procure better water than we have. I have been advised by engineers that the Passaic River is no longer fit for use.

"I therefore propose that your board prepare and adopt separate specifications for a new water supply, which will provide for bidding, first, on a gravity supply for all parts of the city; second, on a gravity supply to Belleville, the high service pumping to continue; third, on a pumping supply, to be delivered into Belleville reservoir, and, fourth, a supply by filtration.

"The outcome of the bids will give public evidence of what we will have to pay for what we want, and whether or not we can afford it; the question is only settled by joint action of your board and the Board of Finance.

"I am convinced that the continual agitation about the character of our water is keeping outsiders from buying and renting real estate, and the reckless criticisms of the officials by the unthinking, or worse, about the whole matter, is hurtful to the city's interests and general reputation. I am desirous of getting this matter settled one way or the other.

"I would suggest that the date fixed by your board for the reception of bids based on these specifications be no earlier than March 1 next."

The communication was ordered spread in full upon the minutes, and action will probably be taken in the matter at the meeting of Monday next.

WEST POINT EXAMINATIONS ENDED

There Are Many Anxious Cadets at the Military Academy.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 7.—The semi-annual examinations of cadets ended to-day. A few members of the third and fourth classes were turned out for re-examination in chemistry and mathematics. Those who were re-examined feel very anxious about their fate. Cadets who fail to make the percentage required by the Academic Board at the first examination always get a second chance. If they fail the second time their dismissal from the academy is certain.

Cadets who have not kept up their studies during the past two months and were unable to make a good showing before the board had small show of getting a second chance. This is why so many sent in their resignations during the past month. Men who are "found" cannot re-enter the academy except with the consent of the Academic Board.

The result of the examinations and the class standing of cadets will not be announced before the middle of the month.

Advantages of Bad Health.

Health and strength are an enormous advantage in themselves, but bring with them greater temptations and exposures and liabilities. Thus, weak health may sometimes necessitate the spending of a good deal of time in exercise and rest, but, as a rule, it is rather strong health that makes a man a slave to his body in the sense of being obliged to keep it in employment. They have their consolation for whom some quiet form of exercise limited in time is sufficient, and who are not obliged to work off superfluous energy and the results of a too healthy appetite in hard or prolonged exertion. Really, bad health, of course, is often crushing.

The weak who have succeeded have succeeded not by dint of their weakness, but, at best, by its enabling them to manage their strength. Health is like money. He who has none is helpless, but he who has a little may, by economy and concentration, do more than many who have much. Let no man, then, who has any health at all despair. Let him consider how much has been done by men weaker even than himself. Above all, the moral of Socrates's allusion is that he who suffers from chronic weak health will find his best antidote in accepting it, in seeing what burdens it removes as well as what burdens it imposes, in the practice of a genuine and noble economy of his gifts and his strength.—The Spectator.

SHARP WORDS IN CONFERENCE

DR. KNOWLES ACCUSED OF HAVING VIOLATED A CONFIDENCE.

Dr. Knowles Had Asserted that Dr. Thomson Invaded the Territory of the American Sabbath Union.

The Rev. Dr. Thomson, General Manager of the Sunday League of America, at a meeting of the Methodist Conference yesterday, at 110 Fifth Avenue, accused Dr. Joseph H. Knowles of the American Sabbath Union of having violated a confidence.

The accusation was made in a discussion over a motion to instruct the Business Committee to schedule Dr. Thomson for an address before the Methodist Conference on the subject of Sunday observance.

Dr. Abraham J. Palmer presided at the morning session, and, after Dr. Breckinridge had finished his New Year's sermon, Dr. Layton brought up the motion to instruct the Business Committee to schedule Dr. Thomson as a speaker. Several speeches were made in favor of the motion, Dr. Cheney saying that Dr. Thomson was the son of Bishop Thomson, and that, if any of the mantle of the father had fallen on the son, he ought to be heard.

Dr. Knowles arose to explain, he said, his position with regard to Dr. Thomson and the Sunday League.

"I esteem Dr. Thomson highly," he began, "and am too near the end to harbor ill-will against any one. Dr. Thomson has been the accredited representative of the American Sabbath Union on the Pacific coast, and as such he has done excellent work. He came East without calling on me, and I was surprised to discover that he had flooded the New-York and East New-York Conferences with circulars of the Sunday League, which action was practically an invasion of the territory reserved for the American Sabbath Union.

"I met Dr. Thomson on the street, and asked for an explanation. 'Oh,' he said, 'this is only a temporary affair. You see, I am seeking a pastorate East, and this is one of the ways I have of getting known.'"

This statement created a mild sensation, and Dr. Thomson tried to get Chairman Palmer's eye, so that he could answer.

Dr. Knowles continued, however, saying that, if his territory was invaded, the American Sabbath Union's usefulness was impaired, at least in the eyes of its backers, and that he could not go to them with as full claims on them as before.

Chairman Palmer recognized Dr. Thomson.

"Dr. Knowles's version of the conversation we had is only partially correct," he said. "Now that my character is, so to speak, assailed, I wish to be heard. I want to say, too, that the conversation was distinctly understood by me to have been confidential."

As Dr. Thomson was walking toward the platform, Dr. Knowles handed to the Secretary the following letter from Bishop Newman, who, according to Dr. Knowles, was the accredited Chairman, as well as a Director, of the Sunday League.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 28.

My Dear Knowles: You are hereby authorized to say to Dr. Thomson that I was impressed that the field he organized was west of Missouri, and that I cannot be a Director of any Sabbath Observance Society whose agents invade the rightful territory of the American Sabbath Union.

J. P. NEWMAN.

When the letter had been read, Dr. Thomson said eagerly:

"I can prove that Bishop Newman's impression was erroneous. I have a witness here who heard Bishop Newman talk diametrically opposite to the position he holds in the letter, who heard him in this very house."

Dr. Palmer interrupted, saying: "The Bishop is not here to speak for himself, and I cannot, therefore, allow you to proceed along that line."

Dr. Thomson said that he would write to Bishop Newman. He had no doubt he could prove himself right to everybody's satisfaction.

Getting warmer each minute, he went on:

"Dr. Knowles I consider my friend. When he was in the far West he was seated at my table. My wife and myself gave a little luncheon in honor of Dr. Knowles and his wife. When we came East I expected that I would be treated, at the least, with civility by him. I went to him and said: 'Doctor, you can befriend me.' I told him our league was but a temporary affair. I told him he could have all the collections. We simply wanted to spread literature, so that we could do something toward securing a permanent observance of the Sabbath.

"That was one part of the conversation he has given out to the public to-day. I had gone to him as a confidential friend. I said that I hoped to be able to find a pastorate in the land at some future time. I admit that, and if any one in this conference fears for his place, let him not befriend me.

"But when Dr. Knowles says that there was anything dishonorable in this matter, I repudiate him. I did not know that what I said to him in confidence he would blabber all over the city and injure me in preventing my getting a hearing before the more important churches."

Dr. J. M. King caused applause by saying, emphatically:

"Dr. Knowles needs no certificate of character from this conference, and any son of a Bishop, or son of Gabriel, who comes here to offer attacks on Dr. Knowles has come to the wrong market with his wares. It's enough for me to know that Dr. Knowles thinks his territory has been invaded. I like Dr. Thomson, except for his exhibition this morning, which was unfortunate."

Dr. Crawford said he was certain, from the circular of the Sunday League, that it did not intend to work at cross purposes to the American Sabbath Union. The league wanted no money, but it wanted to help Sunday observance. He would say, "God speed it."

Dr. Crawford expressed himself as condemning Dr. Knowles, if he broke confidence.

Dr. Knowles interrupted Dr. Crawford to say: "I asked Dr. Thomson by letter to relieve me from secrecy in the matter."

Dr. Crawford added, amid laughter, that he didn't consider it particularly wicked to wish to secure a pastorate in the East.

Dr. Palmer here called time, and the motion went over to the next meeting. Dr. Brown of Omaha made the closing prayer.

No Money, Therefore No Meeting.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Jan. 7.—This was the regular meeting night of the Village Trustees. But there was no meeting, because of the resolution adopted at the last meeting that, owing to the depleted condition of the treasury, no salaries would be paid or no bills contracted for three months.

The village officers affected by this resolution are the Police Captain, janitor of the hall, Tax Collector, Corporation Counsel, and Village Clerk.

Police Captain Carll, the morning after the passage of the resolution, appeared in citizen's clothes, and said that he had given up his duties. Since then, however, he has again donned his uniform, his lawyer having advised him to continue in his duties, and assured him that he could compel the Trustees to pay him for his services.

The present state of affairs causes anxiety among taxpayers, and there are speculations on the outcome of what now seems a hopeless condition.

Mrs. White Offers Rewards.

FLUSHING, L. I., Jan. 7.—Mrs. C. W. White, mother of Frank White, who disappeared Christmas night, has offered $200 for the return of her son alive, or $100 for information regarding the manner of his death and for the recovery of his body.

THE NEW SUPERVISORS IN KINGS

W. V. B. Bennett Unseated and Peter Rumph Put in His Place—Why Was Treasurer Adams's Bond Increased?

The new Kings County Board of Supervisors organized yesterday. The first thing the board did was to unseat Supervisor W. V. B. Bennett, and put Peter Rumph in his place, thus making the board for 1895 stand 20 Republicans and 12 Democrats.

Mr. Bennett was elected last Spring in Gravesend, at a special election, to fill the unexpired term of John Y. McKane, who is now in Sing Sing Prison. Last Fall Rumph was elected Supervisor at the regular election in Gravesend, it being contended by many that Bennett's term expired with the close of 1894. Both men are Democrats.

Supervisor Norman S. Dike of the First Ward and Supervisor Joshua A. Shaw of the Ninth Ward were nominated for President pro tem. The former was elected by a vote of 19 to 10. He congratulated the board on the noble work it had done in ferreting out fraud in Flatlands and elsewhere in 1894.

John R. Smith's resignation as stenographer to the Board of Coroners was accepted, and Samuel R. Pease was appointed in his place.

Henry H. Adams, the County Treasurer, asked for a copy of the report of the experts showing a shortage of $89,000 in his office. Lawyer Elliott was directed to let him have a copy.

On motion of Chairman Dike it was resolved to increase Mr. Adams's official bond.

This proposition was adopted without comment. The County Treasurer is already under bond, and no one could be found who could explain how the county could, at this late day, protect itself by increasing his bond.

Supervisor at Large Fitchie presented his annual report. He recommended that steps be taken at once for the transfer of St. Johnland Insane Asylum to State ownership and control.

He charged that the law was unconstitutional under which the Brooklyn newspapers were paid for county advertising, and he recommended that the price of the advertising be reduced one-half, and be inserted in two papers instead of four.

In a long argument, he endeavored to show that the Board of Supervisors had exclusive power to elect its own officers. The purpose of the argument, it was said, was to advise the board to turn out Chief Clerk T. F. Farrell and his assistant, Marriott Dowden, Democrats, who were re-elected for one year by the board of 1894, at its final session. The board did nothing to disturb Messrs. Farrell and Dowden.

It was resolved to have a bill drafted transferring St. Johnland to the State.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant young woman as thoroughly-competent chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid alone; highest references from last employer. T. M., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a refined young American woman as chambermaid and seamstress; no objection to waiting on ladies; competent; best personal city reference. R., 651 9th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant woman as thoroughly-experienced chambermaid or parlormaid; fully competent; best city reference; no objection to country. S., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress in small family, or to take care of children. Call, for two days, from 10 to 2, at present employer's, 46 East 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as competent chambermaid or to assist in waiting, or as parlormaid; willing and obliging. A. G., Box 275 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; nine years' city reference from last employer. Call, Monday, 721 6th Av.; ring King's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and laundress in private family; city reference; no cards. 234 West 35th St., first flight up, rear house.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid; assist with washing; can be seen at present employer's Monday, from 10 to 12. 128 West 93d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid in private family; best city references from last place. 802 6th Av.; ring third bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; best reference. 236 East 47th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and do sewing or small washing; ten years' city reference. 137 East 29th St.; ring third bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best reference. 258 West 47th St., two flights, front.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By a young girl; best personal city reference. Present employer's, 189 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Call, from 10 to 12, at 118 East 37th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a young Protestant girl as good plain cook in private family; willing and competent; city reference. 134 West 19th St., second floor, front.

COOK.—By young woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; excellent city reference; wages, $25 to $30. M. R., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class German woman in small family; city or country; $25; references. Address, by letter only, Miss Mayer, care of Mrs. Steinmeyer, 236 3d Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—In private family; willing and obliging, and understands her business; best city reference. B. A., Box 381 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent woman; excellent cook and laundress; good baker; understands her business; city or country; best city references. 216 West 37th St.; ring four times.

COOK.—By first-class, competent young woman; private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; two years' excellent references. 104 West 53d St., first bell, west side.

COOK.—By a respectable woman in a private family; understands French and English cooking; best testimonial from last place. 236 East 35th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; no objection to plain washing; best city references. 324 East 31st St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By competent woman as cook; private family; last employers can be seen; six years' reference. Call, two days, at 217 East 25th St., McCue's bell.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as cook; willing to assist washing and ironing; good baker; city or country; good reference. 321 West 47th St.; ring janitor's bell.

COOK.—First-class; small private family; understands all kinds family cooking; city or country; best city references. 407 West 54th St.

COOK, &c.—By a woman to cook, wash, and iron in small family of adults; three years' city reference. 306 West 41st St., Room 2.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook, (Frankfort;) best reference; private family; last employer can be seen; $30. Cook, 750 3d Av.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook, with or without kitchenmaid, in private family; best city reference. E., Box 387 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a good family cook; good baker; understands all kinds of desserts and soups; good city reference. 129 West 33d St., Room 6.

COOK.—By a young girl to cook, wash, and iron or to do housework in a small family; references. 312 East 35th St., ground floor; no cards.

COOK.—By respectable woman as experienced cook and laundress for a small family; personal reference. E. W., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman; thoroughly-competent cook; best city references. 649 3d Av., Ward's bell.

COOK.—By a respectable young girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer; first-class reference. Call, two days, at 470 2d Av.; ring three times.

COOK.—By first-class French cook for private family; does not need kitchenmaid; best city reference. 115 West 28th St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook, who can fill chef's place; best of references. 430 4th Av.

COOK.—By a young woman as good cook; excellent references. 244 East 80th St., first floor, front.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable young Protestant woman as good cook and laundress; personal city reference. 200 West 25th St.

COOK.—By young girl as cook in private family; good reference. Call, to-day, Mrs. Weiss, 1381 3d Av., between 78th and 79th Sts., top floor.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; best city reference. C. M., 650 3d Av.

COOK or LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as cook or laundress. 1,580 Park Av.

COOK.—By a respectable colored woman as cook in flat. 243 East 77th St., first floor.

COOK.—By cook in private family; six years' city reference. D., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook under chef. Cook, 152 6th Av.

COOK.—By first-class private family cook; last employer can be seen. 382 3d Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook; will assist washing; good references. 36 West 59th St.

COOK.—As first-class French cook; best city reference; wages, $40. 25 West 48th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two Swedish girls together; one as cook; willing to do coarse washing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; private family and private house; no flat; first-class city reference. 345 East 41st St.; ring fourth bell. Mrs. Linds.

COOK.—By Frenchman as first-class cook in private family or boarding house by day, week, or month; cooks for dinner parties; wages moderate; best city reference. Jean Vautier, 111 West 30th St., second floor, rear, or care Mrs. Converse, Lakewood, N. J.

COOK, (Professed.)—By expert Englishwoman; takes full charge of dinner and luncheon parties, marketing, &c.; kitchenmaid required; recommended by leading families. Mrs. Donly, 232 East 34th St.

COOK.—By a very neat young girl; first-class on meats, soups, and an excellent baker and pastry maker; also ices and creams; wages, $25 to $30; can be highly recommended by last employer. 250 West 69th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; private family; understands serving company dinners and luncheons; take charge of marketing; best reference; last employer can be seen. Mary, Box 385 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands all branches; get up dinners; good baker; city reference; lady can be seen. D., 121 West 30th St., first floor, back.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to go out washing, ironing, or cleaning; best reference. McDermond, 337 West 43d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; to go out by the day; excellent fitter; elegant designer; latest Vienna Spring styles; French system; best references. Reliable, Box 20, 248 West 125th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; go out by the day or take work home; city reference. Mackin, 201 West 88th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By day; $1.25; good fitter; long experience. Mrs. Moore, 206 West 69th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a middle-aged American woman as housekeeper; city or country; where there are one or more servants kept; nine years' reference. Call or address, all week, 305 East 89th St., ground floor, west side.

HOUSEKEEPER.—For a long time in one of the finest clubs of this city; would like a similar position, in or out of the city, or for a party of gentlemen. Mrs. H., 307 West 52d St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEMAID.—By Protestant woman as thoroughly-experienced housemaid or parlormaid; fully competent; best city reference; no objection to country. S., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK.—By an American woman to do housework in small family in flat; city reference. C., 258 West 35th St.; ring once.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl as kitchenmaid; city references. 234 East 46th St.; ring once.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Thoroughly competent in her duties; stylish hairdresser and excellent seamstress; best city reference. 323 West 35th St.; ring twice.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class French lady's maid; good dressmaker, hairdresser; good packer; accustomed to travel; willing and obliging; best references. H. T., 143 West 14th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Competent; good hairdresser, dressmaker; excellent packer; no objections to leaving city; good reference. S. J., 28 West 14th St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Best city reference; accustomed to traveling; speaks French and English. Present employer's, 511 5th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young woman as maid; competent hairdresser. Call, Monday, from 11 to 1 o'clock, at 5 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class lady's maid; good hairdresser, dressmaker; good city reference. 222 West 30th St., care of Charlotte B.

MAID.—B a French Swiss; thoroughly experienced; well educated; excellent hairdresser; dressmaker; speaks three languages; best American and English references. M. Weber, 163 West 31st St.

MAID.—A lady desires a position for an English Protestant as maid to a lady and little girl, or growing children. Apply, Monday and Tuesday, 6 West 51st St.

MAID.—By a Parisian girl as maid; good seamstress; trusty and reliable; good city reference. 18 East 54th St., present employer's.

MAID.—By a first-class French maid; to travel or permanent; advertiser, dressmaker, milliner, &c.; best city reference. Maid, 222 West 35th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork latter part of week; best city reference. S. R., 225 West 61st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class Swedish laundress to go out by the day or take washing home; good reference. A. Davis, 419 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class Swedish laundress; city or country; strong and obliging; city reference. 200 West 25th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress and chambermaid; four years' city reference. J. B., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family by the day or week. Mrs. Francfort, 391 7th Av., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress in private family; city reference. N. S., Box 375 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; will assist with other work; city references. 36 West 59th St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant North of Ireland; experienced infant's nurse; can take entire charge and bring up on bottle; best city reference. 606 Columbus Av.; ring Hetherington's bell.

NURSE.—Lady desires to secure position for German girl; lately arrived; either as nurse to grown children or lady's maid; perfectly honest and trustworthy. Apply, for two days to Mrs. Welles, 247 5th Av.

NURSE.—By an experienced Scotch Protestant woman as thorough infant's nurse; take full charge from birth; best reference. C. B., Box 266 Times, Up Town.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By French Protestant young girl to take care one or two children; can give good reference. A. A., 108 West 29th St.

NURSE.—By young woman graduate in electricity and massage; treat ladies and children only, at their residence. G. G., Box 260 Times, Up Town.

NURSE, &c.—A German widow wishes a situation for 16-year-old daughter as nurse and to do light housework. 163 East 39th St.

NURSE.—By Protestant nurse; good city reference; would like to go South; will assist with chamberwork. M. R., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a competent Scotch nurse to take entire charge of infant from birth; three and one-half years' city reference. 686 6th Av., store.

NURSE.—By a young French girl as nurse; will help with chamberwork; good sewer; best references. 303 East 69th St., top floor.

NURSE to INVALID GENTLEMAN.—Experienced; massage treatment; sober and attentive; best references. G. H., 101 West 42d St.

NURSE.—By young lady in good family; to children; can sew. Miss Teroutka, 353 East 12th St.

WET NURSE.—By respectable woman with good reference as wet nurse. 144 East 32d St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—A lady desires to find a position for a competent girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; will assist butler. Call at present employer's, 9 Lexington Av., on Monday and Tuesday.

PARLORMAID.—By competent parlormaid, and to assist in pantry; first-class city reference. Healy, 117 East 53d St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By French seamstress; can finish after dressmaker; by the day; can do all family sewing; good city reference. A. L., 108 West 29th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By an excellent seamstress; willing to assist with light chamberwork or as maid; best city reference. 21 East 45th St., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable young Norwegian widow as seamstress in private family; understands dressmaking; references. E. A., 257 West 42d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—Ladies' and children's dressmaker wishes a few more engagements; city or country. Dressmaker, 427 West 24th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By competent seamstress and maid to grown children; understands dressmaking; good reference. 209 East 39th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—Understands dressmaking; operates all machines; terms, $1 per day or $5 per week. M. M., 237 West 18th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls; one as first-class waitress; other as chambermaid; together or separate; seven years' first-class city reference. 208 West 54th St.; ring fourth bell.

WAITRESS.—By an excellent waitress in private family; understands carving, wines, and salads; can take butler's place; best city reference. 146 East 39th St., Kelly's bell.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting in small private family; four years' best city references. Call, 10 to 1 o'clock, at 153 Madison Av.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable American girl as competent waitress or chambermaid alone in private family; city references. 201 East 74th St., Powers's bell.

WAITRESS.—By thoroughly-competent waitress in private family; or as parlormaid; best city references. 152 East 82d St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress; last employer can be seen. 467 4th Av., third bell; no cards.

WAITRESS.—By an experienced girl; good city references. Call, from 10 to 12, Monday, at 37 West 47th St.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By competent waitress or parlormaid; city reference. Call, Monday and Tuesday, Connolly, 104 West 53d St.

WAITRESS, or CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. 192 East 76th St., Mullin's bell.

Washing.

WASHING, &c.—By a competent woman to work by the day, week, or month washing, ironing, cleaning; first-class laundress; good city reference. Mary Allen, 157 West 51st St.

WASHING.—Respectable woman would do family washing at home; excellent laundress. Magirney, 229 West 16th St.

WASHING.—Woman to go out washing by day or at home; best reference. 425 West 31st St.

Miscellaneous.

OFFICE WORKER.—Good writer; best of references. O. W. C., 152 6th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Familiar with all kinds of stenographic work; references. Experienced, 152 6th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced; accurate; also, beginner; moderate salary. Experienced, also Beginner, 152 6th Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Miscellaneous.

USEFUL GIRL.—By a young girl, lately landed, in a private family. Call, from 9 to 2, 218 East 47th St., first floor.

USEFUL GIRL.—By a little girl (13) to make herself generally useful; good home preferred to wages. 315 East 59th St.

YOUNG WOMAN WANTS ANY KIND OF EMployment not menial. De Long, 140 West 33d St., one flight, Bell 4.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By single Frenchman; speaks English; 32; sober; understands his duties thoroughly; care parlor floor, &c.; willing, obliging; three years' best personal city references; just disengaged. Foy, 142 West 30th St.; ring three times.

BUTLER and VALET.—By competent single man (Protestant) in private family; fifteen years' city reference; three years in last place; makes all kinds of salads; takes good care of silver, &c. William, Box 277 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—English; just arrived from England; age, 30; height, 5 feet 9½ inches; single; total abstainer; thoroughly experienced; good references. F. Sparkes, 43 West 35th St.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly experienced; well-trained in England; valets neatly if required; highly recommended by present employer; excellent references; employer can be seen. Smith, Box 389 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman, just arrived, as butler or valet; thoroughly understands his work; age, 27; height, 5 feet 10 inches; good references and appearance. Henry Pratt, 43 West 35th St.

BUTLER.—By competent and experienced young man in private family; will care parlor floor and make himself useful; takes good care of glass and silver; best city references. William, Box 278 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Single-handed; by competent, willing, and obliging young man, who understands his duties thoroughly; personal city reference. Box 379 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—LADY'S MAID.—By a German couple; thoroughly competent; good travelers; speak English and French; best city references. B. K., 7 Christopher St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler; thoroughly understands his duties; willing and obliging; highly recommended. J. C., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—By an Englishman; age, 26; height, five feet eleven inches; can furnish first-class references from former and last employer. Mason, 135 West 62d St.

BUTLER.—By French Swiss; thoroughly understands all his duties; is thorough servant; willing to work; best city references. F. M., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By man and wife; French Swiss; thoroughly competent; in private family; best city reference. L. R., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young Englishman as butler; private family; city or country; total abstainer; of neat appearance; best city reference. P. C., 996 6th Av.

BUTLER—CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By man and wife; Swiss French; thoroughly competent; in private family; best city reference. L. R., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a competent, reliable man in private family; ten years' city references; sober, honest, willing; just disengaged. J. S., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By competent, first-class butler; private family; understands his business in all branches; very best city reference. L. G., Box 256 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a French-Swiss, 26 years of age; understands all the duties of first-class butler; three years of highest city references. H. O., 251 Columbus Av.

BUTLER—PARLORMAID or NURSE.—By an experienced French couple; understand their duties in every respect; city or country; best city references. A. B., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

BUTLER.—By an experienced man; understands his duties in every respect; best city references. L. M., Box 383 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Belgian; single; understands his duties; city references. A. N., Box 278 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; age 29; height, 5 feet 9½; single; thoroughly experienced; good references. F. Sparkes, 43 West 35th St.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman as butler or valet; good city reference. G. L., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly-competent man as butler in private family; ten years' first-class reference. Louis, 206 East 36th St.

BUTLER.—English; in a good private family; excellent waiter; has the best of city references. Butler, 217 East 47th St.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman in private family; understands his business; sober; honest; best references in the city. P. M., 139 West 26th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a young German. Butler, 244 West 32d St.

BUTLER.—By Japanese butler in private family; city reference. N. Y., Box 173 Times.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By young man; married; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business in every way; will be found sober, honest, and a careful driver; four years' city reference from last employer; may be seen at any time. J. L., Box 273 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—A lady wishes position for a first-class coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; strictly sober and honest, with personal city references. Call, Tuesday morning, between 9 and 1, or evening, 5 to 8, or address W. F., 216 West End Av.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman giving up his carriage wishes to find a place in the country for his coachman, who has been with him two years and is perfectly trustworthy. Apply, by letter, to C. E. T., Highland Falls, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—Married; no incumbrance; thoroughly qualified in all his duties; sixteen years with two families; city or country; best references; honest, sober, and capable. J., Box 274 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—A lady wishes to find a situation for her coachman, who has been with her for the past six years. Apply at late employer's, 477 5th Av., or 16 East 27th St.

COACHMAN.—By competent single man; thoroughly understands his business; sober, willing, and obliging; first-class references, written and personal; city or country. W., 330 West 70th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Single; Protestant; thoroughly understands his business; temperate; good city driver; good city reference. George, 28 East 35th St., late employer's.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—Seven years' reference from last employer, who can be seen at stable, 107 West 56th St., Monday and Tuesday mornings; will take low wages; city or country.

COACHMAN.—Sober, honest, and obliging; twenty-five years' first-class city reference; twelve years with last employer, who has given up horses; can refer to personally. 213 West 58th St.

COACHMAN or SECOND MAN.—Gentleman giving up recommends capable, reliable man; English; 34; single; city or country. A. B., White & Kerr, 13 East 27th St.

COACHMAN.—By reliable man; age, 35; stylish driver; understands his business in every particular; twelve years' very best reference from last employer. Coachman, 112 East 41st St.

COACHMAN.—First-class, by a married man; no children; country or city; the best of city reference from last employer. James Hever, 202 West 76th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By a young Englishman, lately landed, as coachman; smart appearance; stylish driver; strictly temperate; first-class reference; city or country. F. Marston, 999 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—By a competent single man; Protestant; 34; medium size; experienced; care of horses and carriages; city or country; references. Coachman, 32 East 32d St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—Experienced in handling colts and road horses; city or country; reference. H., Box 275 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Has long and satisfactory city references from last and former employers in city. E. D., 207 East 37th St.

COACHMAN.—Understands the business; good city driver; a sober man; first-class city reference. F. M., 227 East 32d St.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By married man; wife first-class cook; ages, 28; state wages. Box 28, Woodhaven, L. I.

COACHMAN.—Danish; single; steady position; good reference. Kuhl, 636 East 143d St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By sober, industrious man; married; no family; thoroughly understands his business in greenhouses and vegetable gardening, planting trees, shrubs, pruning, trimming, and general care of gentleman's place; also care of stock and poultry; first-class reference. Gardener, Box 195 Times.

GARDENER.—By Scotchman; married; no children; large experience; growing plants, orchids, roses, grapes, peaches, vegetables, trees, shrubs, and hardy plants; now disengaged. Gardener, Box 215 Times.

GARDENER.—Thoroughly experienced; would take full charge of gentleman's estate; best of city references. J. B., 356 West 38th St.

Grooms.

GROOM or COACHMAN.—English; good references; stylish driver; good rider; moderate wages; city or country. Bamforth, Box 279 Times, Up Town.

GROOM.—By young man who understands care of horses; speaks French, German, and English; good reference. 104 West 33d St.

GROOM.—By Irishman as groom; good man. Groom, 152 6th Av.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE-HANDED.—By a young Swede in private family; best of city references. E. E. L., Box B., 196 3d Av.

SECOND or USEFUL MAN.—English; four years' personal reference; city or country. H. C. M., 203 East 38th St.

SECOND MAN.—By a thoroughly-experienced young man, who has good reference. J. C., 124 East 41st St.

SECOND MAN.—Tall, active, and experienced; city reference. R. B., Box 386 Times, Up Town.

THE "SHORT-AD." CORNER.

A Little Financial Deal.

From The Springfield Republican

Stearns and Henry Harris, being Trustee and Treasurer of the Chicopee Savings Bank, used occasionally to get their heads together and plot financial deals by which they could turn an honest penny. Well, one morning Henry, he was looking over the paper and he saw a certain stock lately worth somewhere about $4 was selling at $12.

"By the great firecracker, George," he said, "'Jim' Kirkham's got 100 shares of that down at his bank in Springfield. Just you run down and see what you can get 'em for."

So George he drove down to the First National and saw "Jim" Kirkham.

"Understand you've got some so-and-so stock," says he, after leading around awhile.

"Yes."

"Well, how much will you take for 100 shares?"

"Eight hundred dollars."

"All right," says George, and he drives back to Chicopee.

"Did you git it?" says Henry Harris, excitedly, when he got there.

"Yes," says George.

"Well, by gracious, we're stuck," says Henry. "When I was looking over the paper this morning I run my finger along the wrong line. The old stock ain't worth but $4."

So George he had to come down again in the afternoon and see what "Jim" Kirkham would give for the stock, and he finally got $600 for it. Then he took it back and George and Henry divided up the two-hundred-dollar loss between them. And this is the true story of the great coup of George M. Stearns and Henry Harris, as related by the former.

Making Sales.

From The Buffalo Inquirer.

"No," said the whisky salesman, "I've got through drinking whisky myself."

"How," I asked, "can you sell whisky if you don't drink it?"

"Oh, I can do that all right," was the reply. "I've been selling whisky for years, but I can't tell one brand from another lots of times."

"But you have to taste the brands you sell against, don't you?"

"Oh, yes, but I put just enough in the glass to cover the bottom, roll it around, smell of it, see how it looks, with a few drops of water in it, put a little in my mouth, spit it out, say that there is the genuine rye smell about mine which the opposing brand lacks, and tell them that while the other whisky is good stuff, it lacks a certain flavor, delicacy, and smoothness that mine possesses. Then I tell the customer a story or two, impress him by my actions that I'm a good fellow, and—well, I've no reason to complain of business."

Industrious John.

From The Boston Transcript.

"Yes, I know," said old Mrs. Homespun, "John is sort o' lazy like about some things; so are we all for that matter. But he ain't downright lazy. He'll work hard enough when he gets the work that suits him.

"It is good o' you to say so," said Uncle George, "but what kind o' work does suit him?"

"Well," replied Mrs. Homespun, reflectingly, "there's—there's—well, John is awfully industrious at smoking, for example."

Effective.

From Puck.

Mrs. Hicks—I've told the landlord a dozen times about the street door being out of order, but he doesn't fix it.

Hicks—He will to-morrow.

Mrs. Hicks—How do you know?

Hicks—I've put a card up: "This door doesn't works; ring the janitor's bell."

Transferred.

From The Detroit Tribune.

Suitor—I am sure your heart is in the right place.

Beloved—I am glad to hear you say so. I have just given it to the other fellow.

The First Table.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

Johnny Smart—What did you have for dinner yesterday?

Willie Bright—Had the preacher, and had to wait.

Not Her Due.

From The Detroit Free Press.

She—Mr. Jinklets paid me a compliment to-day.

He—He didn't owe it to you.

She—How? What do you mean?

He—He never pays anything he owes.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—Jeune Français arrivant de Paris demande place comme second ou seul dans une petite famille privée; répresentant bien, honnete et sobre; bonne recommandation de Paris. Gervais, 139 West 26th St.

SECOND MAN.—By a thoroughly-competent man, 23, in private family; or as butler single-handed; excellent references given. F. N., Box 276 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By a young Englishman; in private family; with city references. Edward Tinson, 152 East 39th St.

SECOND OR USEFUL MAN.—By young man; indoors; private family; good city personal references. Henry, 397 5th Av.

SECOND MAN.—In private family; understands waiting on table and housework; best city reference. Frank, Box 310, Stapleton, S. I.

SECOND MAN.—By young Englishman; first-class valet; understands his duties thoroughly; expert at silver; city references. L., 905 6th Av.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN—COOK.—By man and wife; man as useful man; can wait on table; wife as first-class cook, and would do a little coarse washing; in small private family; willing and obliging; best reference. McC., 430 4th Av.

Valets.

VALET.—By French valet; many years' experience; understands his duties very well; willing to go anywhere; good city references. Marcelin Ebrard, 137 West 35th St.

Waiters.

WAITER.—In private family; by a Protestant German, with best reference. B. Hatry, 220 East 57th St.

Miscellaneous.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO FIND A SITUation for a young man formerly in his employ; has had experience both as a groom and house servant; exceptionally bright and capable; can give the best of references. J. H. R., 246 6th Av.

ATTENDANT and USEFUL COMPANION.—By young man, with professional experience, to gentleman ill or nervous; speaks North German and English; would travel; best references from New-York and Philadelphia. Advertiser, 1,603 Wallace St., Philadelphia, Penn.

BOOKKEEPER.—A1 highest references; age 23. L., Box 176 Times.

COLLECTOR or SALESMAN.—By young man; can give good securities; also best references; speaks German and English. Ph. B., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

COMPANION or NURSE to INVALID or ELDerly Gentleman.—By educated young man; experience; highest city references. Companion, Box 200, 1,242 Broadway.

DENTISTRY.—Twenty-five years' experience; mechanical dentistry in all branches; salary moderate. A. B., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

YOUNG MAN, 20, THOROUGH BUSINESS AND school education, bright and industrious, A1 reference, bond if necessary, desires position with future. Ambitious, Box 182 Times.

Help Wanted—Females.

WANTED—A French Protestant woman to take care of growing children above eight years old in the country and wait on a lady; a good seamstress and some knowledge of music required. Address, giving reference and wages expected, M., Box 177, Babylon, L. I.

WANTED—A thoroughly-competent maid; must be Protestant and over 28 years of age; English preferred, and very best of references required. Apply, before 11 or between 5 and 7, at 229 Madison Av.

WANTED—Competent Swedish or German cook for family of three. Apply, Tuesday morning, at 126 West 78th St.; ring front door bell.

WANTED—Reliable nurse for two children, aged two and one-half and four, at New-Haven, Conn. Apply, until noon to-day, at 16 East 47th St.

WANTED—A French lady's maid; must have city reference. Apply, between 11 and 12 o'clock, at 44 East 75th St.

WANTED—A good cook, to assist with washing. Apply, before 11 o'clock, at 45 5th Av.

Help Wanted—Males.

SIX STRONG, ACTIVE BOYS.—T. W. Douett, 1,115 Clinton St., Hoboken.

WANTED—A married man as competent gardener on a gentleman's place; must understand all work under glass and taking entire charge of extensive grounds. Address, with full particulars, giving references, wages expected, age, and number in family. P. S., Box 272 Times, Up Town.

WANTED—For the U. S. Army, able-bodied unmarried men, between the ages of 21 and 30 years; good pay, rations, clothing, and medical attendance; applicants must be prepared to furnish satisfactory evidence as to age, character, and habits. Apply at 25 Third Ave., N. Y. City, and 35 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation Moderately Active and Lower Prices.

INCREASED AMOUNT ON PASSAGE

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Steady—Provisions Steadier—Cotton Easier—Coffee Quiet.

The speculation in grain showed a little more life, but values were easier through the large increase in the amount on passage to Europe from points outside of the United States, chiefly from Russia. There was rather free buying for foreign account early in the day, and prices made a gain, helped by a decrease in the stocks here, but the visible supply failed to show the large decrease expected, and local dealers became free sellers. Provisions followed grain to a great extent, but kept considerable of the gain, through lighter receipts of hogs. Cotton was very dull and lost a few points, while coffee was influenced by the lower cables.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	61¼@	61½
Corn, No. 2, mixed, elevator	52 @	..
Oats, No. 2, elevator	34¼@	34¾
Flour, straight Spring	$3.29 @	$3.40
Flour, straight Winter	2.65 @	2.85
Cotton, middling uplands	5 11-16@	..
Wool, Ohio and Penn. X	17 @	18
Pork, mess	12.75 @	13.25
Lard, Western steam	7.25 @	..
Beef, family	10.00 @	11.50
Butter, creamery, fancy	23 @	26
Sugar, granulated	3 13-16@	4¼
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	11 @	12
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	15½@	..
Iron, No. 1, foundry	11.50 @	13.00
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	9.90 @	..
Lead	3.05 @	..

WHEAT—Contracts opened strong and advanced ⅛@¼c on firmer cables, large decrease in stocks, increased clearances, fair foreign buying, and expected large decrease in the visible; declined ¼@⅝c on the increase of 2,096,000 bushels in the amount on passage, with local longs realizing, and the close firm at ⅛@⅜c below Saturday, with a fair trade on local account. Spot was ¼c lower, with options, and very quiet. Sales, 9,000 bushels ungraded red at 60½c, in elevator, and 63c, delivered....Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at ¾c over May price, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 9c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 10½c over May, free on board, afloat. ....Quotations for free on board at the close: No. 2 red, cash, 62¾c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 73¼c; No. 1 Northern, store, 70⅜c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 65⅝c....Clearances hence, 225,601 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 337,831 bushels....Receipts, 21,450 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 75,134 bushels; in the interior, 255,793 bushels....Stock of wheat here in warehouse decreased for the week 747,816 bushels, or to 11,268,235 bushels, (6,778,236 bushels contract red and 30,000 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring,) and 2,561,300 bushels afloat....The visible supply shows a decrease of 675,000 bushels, or to 87,886,000 bushels, against 79,953,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts advanced ⅜@½c, with wheat, and following the West, but reacted on the large increase in the visible and in the amount on passage, with the close steady at Saturday's prices, and a moderate trade. Spot was dull and unchanged. Sales, 20,000 bushels, including 9,000 bushels steamer mixed at 49½@49¾c, elevator; 8,000 bushels do at 50½c, delivered, and 3,000 bushels No. 3 at 49c, elevator....Receipts, 650 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 42,677 bushels; in the interior, 319,280 bushels....Clearances hence, 211,185 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 262,702 bushels. ....Stock of corn in warehouse decreased for the week 227,237 bushels, or to 1,023,039 bushels, (156,820 bushels No. 2 corn and 496,643 bushels steamer mixed.)....The visible supply shows an increase of 1,042,000 bushels, or to 10,672,000 bushels, against 9,526,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts were quiet and without special feature, with the close steady at ⅛c decline, following the West. Spot were in light jobbing demand, with prices ¼c lower....Sales, 54,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 37¾@38c for 10,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 38½c; No. 3 do, 37¼c; No. 2 mixed, 34¼@34⅜c for 11,000 bushels; No. 3 33½c; rejected mixed, 33c; rejected white, 36c; No. 2 mixed, 35¼@35⅝c for 17,000 bushels; track mixed, 34@36c; track, white, 38@42c for 16,000 bushels. ....Receipts, 46,200 bushels; exports, 1,250 bushels....Stock of oats in warehouse decreased 194,650 bushels, or to 1,499,886 bushels, (130,223 bushels No. 2 white and 627,920 bushels No. 2.)....The visible supply shows a decrease of 236,000 bushels, or to 8,826,000 bushels, against 3,808,000 bushels same day last year.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	......	......	61¼
February	90,000	61⅜@62	61⅞
March	215,000	62½@63	62½
May	3,220,000	62⅝@63 3-16	62⅝
June	70,000	62⅝@63¼	62⅝
July	220,000	62¾@63 7-16	62¾
Total	3,815,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	30,000	52 @52⅝	52
February	20,000	51⅞@52 3-16	51⅞
May	380,000	51½@51⅞	51½
Total	430,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	......	......	34
February	25,000	34⅝@34⅞	34⅝
May	100,000	34¾@35	34¾
No. 2 white—			
January	10,000	37¾@38	37¾
February	......	......	38
Total	135,000		

FLOUR—There was a firmer feeling early in the day, with wheat, but the later business was at unchanged prices, and but little activity. Sales, 5,400 bbls, in car lots....Arrivals, 8,998 bbls and 3,565 sacks; exports, 7,122 bbls and 33,291 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 83,379 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	....@	Nominal.
Supers	....@	$2.10@$2.20
No. 2	$2.10@$2.15	2.25@ 2.30
No. 1	2.25@ 2.35	2.40@ 2.50
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.55@ 2.65
Straights	2.50@ 2.65	2.70@ 2.90
White wheat str'ts	....@	2.90@ 3.00
Patents	2.85@ 3.00	3.00@ 3.25
Special brands	3.10@ 3.25	3.25@ 3.35
Kansas patents	3.00@ 3.15	3.20@ 3.35
Kansas straights	2.90@ 3.00	3.10@ 3.25
City patents	....@	4.00@ 4.15
City clears	....@	....@ 3.35
City No. 2	....@	2.45@ 2.50
City supers	....@	....@ 2.30
City fine	....@	2.10@ 2.15

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@	....@ ....
Supers	Nom'l	....@ ....
No. 2	Nom'l	$2.25@ ....
No. 1	2.30@$2.55	2.40@$2.60
Clears	2.50@ 2.65	2.70@ 2.85
Straights	3.10@ 3.20	3.20@ 3.40
Patents	3.40@ 3.50	3.50@ 3.70
Special brands	3.60@ 3.70	3.80@ 3.90

RYE FLOUR—Steady, but quiet; sales, 300 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.65@$2.80; fancy at $2.90.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Quiet and steady. We quote: Flour at $1.80@$1.85, on spot, and $1.80, to arrive; 56@58c for Japanese grain; silver, 50@52c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—More active and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.95; Esmeralda, $2.90; granulated yellow meal, $2.90@$3; white do, $3; brewers' meal, $1.25; grits, $1.25; chops, 85@90c; coarse meal, $1.05 for Western and $1.06@$1.08 for city; yellow, $1.18; white, $1.22.

OATMEAL—Dull and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $4@$4.35; cut, $4.40@$4.75; ground, $4.10, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote: 52@53c for State and Jersey, on track; 55@56c delivered, in car lots, and 56@58c for boatloads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Firm, but dull, at 63@67c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 64c.

MALT—Nominal. We quote: New Western sample lots at 65@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72½c; six-rowed do. at 75@80c.

FEED—More active and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 80@90c; middlings, 90@95c; Western, 85@87½c for Spring and Winter bran; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 80c. Oilmeal, $23@$23.50 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive. Cottonmeal, $18@$19, spot or to arrive. Screenings, 45@47c for No. 2 and 70@80c for No. 1.

SEEDS—For clover, the market remains slack, with no important change to prices. Nominal figures for clover, 9@9¾c, in job lots, per lb, as to quality; timothy, $5.75@$6, in job lots, per 100 lb; flax nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The market is quite steady. It has a more regular appearance. There is more of an inquiry, but it is not wholly to the asking prices. Thus, 29c is uniformly held on prime yellow, until it is looked upon as a "pegged" price, yet 350 bbls were taken at that for export. There were several bids of 28½c for the grade, which were rejected. A part of the demand comes from the Mediterranean, and the fact that it has paid 29c shows ½c advance on any bid made previously for some little time. Germany is looking around for a few lots of better grades, and may possibly take some choice at 30c, with choice and butter grade quoted at 30@31c. There is hardly material demand for off-grade yellow, good quality, of which would bring 28c, while 28½c is asked. The best bid on red grade is 27c, while 27½c is asked. The rather firmer tone of lard helps to give the readier temper on oil, together with the indications of interest on the part of buyers, who, it is believed, are working away from their indifference in finding the market quite steady, notwithstanding the recent dull period. Crude, in barrels, is very scarce, with 24c bid. The receipts here are quite light, and unsold stock is more generally placed in warehouses, yet the accumulations that way are as yet small. There is a less general offering of crude in bulk from the mills, and more regularity to their prices. The West is bidding 20c to the South. COCOANUT OIL is slow, with Ceylon quoted at 5¼@5½c, and Cochin at 6@6¼c; the latter, to arrive, is offered at 5¾c....LINSEED OIL is steady and unchanged: city quoted at 50c and State at 54@55c. NEATSFOOT OIL has a light jobbing demand, with pure unracked quoted at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is dull; sales at 55c.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 7.—Oil, opening and lowest, 98; highest, 100; closed at 99.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS were momentarily easy on the early dealings by reason of the lower prices for hogs and the fact that at some points, especially at Chicago, the receipts exceeded the estimates; but the turn was quickly to a stronger basis on a revival of speculation in grain at higher prices and from the fact that the demands for provisions quickened. The average weight of the hogs arriving is light, with an unusually large number of pigs, and some confidence is coming about from this feature. The estimate of the receipts at Chicago for to-day is 31,000 head. Exporters are beginning to buy at the West quite freely, especially lard, while showing more interest in bacon, which adds to the firmness. There is also a little more of a demand for refined lard here. Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 6,407 bbls pork, 10,057,680 lb lard, and 9,979,205 lb bacon, against same week last year, 3,884 bbls pork, 10,719,340 lb lard, and 12,294,262 lb bacon. Shipments out of Chicago last week: 2,048 bbls pork, 5,818,777 lb lard, and 8,174,010 lb meats, against same time last year, 1,743 bbls pork, 6,728,441 lb lard, and 12,064,036 lb meats. The close of the Western market is steady to 2½ points advance on pork, 2@7 points up on lard, and 2½ points rise on short ribs.

LARD—Western steam was strong at an advance, most marked on cash and January, and especially at the West, where there is some little anxiety to get lard at once as against refined lard contracts, while its offerings are narrowed in holding and moderate. Most strength came through these wants, and easier prices for hogs were without influence. Besides, there was renewed general buying interest, not only for provisions, but for grain. Trading in refined lard here was a little stronger, and as cash lard was wanted, outside prices were paid for choice. Sales are 500 tcs cash, to refiners, on private terms; quoted at 7.25c asked; city steam was in freer demand and stronger, with 6.75c quoted, and 175 tcs sold at that. Options—Sale of 250 tcs May at 7.40c, closing at 7.40c bid; January closed at 7.20c nominal; February closed at 7.30c asked. Refined quoted at 7.75c for Continent, and 8c for South America, with compound dull at 5.50@5.75c. The West was at 6.85@6.92c for January option, closing at 6.92, and 7@7.07c bid for May, closing at 7.07c.

PORK—There was moderate export interest at generally steady prices, with 300 bbls taken up. The West was down 7½c early, but recovered and sold up 17½c, closing 7c off the best prices, with January at $11.52@$11.55, closing at $11.55, and May at $11.75@$11.92, closing at $11.85. Prices here are: Mess, new, $12.75@$13.25; family mess, $11.50@$12; short clear, $13.50@$16.

CUTMEATS—Western meats are held firmly, with moderate demand; city meats are quiet and firm. Sales of 16,000 lb pickled bellies at 6@6¼c. City pickled hams, 8@8½c; do shoulders, 4¾@4⅞c; 10-lb bellies, 6¼c; 12-lb do, 6c; clear bellies, boxed, 6⅝c; Western meats at Chicago: Green hams at 8c asked for 12 lb, and 7⅞c asked for 14 to 16 lb; tierced pickled hams, 8⅜c for 16 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierced, at 5⅜c.

BACON—Short ribs were stronger at the West, with January at 5.82@5.87c, closing at 5.82c, and May at 6@6.07c bid, closing at 6.05c.

BEEF is at steady prices, with slow export demand and a moderate home-trade inquiry. Packet, $9@$9.75; do, in tierces, $13.50@$15.50; family, $10@$11.50; extra India mess, best, in tierces, $16@$17; do, low grades, $13@$14; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; plate, $8@$8.50.

BEEF HAMS are slow and unchanged; $16 quoted at the West and $17 here.

DRESSED HOGS—Are more freely offered, with prices lower. Receipts at all Western points, 73,015 head, against 56,941 head same time last year. Chicago expects to-day, 31,000 head; it had yesterday 43,000 head. Market for heavy fully steady; others weak; 5c lower; $3.80@$4.70; left over, 5,000 head. St. Louis—Receipts, 7,235 head; lower; $3.80@$4.40. Omaha—Slow; 5c lower; $3.75@$4.35. Kansas City—Receipts, 6,000 head; weaker; $3.80@$4.40. Cleveland—Lights and Yorkers, $4.25@$4.35. Indianapolis—Steady; $3.90@$4.55. Cincinnati—Receipts, 9,149 head; slow; 10@15c lower; $3.75@$4.55. Quotations here are 5⅜c for heavy, 5⅞c for 180 lb, 6c for 160 lb, 6⅛c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 6¼c for pigs.

TALLOW—City is on offer in a light way, and rules steady, with sale of 50 hhds at 4¾c, and $2.75 charge for pks. Country is very dull for the day; prime was offered at 4⅞c, and the range is 4⅝@4⅞c, and some nice lots of kettle at 5c, with a fair supply on offer; sales of 110,000 lb at 4⅝@4⅞c; pks free. Edible is quoted at 5¼c. Australian is dull and easier, with offers to sell at 5 1-16c.

STEARINE—Lard Stearine—Western is on offer at 8½c and neglected. Oleostearine is without demand from the West, and is neglected by the local lard refiners; the best bid is 7c, while there are offers to sell at 7⅛c, although some parties ask 7¼c.

COTTON.

CONTRACTS were very dull and influenced by the weakness abroad, with prices 3@5c lower and only a local scalping trade. Spot was dull and steady, with sales of 58 bales to spinners and 1,000 bales delivered on contract.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling uplands	5 11-16
Middling Gulf	5 15-16

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅞c on
Strict good middling	½c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1⅛c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅛ off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
January	5.49@5.50	5.51	5.49	3,300
February	5.49@5.50	5.52	5.50	1,000
March	5.53@5.54	5.56	5.53	17,100
April	5.58@5.59	5.61	5.59	2,600
May	5.63@5.64	5.66	5.62	24,500
June	5.68@ ..	5.70	5.67	5,500
July	5.72@5.74	5.74	5.73	2,100
August	5.77@5.78	5.80	5.77	1,200
September	5.80@5.81	5.80	5.80	100
October	5.84@5.85	5.88	5.88	1,400
November	..@ ..	..	..	....
December	..@ ..	..	..	....
Total				58,800

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS, WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JAN. 11, 1895.

	S.	S & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	4838	18670	..	..	..	..
N. Orleans	6366	20284	..	..	..	..
Mobile	790	798	..	..	..	..
Savannah	2540	3190	..	..	..	..
Charl't'n	1235	1109	..	..	..	..
Wilm't'n	68	164	..	..	..	..
Norfolk	3047	2521	..	..	..	..
Baltimore	..	..	..	..	..	..
New-York	850	1120	..	..	..	..
Boston	603	492	..	..	..	..
W. Point	2061	1425	..	..	..	..
Philadel'a	673	455	..	..	..	..
N. News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunsw'k	..	..	..	..	..	..
P. Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	23071	50228				
This day last w'k	40512	63317	34766	19798	39183	35689
This day last y'r	22088	28016	28306	20360	17643	17359

COFFEE.

Contracts were quiet, and closed at about 5 points' decline, with rather free offerings on local account. Havre was steady at ¼@1f decline, and Hamburg irregular at ¼@1 pfennig loss. Spot Rio was dull and easier at 15½c for No. 7 and 13¾c for No. 8. Sales: 1,000 bags No. 9 at 13¼c: 1,000 bags Santos, No. 5 to 8, at 15c, cost and freight; 850 bags Maracaibo, 500 bags Savanilla, and 500 bags Jamaica on private terms....Option Sales—Opening Call—11 A. M.—March, 250 bags at 13.30c; May, 750 bags at 13.10c; September, 250 bags at 13.10c; December, 500 bags at 13.10c; total, 1,750 bags. Between Call and Close—January, 1,750 bags at 13.65c; March, 2,000 bags at 13.35c, 500 bags at 13.30c, 500 bags at 13.35c, 250 bags at 13.30c, and 250 bags at 13.35c; May, 1,000 bags at 13.15c, 500 bags at 13.10c, 1,000 bags at 13.15c, and 2,000 bags at 13.10c; September, 1,250 bags at 13.15c; total, 10,000 bags. Exchanges—20 points paid to exchange 250 bags May for March. Total for day, 13,250 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	13.65@13.75	17.10@17.15
February	13.50@13.60	16.65@16.70
March	13.35@13.40	16.40@16.50
April	13.20@13.30	16.20@16.30
May	13.10@13.15	16.00@16.10
June	13.10@13.15	15.75@15.85
July	13.10@13.15	15.60@15.65
August	13.10@13.15	15.40@15.50
September	13.10@13.15	15.30@15.35
October	13.15@13.25	....@....
November	13.05@13.15	....@....
December	13.05@13.15	....@....

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York Saturday		224,923
Arrivals		...
Total		224,923
Warehouse deliveries Saturday		6,185
Total stock in New-York to-day		218,738
Total stock in Baltimore	8,568	
Arrivals	...	
Total	8,568	
Deliveries Saturday	147	
		8,421
Total stock in New-Orleans	13,233	
Arrivals—Steamship Delambre	18,079	
Total	31,312	
Deliveries Saturday	690	
		30,622
Total stock in other ports		...
		39,043
Total stock in United States		257,781
Afloat from Rio per steam to Jan. 5	59,000	
Afloat from Rio per sail to Jan. 5	18,000	
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Jan. 5	154,000	
Afloat from Victoria to Dec. 31	21,000	
Afloat from Bahia	10,000	
		262,000
Total		519,781
Same time 1894		520,024

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean....15½

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..1.90 above No. 7	No. 6.. .50 above No. 7
No. 2..1.65 above No. 7	No. 7.. .. above No. 7
No. 3..1.40 above No. 7	No. 8.. .50 below No. 7
No. 4..1.10 above No. 7	No. 9.. .90 below No. 7
No. 5.. .75 above No. 7	No. 10.. .. below No. 7

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1..Nom. above No. 7	No. 6.. .75 above No. 7
No. 2..Nom. above No. 7	No. 7.. .. above No. 7
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7	No. 8..1.25 below No. 7
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7	No. 9..2.00 below No. 7
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7	No. 10.2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies..28 @31	La Guayra—
Java, Malang..21 @22	Cora ....18 @19¼
Padang, int'r..25 @25½	Caracas ....18½@19½
Macassar—	Do, washed..19¾@21¼
Timor ......22 @23	Porto Cabello.18 @19
Pajo ....21 @22	Do, washed..19½@21½
Mocha ....26½@27	Savanilla—
Maracaibo—	Ocana ....18½@20½
Trujillo ......18½@19	Bucara'ga ...19 @21
Bocono ......18 @19¼	Do, washed..20 @21¾
Tovar ....18½@19½	Bogota ....20½@22
Merida ......19 @20½	Mexican—
Cucuta, ord'y.19 @19¼	Cordova, gr'n.18¾@19½
Fair to good..19½@19¾	Do, white....19½@20½
Pr. to choice.20 @21	Oaxaca ......20 @21½
Guatemala and	Central American—
Coban ......19½@22¼	Costa Rica...17½@21
Nicaragua ....18½@19½	San Salvador.19 @19⅛
Jamaica ......17 @21	Do. washed..19½@22

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Fancy grades are firm, but the general demand is light.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—	N. Orleans, open kettle—
Ordinary ......12@13	Fair ....28@30
Common ......14@16	Good ....31@32
Fair ....17@18	Prime ....33@34
Prime ....19@21	Choice ....35@38
Choice ....22@25	Barbados, job'g...25@26
Cuba, 50° test. Nominal.	Puerto Rico.....26@35

RICE—Market firm and a very fair inquiry for both domestic and foreign.

Domestic—	Japan ....4¼@4½
Ordinary ......3¾@4	Java, in bond...1⅞@2⅝
Fair ....4¼@4¾	Java ....3½@3⅞
Good ....4¾@4⅞	Rice flour......2⅜@2⅝
Prime ....5 @5⅛	Rice pol., 100
Choice ....5⅜@5½	lb ....$1.00@$1.10
Fancy ....5⅝@6	Rice, bran, 100
Head ....6⅝@6¾	lb ....75@ 80
Patna ....3¾@4¼	

SUGAR—Raw continues very dull, but prices show no change. Refined are more active and quoted steady.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2⅝c
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2⅜c
Centrifugal, 96° test	3c

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantity one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is no additional charge on granulated or Nos. 13 and 14, but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4 7-16@4⅝
Cutloaf	4 7-16@4⅝
Crushed	4 7-16@4⅝
Powdered	4 1-16@4¼
Coarse powdered	4 1-16@4¼
Granulated	3 13-16@4
Coarse granulated	3 15-16@4⅛
Fine granulated	3 13-16@4
Extra fine granulated	3 15-16@4⅛
Con. granulated	4 1-16@4¼
Cubes	4 1-16@4¼
XXXX powdered	4 5-16@4½
Mold A	4 1-16@4¼
Diamond A	3 13-16@4
Confectioners' A	3 11-16@3⅞
Columbia A	3 9-16@3¾
Windsor A	3 9-16@3¾
Ridgewood	3 9-16@3¾
Phoenix A	3 9-16@3¾
Empire A	3½ @3 11-16
No. 6	3⅜ @3 9-16
No. 7	3 7-16@3⅝
No. 8	3¼ @3 7-16
No. 9	3 3-16@3⅜
No. 10	3⅛ @3 5-16
No. 11	3 1-16@3¼
No. 12	2 15-16@3⅛
No. 13 (net)	2 15-16@...
No. 14 (net)	2⅞ @...

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS—Further sales of marrows have been at $2.20, and the best meduims at $1.80, with pea at $1.77½. Receipts continued small, while there was a good deal of confidence in the country, with instructions to receivers here over prices. The current market prices here are $2.20 for best marrows, $1.80 for mediums, $1.77½ for pea, and $1.30@$1.55 for old and new foreign mediums, as to quality; red kidneys, $1.95@$2.

BUTTER—Receipts are more liberal and business is on a moderate scale. Fancy creamery is moderate in the arrivals, and the disposition in most cases is to hold to full prices.

STATE.

Creamery, extra, per lb	23 @24
Creamery, seconds to firsts	16 @22
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, fresh, extras	19 @20
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	16 @18
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	13 @14
Dairy, tubs, thirds	10 @12
Dairy, firkins and tubs, extras	17 @18
Dairy, firkins and tubs, sec. to firsts	13 @16
Dairy, firkins, extras	17 @..
Dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	13 @16
Welsh tubs, selections	19 @..
Welsh tubs, best lines	16 @18
Welsh tubs, seconds	13 @14

WESTERN.

Creamery, extras	26½@..
Creamery, firsts	23 @25
Creamery, seconds	20 @22
Creamery, thirds	16 @18
Creamery, June, extra	21 @21½
Creamery, June, seconds to firsts	16 @19
Imitation creamery, firsts	16 @18
Imitation creamery, seconds	12 @14
Dairy, firsts	14 @15
Dairy, thirds to seconds	10 @12
Factory, June, firkins, extra	13½@14
Factory, held, firkins, seconds to firsts	11 @12½
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra	14½@15
Factory, fresh, tubs, firsts	12 @13
Factory, seconds	10½@11
Factory, thirds	9 @10
Rolls, choice	16 @17
Rolls, poor to fair	10 @15

CHEESE—A moderate jobbing demand, with some interest in the under grades from exporters. Prices are held unchanged.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd fcy	11¼@..
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy	11 @..
State, full cream, large, choice	10⅝@10¾
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10 @10½
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	9 @ 9¾
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11½@12
State, full cream, small, poor to prime	9½@11¼
State, part skims, small size, choice	8½@ 9
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	6 @ 8
State, part skims, large size, choice	7½@..
State, part skims, fair to prime	5 @ 7
State, part skims, common	3½@ 4
Pennsylvania, skims	2 @ 2½

EGGS—Large receipts, milder weather, and only a moderate trading give an easier market.

State and Pennsylvania	24½@25
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	24 @..
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	22 @23½
Western, Fall, refrigerators, choice	20 @21
Western, early-packed, refrigerators, ch.	17 @18
Western, early-packed, fair to good	15 @16
Western, early-packed, defective, cs.	$2.50@$4.25
Limed	15 @16½

VEGETABLES—Potatoes are quiet, but held steady. Florida vegetables in moderate receipt. Kale and spinach in fair demand.

Cucumbers, Florida, per crate	$1.00@$3.00
Cauliflowers, fancy, per bbl	4.00@ 5.00
Cauliflowers, poor to fair	1.25@ 3.00
Cabbages, per 100	1.00@ 6.00
Celery, Michigan, fancy, large, per dozen roots	30@ 50
Celery, Western and State, fair to good, dozen roots	15@ 35
Eggplant, Florida, per bbl	1.25@ 6.00
Onions, white, large, per bbl	3.00@ 6.50
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	1.75@ 2.25
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	1.50@ 1.87
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	1.50@ 2.25
Onions, State and Western, yellow	1.25@ 1.75
String beans, Florida, per crate	1.00@ 6.00
Peas, Florida, per crate	1.00@ 4.00
Squash, per bbl	1.00@ 1.50
Spinach, per bbl	1.50@ 2.50
Turnips, per bbl	70@ 75
Kale, per bbl	75@ 1.00

POTATOES.

Jersey, prime, in bulk, per bbl	$1.50@ ..
Jersey, common to fair, per bbl	1.00@$1.37
State, good to prime, per 180 lb	1.50@ 2.00
State, common to fair, per 180 lb	1.25@ 1.37
Maine, per bbl	1.75@ 2.00
Sweets, Vineland, per bbl	1.50@ 2.50
Sweets, Southern Jersey, double heads	1.50@ 2.00
Sweets, Monmouth County, per bbl	1.25@ 1.50
Scotch	1.85@ 2.00
Bermuda, prime	7.00@ 7.50
Bermuda, No. 2	3.50@ 4.00
English, per 168-lb sack	1.75@ 2.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Prices held steady, but demand still light and market without strength. We quote: Hay—Prime, per 100 lb, 75c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 55@70c; do, shipping, 50@55c; do, trash, 30@35c; clover mixed, 50@60c; clover, 35@45c. Rye straw, 40@55c. Oat straw, 30@40c.

HOPS—Supplies rather excessive, with a light demand, and prices unchanged.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	11 @12
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	8 @10
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	6 @ 7
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	6 @ 7
State N. Y., crop of 1893, com. to prime	3 @ 5
State N. Y., old olds	2 @ 3
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	11 @12
Pacific coast, crop 1894, med. to prime	8 @10
Bavarian, new	22 @26
Bohemian, new	23 @28
Altmarks, new	19 @21

HIDES—Demand good and prices firm, with stocks light.

	Pounds.	Price.
Dry—		
Cordova, selected	21@24	10 @12
Buenos Ayres	20@23	12 @..
Montevideo	20@22	12 @..
California	21@25	10½@11
Matamoras	23@25	.. @ 9
Orinoco	20@23	10½@..
Bogota	20@24	10 @10½
Central American	18@22	9½@..
Buenos Ayres kips	10@13	.. @ 9
Cordova kips	10@13	.. @10
Galveston	20@25	8½@ 9
Dry-Salted—		
Maracaibo, as they run	30@33	7 @..
Texas, selected	24@30	6½@ 7
Wet-Salted—		
New-Orleans City, selected	45@65	4½@ 5
Havana, as they run	35@50	5 @ 6
City slaughter, native steer	..@..	.. @ 8
City slaughter, cow	..@..	.. @ 6
City slaughter, native heavy bull	..@..	.. @ 5½
City slaughter, branded and light bull	..@..	4½@ 5
Country slaughter, cow	30@40	5 @..
Country slaughter, steer	60 or over	6 @ 7
Country slaughter, bull	..@80	5 @ 5½
Country slaughter, calf	..@..	50 @75
Buenos Ayres, bones, cargo lots		$17@$17.50
Buenos Ayres, bone ash, cargo lots		12@ 13.00

LEATHER—The market remains firm, with a fair export demand.

	—Non-Acid— Buenos Ayres.	Common Hides.	—Acid— Hides of All Kinds.
Light, first selection	14½@17	..@..	15 @17
Middle, first selection	16 @17½	..@..	16½@18
Heavy, first selection	16½@18	..@..	18½@21
Light, seconds	13 @15	..@..	15 @16
Middle, seconds	14 @16	..@..	16 @17
Heavy, seconds	13 @16½	..@..	16½@18
Damaged, all weights	12½@14½	..@..	14½@16
Rejects			11½@12½

UNION.

Light backs.......22@23	Light backs, cow..21@22
Middle backs......23@24	Bellies.... .... 8@ 9
Middle, heavy....24@25	Seconds ....19@20
Seconds, heavy....20@21	

OAK.

Dressed backs.....30@33	Bellies.... ....10@11
Seconds ....26@29	

METALS—Tin steady at 13.40c. Lake copper quiet at 9.90c. Lead dull at 3.05c. Spelter quiet at 3.25c.

NAVAL STORES.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Trading more active and at higher prices. Sales, 500 bbls.

Southern, Old Dominion	28
Southern, regular	28½
Machine-made barrels	29

RESINS—Business very moderate at steady prices.

C'm str'n'd..$1.35@ ..	I ....$2.35@ ..
Good str'n'd. 1.40@ ..	K .... 2.75@ ..
E .... 1.45@ ..	M .... 3.15@ ..
F .... 1.60@ ..	N .... 3.50@ ..
G .... 1.70@ ..	W. G........ 3.60@ ..
H .... 1.90@$2.00	W. W........ 3.75@$3.85

WILMINGTON, Jan. 7.—Resin firm; strained, 97½c; good strained, $1.02½ bid. Spirits of turpentine firm at 25c bid. Tar firm at 95c. Crude turpentine steady; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.70.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 7.—Turpentine dull; nothing doing; receipts, 20 casks. Resin—Good strained firm; $1; receipts, 235 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 7.—Spirits of turpentine, 26¼c paid; sales, 50 bbls. Resin firm at $1.05.

FREIGHTS.

The market generally is quiet and without appreciable change. Berth engagements: To Glasgow, 6 to 8 loads grain, 3d, from store; to London, 2 loads grain, 1½d; to Liverpool, 500 bbls lubricating oil, 2s 6d; 500 bxs bacon, 12s 6d; 300 bxs cheese, 20s. Charters: A British steamer, general cargo, Virginia to Glasgow, 13s; a British steamer, Brunswick to two ports, Continent, on private terms; a British steamer, bag sugar, rags, &c., Ghent to New-York, 12s 6d; a British steamer, sugar, south shore of Cuba to New-York, on private terms; a Norwegian steamer, sugar, Matanzas to North of Hatteras, 9c, 10@11c; a ship, (to arrive,) 85,000 cases petroleum, New-York to Hongkong, 15½c. option of Amoy, Swatow, or Foo-Choo, 16½c, 17½@18½c; a British ship, (recharter,) 80,000 cases petroleum, hence to Hongkong, at or about 15½c; a British ship, (recharter,) 95,000 cases petroleum, hence to Shanghai, at or about 19½c; a ship, grain, San Francisco to Liverpool, 23s 9d; a bark, lumber, Boston to Buenos Ayres, $7; Rosario, $8; a British schooner, flour, hence to Rio Grande do Sul, on private terms; a British schooner, lumber, Mobile to Demerara, $6.25; a schooner, cedar and mahogany, Santa Cruz, Cuba, to New-York, $6.75; a schooner, 386 tons, hence to Azua, at or about $1,100 loaded and port charges, and back from Manzanilla with sugar, 11c; a schooner, general cargo, hence to Port au Prince and back from a second port with logwood, on private terms; a schooner, 44-foot ties, Savannah to New-York or Philadelphia, 15c; a schooner, cottonseed meal, Mobile to New-York, $3; a schooner. general cargo, hence to Galveston, lump sum; two schooners, stone, hence to Georgetown, S. C., $1.20; a schooner, lumber, Olivette to New-Haven, $5; two schooners, lumber, Norfolk to New-York, $2.25.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—After some hesitation around the opening, wheat elected for a downward course to-day. Most of the news that was heard was clearly in favor of an advance, and had the crowd been in the same humor as on Saturday, a different story might have to be told. The buyers of that day were, however, hunting for the profits, and Pardridge was much in evidence as a seller. The visible supply decreased 675,000 bushels, which was very near to expectations. The receipts were light, at 51 cars for Chicago and 219 in the Northwest. Primary market receipts were also light, at 253,468 bushels. Every European market of prominence was higher. Export clearances from the seaboard were unusually large, at 635,853 bushels, including wheat and flour. The English visible supply decreased 2,300,000 bushels opposed to these items, and about the only weakening factors that could be found were the increase of 1,360,000 bushels and large Russian shipments, but they were sufficient to nullify the bull arguments, and, taken in connection with the bearish sentiment, to cause a loss of the most of Saturday's appreciation. Withdrawals from store were 70,200 bushels.

WHEAT—May opened at 58½c, sold between 58⅝c and 57¾c, closing at 58½@58⅝c under Saturday. Cash wheat was firm and ¼c per bushels higher early, but later eased off and closed nominally ½c lower. Receipts at principal Western points, 263,448 bushels; shipments, 13,851 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 75,134 bushels; shipments, 337,831 bushels.

CORN—The weakness in wheat, an increase of 1,042,000 bushels in the visible supply, an increase of 800,000 bushels in the amount on ocean passage, and a continuation of the good receipts, were all inducements to sell corn to-day. The market for that grain had nothing that could really be construed in favor of prices, so they dropped back, like those of wheat. Cables were about steady. Withdrawals from store were 2,315 bushels, and 278,702 bushels cleared at Atlantic ports. Arrivals to-day were 380 cars, 20 cars less than expected, but the liberal estimates for to-morrow more than offsets the deficiency. May corn opened at 47⅝c, sold between 48c and 47½c, closing at the inside, ⅜@½c under Saturday. Cash corn was steady, closing nominally weaker, with the futures.

OATS—All the other grain markets being off, and nothing to assist oats appearing, they likewise fell away, in sympathy. The business was a light one, and the range of prices narrow. Receipts were 158 cars, and 350,072 bushels were taken from store. The visible supply decreased 236,000 bushels. May oats closed ¼@⅜c lower than Saturday. Cash oats were steady at Saturday's quotations.

RYE was firmer, a better demand for cash rye being noted. Distillers were in the market as buyers. No. 2 on the regular market sold at 48½@49c, and free on board cars brought 50¼@50½c. May sold at 52c.

BARLEY—Some slight concessions were made in barley, the demand not being important. Receipts were 29 cars. No. 5 sold at 51c, No. 4 at 50@53½c, No. 3 at 51@54½c, and No. 2 at 54@55c.

PROVISIONS—Responding to some weakness in hogs at the stock yards, product was easy at the opening, but the demand seemed to be greater than there were offerings, and a moderate rally soon took place, after which prices held their own fairly well. At the close May pork was unchanged from Saturday, May lard 2½c higher, and May ribs a shade higher. Domestic and foreign markets were quiet and steady. Receipts were light, and the shipments large. The cash market was quiet.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow—Wheat, 75 cars; corn, 550 cars; oats, 230 cars; hogs, 32,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Nothing doing.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat No. 2—				
Jan.	54½@..	54⅝@..	53⅞@..	54 @..
May	58⅛@..	58⅝@..	57¾@..	58 @..
July	59 @..	59¼@..	58½@58⅝	58⅝@58¾
Corn No. 2—				
Jan.	45 @..	45⅝@..	44¼@..	45 @..
May	47¾@..	48 @..	47½@..	47⅛@..
July	47⅞@47⅝	47⅞@..	47 @47⅛	47⅛@..
Oats No. 2—				
Jan.	28¼@..	28⅜@..	28 @..	28 @..
May	31 @..	31⅛@..	30¾@..	30¾@30⅞
Mess pork, per bbl—				
Jan.	$11.52½	$11.55	$11.52½	$11.55
May	11.75	11.92½	11.75	11.85
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Jan.	6.81½	6.82½	6.81½	6.92½
May	7.02½	7.10	7.00	7.07½
Short ribs, per 100 lb—				
Jan.	5.87½	5.87½	5.82½	5.82½
May	6.00	6.10	6.00	6.07½

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour was quiet and firm. The foreign demand continues good, but local buyers are indifferent. No. 2 Spring wheat, 58@60c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 53@58c, by sample; No. 2 red, 54@54½c. No. 2 corn, 45c. No. 2 oats, 29½c. No. 2 rye, 48½@49c. No. 2 barley, 54@55c. No. 1 flaxseed, $1.39½. Prime timothy seed, $5.50 nominal. Mess pork, per bbl, $11.50@$11.62½. Lard, per 100 lb, $6.90. Short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.85@$5.90. Dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4.75@$4.87½. Short clear sides, (boxed,) $6@$6.12½. Whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22. Sugars—Cut loaf, $5 per bbl; granulated, $4 per bbl; standard "A," $4 per bbl. Linseed oil, as quoted by the National Linseed Oil Company: Raw, 54c; boiled, 57c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	3,660	572
Wheat, bushels	27,227	4,811
Corn, bushels	213,260	16,526
Oats, bushels	161,475	74,808
Rye, bushels	3,300	3,179
Barley, bushels	46,625	8,854

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was steady; extra creamery, 24½c; firsts, 22@23½c; seconds, 18@21c. Eggs were steady; fresh, 19@20c.

STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, Jan. 7.—Spring Wheat—Fair car-load demand; limits firm; sales, 16,500 bushels No. 1 hard, new, at 69c; 2,000 bushels old No. 1 Northern, 68¼c; 5,000 bushels ungraded Chicago Northern, 65c; closing: No. 1 hard, new, 68⅝c; No. 1 Northern, old, 67⅝c; do, Chicago, 66c. Winter wheat firmer; 2 cars No. 2 red sold at 57¾@58c; No. 1 white, 59½c asked. Corn—Quiet and weak; sales: 13 cars No. 2 yellow, 46¼@46½c; 4 cars No. 3 yellow, 45¾@46c; 3 cars No. 2 corn, 45½@45¾c; 3 cars No. 3 corn, 45@45¼c, through billed. Oats—Fair demand, closing at outside prices; sales: 15 cars No. 2 white, 35¾@36c; 3 cars No. 3 white, 35¼@35½c; 2 cars No. 2 mixed, 34@34¼c, through billed, on track. Barley—Generally held above buyers' views; sellers firm; quotations unchanged. Rye—Neglected; No. 2, in store, 55c asked. Flour—Dull and unchanged. Millfeed 25c higher; good demand; coarse Winter bran, sacked, $16.50; medium Winter bran, sacked, $16.25; ships, sacked, $15.50; coarse Spring bran, sacked, $16; medium, sacked, $15.75; choice white feed, $17.50@$17.75; fine shipping, $17.25; mixed feed, $17; rye feed, $16. Receipts—Wheat, 2,000 bushels; corn, 35,000 bushels; oats, 15,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 11,000 bbls; wheat, 34,000 bushels; corn, 14,000 bushels.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 7.—The local wheat market opened weak and lower, later gained strength; May wheat opened at 59¾c, against 59⅞@60c Saturday, lost 1-16c, firmed up to 60⅛c, dropped to 59⅞c, firmed up to 60⅛@60¼c, and declined to 59½@59⅝c; July wheat opened at 60⅝c asked, against 60¾@60⅞c Saturday, sold at 60½c, firmed up to 61c, declined to 60⅜@60⅞c, advanced to 61 1-16c, and dropped to 60½c; the cash market was fairly active, with a good demand from local millers; No. 1 hard was held at 61c, No. 1 Northern at 60c, and No. 2 at 58½@59c; receipts, 203 cars; shipments, 8 cars; on track, No. 1 hard, 60½c; No 1 Northern, 59½c; No. 2 Northern, 58c. Corn weaker, No. 3 selling at 46c; receipts, 590 bushels; shipments, 1,100 bushels. Oats—Market weaker; No. 3 sold at 29@29½c and No. 3 white at 30c; No. 2 white held at 30½c. Flour steady and quiet at $3.20@$3.45 for patents; $2.10@$2.35 for bakers' production, 12,000 bbls; shipments, 11,206 bbls. Bran market about steady; bran in bulk, $10.75@$11; bran in sacks, 2$12@$12.50; shorts, common, bulk, $12@$12.50.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 7.—Flour unchanged; receipts, 3,100 bbls; shipments, 3,700 bbls. Bran strong and higher; a cut of 6c per 100 lb to the East enabled Eastern shippers to pay 62c, free on board, east track, but country points quoted at 55c for bulk, or 61c, sacked. Wheat lower; receipts, 6,900 bushels; shipments, 600 bushels; January, 52⅝c; May, 55⅛c. Corn lower; receipts, 54,000 bushels; shipments, 1,600 bushels; January, 42¾c; February, 43c; May, 44⅜c. Oats lower; receipts, 42,000 bushels; shipments, 8,600 bushels; January, 30⅜c; May, 30¾@30⅞c. Pork—Standard mess, $11.75; on orders, $12. Lard—Prime steam, $6.60@$6.70; choice, $6.75. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 4⅞c; longs, 5.70c; clear ribs, 5¾c; shorts, 5.70c. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, 6¼c; longs, 6⅝c; clear ribs, 6¾c; shorts, 6⅞c. High wines steady at $1.22. Wool quiet and unchanged. Bagging—Order prices, 1¾c; 1 lb, 4⅝c; 2 lb, 5c; 2¼ lb, 5⅜c; iron ties, 65c; hemp twine, 9c per lb. Lead quiet but steady at 2.80c. Spelter could be bought at 3.05c, but no demand.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 7.—Wheat opened firm, and prices advanced ¼c under liberal exports and small receipts; May wheat opened at 58½c, rose to 58¾c, fell to 58c, and closed at 58⅛c, with cash ranging 3¼c below; in the sample market wheat is ½c lower, with moderate supply. Barley in store is quiet, but steady; sample barley is steady, with moderate supply; No. 2, on track, 54¼@55c. Corn scarce and firm; No. 3, on track, 44c. Oats steady, with an active local and shipping demand and a moderate supply; No. 2 white, on track, 31½c; No. 3 do, 31c. Rye ½c lower and quiet and a light supply; No. 1, on track, 50c. Provisions firmer; mess pork, $11.50 for cash and $11.90 May. Prime steam lard, 6.90c cash, and 7.10c May. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls; wheat, 16,000 bushels; corn, 1,900 bushels; oats, 24,000 bushels; rye, 2,400 bushels; barley, 28,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,000 bbls; oats, 19,000 bushels; barley, 800 bushels.

DULUTH, Jan. 7.—A decrease in the visible small Northwestern receipts, good cables, and large exports, made the bull market to-day, which advanced ⅝c from the opening, which was ⅛c below Saturday's close. At 11 o'clock it broke sharply. The bears had their turn and the close was ⅝c below Saturday. The elevators have now as much wheat as a year ago—8,746,591 bushels, an increase of 306,781 bushels. The other stocks are: Corn, 2,931 bushels; oats, 577,662 bushels; rye, 3,808 bushels; barley, 81,648 bushels; flax, 2,903 bushels. The close: No. 1 hard, cash, 61c bid; Jan., 61c bid; May, 63¼c; July, 64¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 59½c bid; January, 59½c; May, 62c bid; July, 62¾c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 56¼c; No. 3, 53½c; rejected, 50½c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 61¼c bid; No. 1 Northern, 59⅜c; receipts, 47,119 bushels; shipments inspected, 16 cars; last year, 73 cars.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 7.—Flour quiet; Winter patent, $2.50@$2.90; do, fancy, $2.30@$2.40; do, family, $2@$2.15; low grades, $1.70@$1.80; Spring patent, $3.30@$3.80; Spring fancy, $2.55@$2.75; Spring family, $2.40@$2.60. Wheat—Fair demand at previous prices; receipts liberal and market quiet. Corn quiet; No. 3 mixed, 41½c; yellow ear, 45c; No. 2 mixed, 42c; No. 2 white, 44c. Oats steady; receipts liberal; prices unchanged. Pork firm; mess, $11.75; clear mess and clear family, $12.75. Lard firm and in good demand; steam leaf and kettle, 7¼c; prime steam, 6.80@6.87½c. Bacon firm and in fair demand; loose shoulders, 5⅝c; loose short rib sides, 6⅜c; loose short clear sides, 6⅞c. Dry-salted meats firm; loose shoulders, 5⅛c; loose short ribs, 5⅞c; loose short clear sides, 6⅛c. Whisky steady at $1.22; sales, 696 bbls.

PEORIA, Jan. 7.—Corn active; easier; new, No. 2, 40¼c; No. 3, 40c; new, No. 4, 39c; receipts, 117,000 bushels; shipments, 7,000 bushels. Oats active; firm; No. 2 white, 30@30½c; No. 3 white, 29½@30c; receipts, 30,000 bushels; shipments, 35,000 bushels. Rye dull; nominal; shipments, 600 bushels. Whisky steady on the basis of $1.22 for high wines; shipments, 925 bbls.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1895.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,531	4	172	13,157	17,098
Sixtieth Street	3,684	218	1,453	27,223	...
Fortieth Street	...	...	...	...	18,565
D., L. & W.	3,318	45	135	5,326	2,529
Weehawken	251	...	190	4,582	...
Total	9,784	267	1,950	50,288	38,192
Total last week	8,789	218	1,261	45,091	29,317

QUOTATIONS OF BEEVES.

Good to choice	$5.05@$5.25
Medium to fair	4.60@ 5.00
Common	4.00@ 4.55
Bulls and dry cows	1.40@ 3.55
Oxen and stags	2.60@ 4.50
Good to prime steers, one year ago	5.00@ 5.25

WEEKLY SHIPMENTS.

Shipper.	Steamer.	Live Cattle.	Qr's of Beef.	Live Sheep.
T. S. Dillenback	Irawaddy	...	...	19
Hume & Mullen	Irawaddy	...	...	20
Eastmans Co.	Majestic	...	1,100	...
Eastmans Co.	New-York	...	1,840	...
Eastmans Co.	Etruria	...	2,000	...
Eastmans Co.	Richmond Hill	...	...	1,075
D. H. Sherman	Spain	149	...	...
D. H. Sherman	New-York	...	496	...
M. Goldsmith	Bovic	165	...	...
M. Goldsmith	Spain	166	...	151
M. Goldsmith	Cufic	138	...	...
M. Goldsmith	Manitoba	100	...	...
J. Schamberg	Bovic	165	...	...
J. Schamberg	Cufic	138	...	...
J. Schamberg	Manitoba	200	...	...
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger	Richmond Hill	317	...	...
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger	Manitoba	200	1,500	...
N. Morris	Bovic	...	2,400	...
N. Morris	Boston City	201	...	583
N. Morris	Cufic	...	1,640	...
W. Elliott and others	Bovic	...	...	3,010
M. Green and others	Spain	...	...	2,414
W. Elliott	Massasoit	...	...	1,600
Total shipments		1,939	10,976	8,864
Total shipments last week		2,260	6,584	8,357
Boston shipments this week		2,056	6,373	4,442
Baltimore shipments this week		645	1,540	2,951
Phila. shipments this week		...	...	598
Portland shipments this week		300	...	1,500
To London		2,445	1,500	7,640
To Liverpool		2,495	15,053	10,086
To Glasgow		...	...	598
To Southampton		...	2,336	...
To Bermuda and West Indies		...	...	31
Total for all ports		4,940	18,889	18,355
Total last week		5,803	13,050	12,953

BEEVES—Receipts for two days, 226 cars, or 3,765 head: 202 cars consigned direct to slaughterers and exporters and 24 cars for the market. On extremely light supplies the market ruled moderately active and firm at an advance of 15c on ordinary to fair steers and 10c on rough stuff, and the yards were cleared at an early hour; very little export demand, only 41 head purchased for shipment to Bermuda; no good cattle on sale; decent to fair native steers sold at $4@$4.80 100 lb; oxen and stags at $2.60@$4.50, old cows at $1.40@$3.55, 7 head at $12 each; city-dressed native sides slow at 6¾@8¾c; extra selected do, 9@9¼c; latest cable advices quote refrigerated beef higher, at 8@9½c lb; American live cattle firm at 10½@11½c, dressed weight; the Richmond Hill is to sail to-day with 317 cattle and 1,075 sheep for London; to-morrow M. Goldsmith and J. Shamberg & Son will load the Runic with 273 cattle, and the same steamer will carry 1,800 quarters of beef for N. Morris; the Martello will be loaded with 50 cattle and 360 sheep for M. Goldsmith, and the Acanthus by the same shipper with 1,200 sheep. SALES.—D. McPHERSON & CO.—5 Virginia steers, 1,262 lb average, at $4.80 100 lb; 8 State do, 1,132 lb, at $2.75; 2 oxen, 1,675 lb, at $4.50; 4 do, 1,580 lb, at $4.25; 2 do, 1,415 lb, at $4.15; 5 do, 1,180 lb, at $4; 3 do, 1,443 lb, at $3.40; 3 do, 1,380 lb, at $3.50; 1 do, 1,300 lb, at $3; 2 do, 1,320 lb, at $2.75; 4 do, 825 lb, at $2.50; 17 cows, 977 to 1,110 lb, at $2.51@$3; 14 do, 756 to 1,000 lb, at $1.40@$1.85. S. SANDERS—2 State oxen, 1,290 lb, at $4.40; 10 do, 1,447 lb, at $3.50; 4 do, 1,485 to 1,520 lb, at $3.25; 10 do, 1,408 lb, at $3.16; 2 do, 1,325 lb, at $2.75; 6 Pennsylvania do, 1,438 lb, at $3.25; 4 do, 1,322 lb, at $3.25; 2 do, 1,225 lb, at $2.60; 10 Buffalo do, 1,438 lb, at $4; 4 do, 1,552 lb, at $3.10; 1 bull, 700 lb, at $2.75; 1 do, 970 lb, at $2.50; 14 cows, 1,248 lb, at $3.50; 1 do, 1,200 lb, at $3.55; 5 do, 1,190 lb, at $3; 7 do, 760 to 1,048 lb, at $2.45@$2.75; 2 do, 1,110 lb, at $1.75; 11 do, 823 lb, at $1.50; 1 Ohio heifer, 1,410 lb, at $4.50. SHERMAN & CULVER—18 Illinois steers, 1,232 lb, at $4.75; 20 do, 1,210 lb, at $4.75; 18 do, 1,161 lb, at $4.75; 3 do, 976 lb, at $4. S. W. SHERMAN—20 Illinois steers, 1,106 lb, at $4.50; 21 do, 105 lb, at $4.45. NEWTON & CO.—20 Chicago steers, 1,170 lb, at $4.75; 22 State cows, 1,000 lb, at $2.55; 2 bulls, 1,120 lb, at $2.60. S. JUDD & CO.—2 bulls, 960 to 1,150 lb, at $2.50; 1 cow, 890 lb, at $1.50. HALLENBACK & HOLLIS—1 bull, 870 lb, at $2.60; 7 cows at $12 head.

MILCH COWS—Receipts, 16 head. Very little trading. S. Sanders sold 3 ordinary cows, calves included, at $30 head, and the market is quoted steady at $20@$45 for poor to choice cows.

CALVES—Receipts, 489 head, of which 457 for the market, making with 60 head held over Saturday, 517 for sale. Veals held up to full Saturday's closing prices; barnyard calves were firm, and Westerns neglected, most of the trading being too heavy and coarse for the New-York trade; 60 head were carried over; common to prime veals sold at $5@$7.50 100 lb; few selected do, at $7.75; barnyard and fed calves at $2.30@$3; 1 car of Westerns do, $3.05; dressed calves sold at 6½c, 9½c for country-dressed veals, few extra do, 10c; 7@11c for city-dressed, 4@5¼c for little calves. SALES.—J. P. NELSON—75 veals, 145 lb average, at $7.50 100 lb; 14 do, 155 lb, at $6. G. DILLENBACK—18 veals, 142 lb, at $7.50; 10 do, 128 lb, at $7; 4 do, 120 lb, at $6; 49 barnyard calves, 302 lb, at $3. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—3 veals, 132 lb, at $7; 40 Western calves, 402 lb, at $3.05; 15 barnyard do, 286 lb, at $2.50; 2 do, 200 lb, at $2.50; 28 do, 239 lb, at $2.30; 6 yearlings, 567 lb, at $2. HUME & MULLEN—8 veals, 150 lb, at $7.75; 17 do, 138 lb, at $7.50; 2 do, 103 lb, at $6.50; 4 barnyard calves, 350 lb, at $3. S. SANDERS—45 barnyard calves, 271 lb, at $2.50; 35 do, 203 lb, at $2.50; 11 do, 260 to 424 lb, at $2.50; 7 veals, 132 to 158 lb, at $7.50; 4 do, 110 to 133 lb, at $6.75; 3 do, 117 lb, at $5.50; 5 do, 106 lb, at $5.50. M. COLLINS—5 veals, 122 lb, at $7; 2 barnyard calves, 525 lb, at $3. S. JUDD & CO.—6 veals, 143 lb, at $7.75; 7 do, 140 lb, at $7.25; 8 do, 125 lb, at $7; 3 do, 103 lb, at $5; 2 barnyard calves, 280 lb, at $3. D. McPHERSON & CO.—3 barnyard calves, 333 lb, at $2.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts for two days, 70 cars, or 13,846 head: 10 cars for export alive, 20 cars for city butchers, and 40 cars for the market. Sheep were in fair request at steady prices; lambs were generally rated 10@15c higher, with the market uneven, but, with the exception of 2 carloads, about everything was taken; inferior to choice sheep sold at $2@$4 100 lb, poor to extra prime lambs at $3.25@$4.90, including 2 cars of Canadian do at $4.87½@$4.90; dressed mutton steady at 4½@7c for inferior to choice; dressed lambs firm at 6@7½c. SALES.—HUME & MULLEN—197 State lambs, 86 lb average, at $4.90 100 lb; 173 do, 68 lb, at $4.25; 156 do, 57 lb, at $4; 214 Western do, 70 lb, at $4.50; 215 do, 67 lb, at $4.25; 136 State sheep and lambs, 65 lb, at $2.75; 13 State sheep, 97 lb, at $3.25; 56 do, 73 lb, at $2.25; 45 do, 76 lb, at $2.25; 28 do, 71 lb, at $2. D. HARRINGTON—344 Ohio lambs, 81 lb, at $4.80; 30 State do, 75 lb, at $4.50; 198 Michigan do, 72 lb, at $4.50; 122 do, 66 lb, at $4.37½; 23 State sheep, 84 lb, at $2.75; 11 Ohio do, 111 lb, at $3.50; 82 Western do, 124 lb, at $3.75; 26 do, 113 lb, at $3.50; 202 do, 105 lb, at $3.25. S. JUDD & CO.—211 State sheep and lambs, 82 lb, at $4; 150 do, 76 lb, at $3.50; 42 do, 79 lb, at $3.25; 86 do, 86 lb, at $3.12½. G. DILLENBACK—181 Canadian lambs, 82 lb, at $4.87½; 90 State do, 85 lb, at $4.87½; 73 do, 76 lb, at $4.62½; 66 do, 80 lb, at $4.62½; 29 do, 75 lb, at $4.50; 64 do, 63 lb, at $4; 30 do, 65 lb, at $3.50; 36 State sheep, 103 lb, at $3.25; 8 do, 102 lb, at $2.50; 14 do, 79 lb, at $2. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—180 Canadian lambs, 82 lb, at $4.90; 231 Michigan do, 68 lb, at $4.50; 50 do, 73 lb, at $4.50; 198 do, 65 lb, at $4.40; 25 State do, 68 lb, at $4.20. D. McPHERSON & CO.—608 Indiana lambs, 75 lb, at $4.62½; 109 do, 64 lb, at $4; 94 do, 57 lb, at $3.75; 271 Western do, 55 lb, at $3.25; 199 State sheep, 66 lb, at $4.25; 51 State sheep, 84 lb, at $2.25; 3 do, 100 lb, at $2.50; 39 Indiana do, 115 lb, at $3.75; 26 do, 101 lb, at $3.25; 97 do, 96 lb, at $3; 55 do, 105 lb, at $3. NEWTON & CO.—261 Ohio lambs, 88 lb, at $4.65; 97 do, (few sheep,) 131 lb, at $3.25; 114 do, 81 lb, at $2.90; 117 do, 75 lb, at $2.75. S. SANDERS—125 State lambs, 72 lb, at $4.50; 25 culls, 58 lb, at $3; 17 State sheep, 100 lb, at $3.50; 40 do, 68 lb, at $2.50; 33 Pennsylvania do, 100 lb, at $3.25; 9 do, 94 lb, at $2.87½; 164 Pennsylvania sheep and lambs, 74 lb, at $3.43¾; 76 State do, 68 lb, at $3.75; 57 do, 75 lb, at $3.37½; 95 do, 65 lb, at $2.87½; 50 do, 79 lb, at $2.75. WILKERSON & SHERMAN—154 Ohio sheep, 108 lb, at $4; 261 lambs, 57 lb, at $3.67½. M. COLLINS—56 State lambs, 56 lb, at $4; 153 State sheep, 87 lb, at $2.50.

HOGS—Receipts for two days, 74 cars, or 15,203 head, of which 106 head for sale. Market quoted a trifle firmer for light weights. SALES.—S. SANDERS—3 State hogs, 130 lb average, at $5.25 100 lb; 5 do, 310 lb, at $5; 6 do, 83 lb, at $5.

BUFFALO, Jan. 7.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 2,380 head; total for week thus far, 3,400 head; for same time last week, 3,840 head; consigned through, 1,920 head; to New-York, 10,050 head; on sale, 4,260 head; market opened dull and fully 15@25c lower for all but good handy cattle; quality generally very common; closing dull and weak, with some common held over; choice heavy export steers, $5@$5.30; good heavy shipping, $4.65@$4.90; good medium weights, $4.25@$4.50; light to good handy steers, $3.65@$4.15; good fat heifers, $3.50@$3.85; common to fair mixed cows and heifers, $2.25@$3; good, $3.25@$3.60; fat butchers' bulls steady at $2.50@$2.85; good export dull at $3.50@$3.85; oxen in liberal supply; extra export, $4.50@$5; common to good butchers', $2.50@$4; stockers dull and lower; light to good, $2.25@$2.85; feeders, $3@$3.25; veals lower; fair to good, $3.50@$6.75; extra, $6.90@$7. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 34,800 head; total for week thus far, 48,550 head; for same time last week, 29,950 head; consigned through, 18,750 head; to New-York, 10,050 head; on sale, 32,250 head; market opened dull and lower; closed dull and weak for Yorkers and light grades at $4.15@$4.20; fully 90 loads held over, some in cars; early sales: Yorkers, good to choice, $4.20@$4.25; few extras, $4.30; pigs, $4.25; mixed and mediums, $4.30@$4.40; good heavy, $4.45@$4.50; roughs, $3.50@$3.85. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 11,800 head; total for week thus far, 20,800 head; for same time last week, 25,600 head; consigned through, 3,800 head; to New-York, 6,300 head; on sale, 23,000 head; market opened active and 15@25c higher; closed steady for good grades, with all that were yarded sold, but a number that were not held over; choice native lambs, $4.60@$4.75; good, $4@$4.50; common to fair, $3.50@$3.85; culls, $2.50@$3.25; good mixed sheep, $2.50@$2.85; light to good 90 to 100 lb wethers, $3@$3.25; export sheep steady; wethers, $3.75@$4; ewes, $3.40@$3.75; Canada lambs, $4.65@$4.80; extra, early, $4.90; later, $4.95.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,179 head. There was not much activity in the market, and scarcely any change in prices; native cattle sold steady to strong; heavy butchers' steers at $3.80@$4.25; light, $3.25@$3.80; cows, $2.15@$2.75; Texas cattle opened steady, but as the later arrivals accumulated prices became easier; steers ranged from $2.25 for light grass to $3.65 for medium-weight fed; grass cows, $2.15@$2.40; fed cows, $2.40@$2.65. Hogs—Receipts, 541 head; market weak and about 5c lower; good to medium heavy ranged between $4.25 and $4.35; fair to good mixed lots, $4.10@$4.25; pigs and common to ordinary light, $3.50@$4. Sheep—Receipts, 575 head. Market quiet and prices steady; native, mixed, $2.60@$3.10.

EAST LIBERTY, Jan. 7.—Cattle—Receipts fair; market steady at unchanged prices; prime, $5@$5.25; good, $4.15@$4.50; butchers', $3.90@$4.15; rough fat, $2.65@$3.10; fair light steers, $3.30@$3.45; light stockers, $2.65@$3.15. Hogs—Receipts liberal; light hogs a shade lower; heavy Philadelphias, $4.50@$4.60; medium Philadelphias, $4.45@$4.50; best Yorkers, $4.30@$4.35; common to fair, $4.20@$4.25; pigs, $4.20@$4.25; roughs, $3@$4. Sheep—Supply heavy; market opened slow and 25c lower on all except extreme prime sheep; extra, $3@$3.20; fair, $1.50@$1.80; yearlings, $1.80@$3; best lambs, $3.70@$4; common to fair lambs, $2.10@$3.20.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Cattle—Receipts 18,000 head. Market for fat steers steady; other kinds weak; common to extra steers, $3.15@$5.80; stockers and feeders, $2.25@$3.75; cows and bulls, $1.50@$3.75; calves, $3@$5.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 43,000 head; market for heavy hogs firm, poorer grades weak; heavy, $4.30@$4.60; common to choice mixed, $4@$4.45; choice assorted, $4.15@$4.25; light, $3.75@$4.10; pigs, $2.25@$3.75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 18,000 head; market opened steady, but closed weak. Inferior to choice, $1.50@$3.40; lambs, $2.25@$4.25.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 7.—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess firm at 72s 6d; prime mess firm at 60s. Pork—Prime mess, Western fine, steady at 60s; do medium, steady at 53s 9d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb., firm at 42s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb., firm at 31s 6d; short rib, about 25 lb., firm at 32s; long, clear middles, about 45 lb., firm at 32s; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb., firm at 32s. Shoulders—About 12 to 18 lb., firm at 29s 6d. Cheese—American, finest white and colored, steady at 51s. Tallow—Prime city, nominal. Cottonseed Oil, Liverpool refined, easy at 18s 6d. Spirits of turpentine steady at 20s 6d. Resin—Common, steady at 3s 9d. Lard—Prime Western spot firm at 35s 6d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter, firm at 4s 10d; No. 2 red Spring, firm at 5s 5d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter, steady at 5s 9d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, steady at 4s 4d; January firm at 4s 1¾d; February firm at 4s 2d; March firm at 4s 2¼d. Hops at London—Pacific coast, firm at £2 10s@£3. Receipts of wheat for the past week from Atlantic ports 48,700 quarters; from Pacific ports none; from other sources 22,000 quarters. Receipts of American corn for the past week, 17,900 quarters.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed barely steady; American—Middling, low middling clause, January delivery, 2 61-64d@2 62-64d; January and February delivery, 2 61-64d@2 62-64d; February and March delivery, 2 62-64d@2 63-64d; March and April delivery, 3d sellers; April and May delivery, 3 1-64d sellers; May and June delivery, 3 2-64@3 3-64d; June and July delivery, 3 4-64d sellers; July and August delivery, 3 5-64d@3 6-64d; August and September delivery, 3 6-64d@3 7-64d; September and October delivery, 3 8-64d sellers.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—4:30 P. M.—Produce—Sugar 11s per cwt for Cuba centrifugal polarizing 96 degrees test, and 8s for Cuba muscovado fair refining. Beet Sugar—January, 8s 7½d; May, 8s 10½d. Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, 37s 10½d per quarter; December and January shipment, 37s 9d. Linseed oil, 20s 1½d per cwt. Spirits of turpentine 20s 7½d per cwt. Manila hemp, good, £17 5s, cost, insurance, and freight.

ANTWERP, Jan. 7.—Petroleum—Fine pale American, 14f 25c paid and sellers.

BREMEN, Jan. 7.—Petroleum 5 marks 35 pfennigs for American.

HAVANA, Jan. 7.—Markets unchanged.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 7.—Cotton steady; good middling, 5½c; middling, 5 1-16c; low middling 4 13-16c; good ordinary, 4 9-16c; net receipts, 20,284 bales; gross, 20,366 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 17,099 bales; sales, 7,000 bales; stock, 375,626 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 7.—Cotton firm; middling, 5 1-16c; low middling, 4 11-16c; good ordinary, 4⅜c; net and gross receipts, 18,670 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 6,412 bales; coastwise, 3,862 bales; sales, 714 bales; stock, 287,515 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 7.—Cotton quiet; middling, 5c; low middling, 4 11-16c; good ordinary, 4 7-16c; net and gross receipts, 3,190 bales; exports, coastwise, 3,828 bales; sales, 825 bales; stock, 113,647 bales.

THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS RUNS

It Applies to Claims Arising Out of Infringements of Patents.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The statute of limitations runs against claims growing out of alleged infringement of patents, as well as against claims arising under other transactions. This was the unanimous judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered by Mr. Justice Brown, in deciding the case of Christopher C. Campbell vs. The City of Haverhill, Mass., appealed from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts.

Campbell sued the City of Haverhill for an infringement of the Phillips patents for the improvement of pumps, and on the trial it was held that the State statute of limitations was a good defense to the claim. In announcing the opinion Justice Brown said that the question had been decided both ways by Circuit Courts in about twenty cases, and the weight of authority was about equally divided. In the absence of any Federal statute on, the subject the opinion of the court was that in the several States their respective statutes of limitations should apply.

The decision is said to be of great importance, in New-York especially, where suits have been brought to recover claims amounting to many thousands of dollars for infringement of the Phillips patents.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

H. Kantorowicz Company of New-York City, to carry on general wine and liquor business in all its branches, both wholesale and retail, except distilling; capital, $10,000; Directors—Edwin H. Richard, Francis Deimel, L. W. Simmons, of New-York, and H. Kantorowicz of Buffalo.

Tri-Village Telephone Company, to connect Fort Edward, Sandy Hill, Glens Falls, and South Glens Falls; capital, $2,500; Directors—Marcus C. Allen, J. E. Howland of Sandy Hill, Joseph E. King, F. B. Davis, and G. C. Beverly of Fort Edward, J. W. Hunting, and J. I. Dunn of Glens Falls.

Loon Lake Hotel Company, to engage in hotel keeping at Loon Lake and elsewhere in Franklin County; capital, $70,000; Directors—F. W. Chase, Mary H. H. Chase, and Charles P. Stevens of Loon Lake.

The New-York and Westchester Gas Company, to light the streets and buildings of the town of Pelham and of adjoining cities, villages or towns, not over five miles distant from each other; capital, $100,000; Directors—Alexander A. Forman, Franklin B. Case, Jr., and Paul Gorham of Brooklyn.

Lorillard Refrigerator Company of New-York, City; capital, $50,000; Directors—Samuel E. Miller, F. P. Bassett, G. F. Bassett, of New-York City, Albert W. Bailey of Brooklyn, and George H. Petit of Bayside, Queens County.

The Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Association of New-York City, to foster commerce, to reform abuses in and protect the cloak and suit industry, &c.; capital, $5,000; Directors—D. W. Richmond, Jacob J. Rothschild, Albert Friedlander, Charles I. Freedman, Andrew Crawford, Frank Rothschild, Jr., Jacob Herrman, Louis Graner, William Diack, John C. Stratton, Hart Eberg, Louis E. Rothschild, Albert Blumenthal, Hugo Jaeckel, and Louis Bauman.

Metropolitan Prepared Food Company of Brooklyn; capital, $5,000; Directors—Franklin Noble, George H. Atkinson, of New-York City, William Butts of Brooklyn.

Nafew-Lovell Company of New-York City, to purchase, sell, and generally deal in patent rights, &c., in or relating to inventions; capital, $5,000; Directors—Edward Lovell of Fairmont, N. J.; Samuel Nafew of New-York City, and George J. McLeod of Brooklyn.

The Brennan Land Company of Buffalo; capital, $15,000; Directors — Richard J. O'Crowley, James J. Brennan, John Walsh of Newark, N. J.; Patrick M. Culliny, Charles B. Wolfe of New-York City, Daniel F. Callahan, and George H. Frost of Buffalo.

The Horicon Improvement Company, to build a cable road at Lake George to the top of Prospect Mountain, a distance of 72,000 feet, and to own and conduct the Lake House Hotel, at Lake George, and build and maintain cottages on the Lake House grounds; capital, $150,000; Directors—Walter M. Peck, Harry M. Peck, and A. B. Colvin, all of Glens Falls.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

London Buying Starts an Upward Movement in Stocks.

USUAL DIVIDEND FOR JERSEY CENTRAL

Chicago Gas Dividend Also Unchanged—Effect of Foreign Belief in Early Currency Legislation

London prices came higher yesterday morning, and there was good buying for the foreign account. The improved sentiment abroad was said to be based on information that the necessary currency legislation would be adopted by the present Congress, and that the pooling bill would also pass the Senate. The foreign buying induced local covering of shorts, and during most of the day the tone of the market was firm.

The declaration of the usual dividend by the Jersey Central Directors, instead of the anticipated reduction, caused the bears in the stock to cover, with the result that the price advanced from 86½ to 90½. In the late trading, however, the price receded somewhat, but the net gain was 3¾ points. The monthly returns of earnings have shown that the full dividend has not been earned this year, and the policy of maintaining the regular rate of distribution was freely criticised by the Street. The usual rate of dividend was also declared by the Chicago Gas directors, and the stock advanced to 75. It fell back, however, to 73¾ at the close, a net gain of ⅝. Missouri Pacific was heavy, particularly in the afternoon, on liquidation induced by unfavorable returns of earnings. The stock closed at 23⅛, a net loss of 1⅜ points.

The Granger stocks were not active, but were firm. St. Paul was bought by London and closed at 56⅛, a net gain of ⅝. Burlington gained ½, and Rock Island and Northwestern smaller fractions. The general list was dull and firm.

The industrial group was not active. Sugar led with a little more than 31,000 shares. It made its lowest price, 86⅝, early in the day, and then advanced to 88⅝, and closed at 87⅞, a net gain of ⅞. Distilling and Cattle Feeding sold at 10⅜@10⅝, on small transactions.

Outside of the dividend announcements there was no influential news. Shipments of gold, in the absence of fast steamers, are not likely to be made before Saturday.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was quiet. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, and 3@3½ per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was quiet. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for high-grade single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

The Clearing House exchanges were $80,192,966, and balances $4,502,905. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $729,799.

Call money on London was quoted at ¾ per cent., short and three months' bills at ⅞ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and firm. Posted rates for sterling were $4.88½ for sixty day bills and $4.89½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.87¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.88¾ for demand, $4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.86½@4.86¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95⅞, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 150 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16@⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10; telegraphic, 12½. Boston—5c discount. Chicago—70@80c premium. St. Louis—No trading.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were 60 bid.

The commercial price of bar silver was 59⅞ per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 48¾c.

In London bar silver sold at 27 7-16d per ounce.

The exports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $4,477,336, and the imports for the same period $66,838. The net exports, therefore, have been $4,410,498.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were generally higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific, 1, to 58¼; St. Paul, ⅞, to 57⅞; Louisville and Nashville, ½, to 54⅝; Union Pacific, ½, to 11⅞; Erie, ⅜, to 10⅜; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅜, to 17⅞; Ontario and Western, ¼, to 15⅞; Kansas and Texas, ¼, to 13¾, and Atchison, ⅛, to 4½. Declined—Reading, ¼, to 6⅝. Lake Shore sold at 138, Wabash preferred at 14, and Illinois Central at 83½. British consols were firm at 103 13-16 for money and 103⅞ for the account.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £100,000. Money, one-fourth of 1 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is nine-sixteenths of 1 per cent., and for three months' bills, nine-sixteenths to five-eighths of 1 per cent. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 101f 97½c for the account, and exchange on London at 25f 16c for checks. Spanish 4s, 73⅞.

Berlin exchange on London, 20 marks 39½ pfennigs for sight and 20 marks 35½ pfennigs for ninety-day bills.

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was dull and firm. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Chicago Gas L. & C. 1st 1
Consumers' Gas of Chicago 1st 1
International & Great Northern 3d 1
Kansas Pacific con 1
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. cfs 1
Oregon Short Line 6s 2⅝
Oregon Short Line 6s, t. r 2½
St. Louis & S. F. gen. 6s 1
Union Pacific ext. s. f. 8s 1

DECLINED.

Central of New-Jersey gen. 5s, c 1
L. & N., N. F. & S. 1st 1
Pittsburg & Western 1st 1½
Union Pacific col. trust notes 1

Government bonds were quiet. The 5s advanced ¼. The sales on call were $35,000 5s coupon at 117. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	97	..
4s, r	113	113½
4s, c	113	113¾
5s, r	116¾	117¼
5s, c	116⅞	117¼
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	102½	..
Currency 6s, 1897	105	106½
Currency 6s, 1898	108	..
Currency 6s, 1899	111	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	103½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	104½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	105½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	106½	..

In State securities $107,000 Virginia 6s, deferred, trust receipts, stamped, sold at 13@13¼, and $10,000 do. 2-3s of 1991, at 59⅞.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	141	141¾	141	141¾	140	143	6
American Cotton Oil pf	68¼	68¾	68¼	68¼	66½	68	10
American Express	112	112	112	112	111	113	15
*American Sugar Refining	87¼	88⅝	86⅝	87⅞	87⅝	87⅞	31,185
American Sugar Refining pf	91¼	91½	90½	90½	90	91	940
American Tel. & Cable Co	92	92	92	92	90½	92½	80
*American Tobacco	97½	98	96¾	98	97⅝	98	991
American Tobacco pf	107¾	108	107¾	108	107	109½	45
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½	991
Baltimore & Ohio	61⅝	61½	61⅝	61½	61	62	311
*Bay State Gas	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	22	22¾	100
Canada Southern	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	49¼	49⅝	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	17¾	17¾	17⅝	17¾	17¾	17½	1,310
Chicago Gas	73¾	75	73¾	73¾	73¾	74	18,870
Chicago Stock Yards	95	95	95	95	..	..	50
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	50	53	50
Chicago & Northwestern	95½	95⅞	95	95⅞	95⅝	95⅞	3,205
Chicago & Northwestern pf	144½	144½	144½	144½	143	145	200
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	70⅞	71¼	70½	71⅛	71	71¼	5,925
C., C., C. & St. Louis	37½	38⅜	37½	38⅜	37¾	38¼	1,188
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	56	56⅝	55⅝	56⅛	56⅛	56¼	15,410
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	117	117	116⅞	116⅞	117	118	219
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	61⅝	61⅝	60⅞	61¼	61⅛	61¼	2,610
Cleveland & Pittsburg	156	156	156	156	..	..	14
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo pf	57½	57½	57½	57½	55	58	300
Consolidated Gas Company	127	127½	127	127½	127	128½	240
Delaware & Hudson	126	126¼	126	126¼	126	126½	453
Delaware, Lack. & Western	159	159	158⅝	159	158⅞	159½	400
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10½	3,330
Erie Tel. & Telephone	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼	52½	..	100
General Electric	34	34¼	33⅜	34	34	34⅜	3,750
Great Northern pf	103	103	103	103	102	103	50
Green Bay & Winona, t. r	3	3	3	3	3⅛	3½	100
Homestake	18	18	18	18	17½	..	100
Iowa Central pf	23	23	23	23	22	24	100
Laclede Gas	26½	27	26½	27	27	27½	1,915
Louisville & Nashville	52⅞	53⅛	52½	52⅞	52⅞	53	2,145
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	21½	21½	21½	21½	20⅝	22	100
Manhattan Consolidated	104⅛	105⅜	104⅛	105¼	105	105¼	720
Missouri Pacific	24½	24⅞	22⅞	23⅛	23	23⅛	13,570
*National Lead Company	36⅛	36½	36	36⅜	36¼	36⅝	910
*National Lead Company pf	83½	84	83½	84	83½	85	52
National Linseed Oil	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	18½	21	100
National Starch	5	5	5	5	4¾	6	200
New-Jersey Central	86½	90½	86½	89¾	89¾	90¼	15,460
New-York Central	99	99	99	99	98¼	98⅞	95
New-York & N. E., all in. pd	32¼	32¾	32¼	32¾	32½	32¾	620
New-York, L. E. & Western	10	10⅛	10	10	10	10⅛	500
New-York, Sus. & Western	14½	14½	14½	14½	14½	14¾	310
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	40¼	40¾	40¼	40¾	40½	41	300
North American	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3¾	100
Northern Pacific	3⅞	3⅞	3½	3½	3½	3¾	765
Northern Pacific pf	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	..	..	7
Ontario & Western	15⅝	15½	15⅜	15½	15¼	15⅝	630
Oregon Short Line & U. N	6	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜	5½	400
Pacific Mail	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅝	22	120
Philadelphia & Reading	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	12⅞	13	102
Pullman Palace Car Co	155½	155½	153	153	153½	155	14
Rich. & W. P., 5th in. pd	15	15	15	15	..	..	20
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	112	112	112	112	109	112	25
Southern Pacific	18¼	18¼	18	18¼	17¾	18¾	300
Southern Railway	10⅝	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅜	10½	1,554
Southern Railway pf	36¼	36½	36¼	36¾	36½	37	737
Tennessee Coal & Iron	15	15	14½	14½	14½	15	1,127
Texas Pacific	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½	100
Toledo, A. A. & North Mich	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	1¾	2	125
United States Cordage	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅛	7½	40
United States Cordage gtd	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	22	100
United States Rubber	44	44½	44	44½	44	44½	520
United States Rubber pf	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	94	95	15
*United States Leather	10⅝	11½	10⅝	11½	11⅛	11⅝	1,400
*United States Leather pf	63	64	63	64	64	64¾	1,280
Wabash	6	6	6	6	5⅞	6¼	320
Wabash pf	13¾	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13¾	810
Western Union Telegraph	86¾	87¼	86¾	87¼	87	87⅛	1,319
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10⅝	10¾	10⅝	10¾	10⅛	11	700
Total sales							143,910

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s
2,000 .... 112½
Atch, Top & S F 4s
1,000 .... 64½
20,000 64
20,000 .... 63¾
20,000 .... 63⅞
44,000 64
4,000s3 64
9,000 64
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A
16,000 .... 17½
5,000 .... 17¼
7,500 17
6,000 .... 17¼
Atlan & Pac Gtd 4s
5,000 .... 44½
Balt & Ohio S W 1st Con 4½s
2,000 .... 106½
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s
8,000 .... 110⅝
Bur, C R & Nor 1st Collat Trust 5s
5,000 95
Canada Southern 2d
5,000 .... 106¼
Cent of N J G M 5s
5,000 111
6,000 .... 111¾
Ches & Ohio Con 5s
1,000 .... 106⅝
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s
5,000 .... 74⅝
5,000 .... 74⅞
Ches & Ohio 6s, 1911
2,000 .... 119¾
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st Cons 4s
1,000 94
Chi, B & Q Conv 5s
2,000 103
Chi, B & Q Deb 5s
1,000 100
C, B & Q, Neb Ext 4s
1,000 .... 87⅞
3,000 88
Chi & East Ill Gen 5s
5,000 .... 98¾
2,000 .... 98⅝
Chi G L & C Co 1st
16,000 .... 91½
Chi & Northwestern 30-Year Deb 5s
2,000 .... 107½
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s
2,000 .... 101⅝
2,000 .... 101½
1,000 .... 101⅝
C, St P, M & O Cons
4,000 126
Col, H V & Tol 5s
2,000 88
Consumers' Gas Co of Chi 1st 5s
5,000 84

Den & R Grande 4s
1,000 .... 80¼
E T, V & G Div 5s
3,000 .... 110¾
E T, V & G Cons G 5s
1,000 104
Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chi 1st
2,000 .... 95½
Ill Cent 4s, 1951
3,000 .... 108¼
Ind, Ill, & Iowa 1st
1,000 79
Int & G Nor 2d Mtge
3,000 .... 70½
Int & G Nor 3d Mtge
10,000 29
Kanawha & Mich 4s
2,000 .... 78½
5,000 .... 78¾
5,000 79
Kan Pac 1st Cons
10,000 .... 76½
1,000 .... 76¾
2,000 77
Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s
4,000 .... 93½
L Erie & West 2d 5s
2,000 .... 102½
L S & M So 2d Reg
10,000 123
Long Island G M 4s
5,000 96
Long Isl Ferry 4½s
5,000 98
Louis & Nashville
Nash, Fla & Shef 1st
1,000 79
N O & Mob 1st
4,000 .... 117¼
Pens & Atl 1st
2,000 .... 101½
L, N A & Chi G M
1,000 64
3,000 .... 64½
2,000 65
Memphis & Char 6s
6,000 58
Mexican Int 1st 4s
10,000 70
Mich Cent Mtge 4s
2,000 103
Mil, L S & W Ext 5s
1,000 .... 114½
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d
1,000 .... 47⅛
11,000 47
17,000 .... 47¼
500 47
500 47
12,000 47
9,000 .... 47⅛
16,000 47
3,000 .... 47⅛
2,000 .... 47¼
Mo, Kan & East 1st
12,000 .... 84¾

Mil & St Paul 1st South Minn Div
5,000 116
Wis & Minn Div
5,000 .... 107¼
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s
6,000 81
5,000 .... 80⅞
Nat Starch M Co 1st
10,000 92
N Y, Chi & St L 4s
1,000 .... 102¾
1,000 103
4,000 .... 102⅝
6,000 .... 102¾
1,000 103
2,000 .... 102¾
N Y Elevated 1st
4,000 .... 107⅞
6,000 108
N Y & Har 1st Coup
4,000 .... 118½
N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certs
2,600 137
2,000 138
Small Bonds
300 .... 137½
100 138
N Y, O & W Con 5s
3,000 111
N Y, Ont & Western Refunding 4s
6,000 .... 88¼
Nor Pac 1st Coup
4,000 .... 113¾
8,000 114
Nor Pac 1st Reg
5,000 .... 112½
Nor Pac 2d Coup
5,000s20F 89½
Nor Pac Cons 5s
13,000 .... 26½
Nor Ry of Cal 5s
8,000 .... 91¼
Oregon Rail & Nav 5s Trust Receipts
1,000 75
Oregon Short Line 6s
8,000 .... 89½
5,000 90
11,000 .... 90½
10,000 91
4,000 .... 90½
24,000 .... 91½
Trust Co Certs
5,000 .... 89½
15,000 90
7,000 .... 90¼
5,000 .... 90¾
5,000 .... 91¼
21,000 .... 91½
Peo, Dec & Ev 1st Evansville Div
1,000 .... 95½
Phil & Reading 1st Pref Inc
5,000 .... 22½

Pitts & West 1st 4s
1,000 84
5,000 83
4,000s3 83
St L & Iron Mt 5s
5,000 .... 77⅞
7,000 78
2,000 .... 78¼
St L & S Fr G M 5s
1,000 .... 90½
St L & S Fr G M 6s
1,000 103
St Louis S W 1st
3,000 .... 62½
St Paul, M & M 1st Cons 6s Redu to 4½s
2,000 .... 100½
Montana Ext 4s
5,000 86
Seattle, L S & E 1st Trust Receipts
5,000 44
So Pac, N Mex 1st
10,000 100
Southern Ry 1st 5s
11,000 89
1,000 .... 89⅛
10,000 89
4,000 .... 89⅛
11,000 89
Texas & Pac 1st 5s
1,000 .... 86⅞
1,000 .... 86½
Tex & Pac 2d Inc
5,000 .... 24⅞
1,000, c 24⅞
8,000 .... 24⅞
Tol, A A & N M 1st Trust Receipts
1,000b3 80
Union Pac Gold 6s Col Trust Notes
4,000 87
Un Pac Ext S F 8s
1,000 .... 97½
3,000 98
U S Leather Co 6s
27,000 110
Virginia Midland G M Guarantee Stamped
9,000 .... 96½
Wabash 1st 5s
2,000 .... 105¼
2,000 .... 105⅛
6,000 105
7,000 .... 105¼
Wabash Deb, Ser B
3,000 21
Wabash 2d 5s
5,000 .... 70¼
10,000 .... 70⅛
West Shore Gtd 4s
17,000 .... 104¼
50,000 .... 104⅜
Registered
6,000s20F 104⅜
Wn Nor Car 1st 6s
1,000 112

Total sales $955,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	167	..
Alton & Terre Haute	36½	36¾
American Coal	89	..
American Cotton Oil	23	23½
American District Telegraph	35	45
Atlantic & Pacific	¾	1¼
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	7
B. & S. Illinois pf	135	..
Boston A. L. pf	102	..
Brunswick Company	1	2
Buffalo, R. & P	16	22
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	62
Bur., C. R. & N	48	..
Canadian Pacific	56⅜	57½
Cedar F. & M	4¾	5½
Central Pacific	14	15¼
Central & South American Tel	117	..
Chicago & Alton	146	..
Chicago & Alton pf	167½	..
Col. Coal & Iron, Dev	6½	7½
Colorado Fuel & Iron	25	26
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	70	75
Columbus & Hocking Coal	4½	5
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	16½	16¾
Commercial Cable	130	..
Consolidated Coal	31	..
Denver & Rio Grande	10½	11½
Denver & Rio Grande pf	34	34½
D. M. & Ft. D	5½	6½
*D., S. S. & A	3½	4
*D., S. S. & A. pf	8	11
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y	99	101
Evansville & Terre Haute	35	42½
Flint & P. M	8½	14
Flint & P. M. pf	..	45
Green Bay & W., t. r	1½	1¾
Iowa Central	6	6½
Kanawaha & Michigan	8¼	9¼
Keokuk & D. M	3	4
Keokuk & D. M. pf	15¼	21
Laclede Gas pf	84	90
Lake Erie & Western	16⅛	16½
Lake Erie & Western pf	70	72
Lake Shore	135½	136¼
Long Island	87	89
*Long Island Traction	11⅞	12
L., N. A. & C	6	7
L., St. L. & T	1	4
Mahoning Coal R	105	115
Mahoning Coal R. pf	106	..
Manhattan Beach	2½	5
Maryland Coal pf	50	60

*Unlisted.

	Bid.	Asked.
Mexican Telegraph	179½	190
Minn. & St. Louis, all as. pd	28	30
Minn. & St. Louis pf., all as. pd	46½	48
Minn. Iron	..	40
M., K. & T	13¼	13¾
M., K. & T. pf	22¼	22½
Mobile & Ohio	16	19
N., C. & St. L	65	..
National Starch 1st pf	..	49½
National Starch 2d pf	15	30
New Central Coal	5	8
New-York & New-Haven	193	196
New-York, Chicago & St. Louis	13	14
New-York, Chi. & St. L. 1st pf	..	70
New-York, Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	26	28⅛
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf	21¼	..
Norfolk Southern	60	..
Norfolk & Western	5	5½
Norfolk & Western pf	17½	18½
Northwestern Tel	104½	..
Ohio Southern	16½	20
Ontario Mining	8½	13
Oregon Improvement	10½	12
Oregon R. & N	19½	21
Pennsylvania Coal	300	310
Peoria & Eastern	2	5
Peoria, D. & E	3¼	4
Pittsburg & Western pf	32	34
P., C., C. & St. L	15	16½
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	44	48
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chi	157	..
Quicksilver	1½	4
Quicksilver pf	..	15
Rens. & Sar	181	..
R., W. & O	116	117
St. Louis Southwestern	4½	5
St. Louis Southwestern pf	9⅛	9½
St. J. & G. I	..	5
St. Paul & Duluth	20	25
St. Paul & Duluth pf	85	100
St. Paul & Omaha	32	33
Silver Bullion certificates	60	..
Southern Cotton Oil	..	59½
T. P. Land Tr	8	9½
Toledo & Ohio Central	40	45
Toledo & Ohio Central pf	73	81
United States Cordage pf	11½	12½
Union Pacific, D. & G	3⅞	4
United States Express	42	45
Wells-Fargo Express	105	112
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	40	42⅛
Wisconsin Central	3	3½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. R.	87¼	88⅛	86½	87⅞	24,520
Chicago Gas	73⅞	74⅜	73⅜	73⅞	9,070
C., R. I. & P.	61⅜	61½	60⅞	61⅜	1,620
Chi., B. & Q.	70⅞	71¼	70½	71⅛	5,530
C., M. & St. P.	56	56⅝	55⅝	56⅛	11,100
Chi. & N. W.	95⅝	96⅛	95	95⅞	810
Cent. of N. J.	86¼	90⅜	86¼	89⅞	17,930
Dist. & C. F.	10½	10⅜	10⅜	10½	1,500
Gen. Elec.	33⅝	34¼	33⅜	34	1,210
Louis. & N.	53	53⅛	52⅝	52⅞	1,030
Manhattan	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	10
Mo. Pacific	24⅝	24⅞	23	23⅛	3,750
Nat. Lead	36⅜	36⅜	36	36⅜	60
N.Y. & N. E.	32⅝	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝	970
South. Ry.	10½	10½	10½	10½	20
U. S. Cord.	7¼	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	50
West. Union	86¾	87¼	86¾	87⅛	280
Total sales					79,460

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A.,T. & S.F.4s.	64	64	64	64	$5,000
At., T. & S. F. 2d, A.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	18,000
C.,B. & Q. cv.	103	103	103	103	5,000
C.G.L & C.1st	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	3,000
M.,K. & T.2d.	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	3,000
U. S. 4s, r.	113	113	113	113	150
Total sales					$34,150

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Best & Bel.	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	100
Com. Tun.	.06	.06	.06	.06	600
Hale & Nor.	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	100
Ophir	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	100
Plymouth	.25	.25	.25	.25	500
Savage	.60	.60	.60	.60	100
Total sales					1,500

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	58⅝	58⅝	57⅞	58⅛	689,000

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Sugar Refining .... ⅞
American Tobacco 1¼
Chicago Gas .... ⅝
Chicago & Northwestern pf 2¼
Erie Telegraph & Telephone 1
Louis., N. A. & Chicago 1½
New-Jersey Central 3¾
Southern Railway pf .... ½
United States Leather 1⅜

DECLINED.

Missouri Pacific 1⅜
National Starch 1
Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern .... ⅞
Tennessee Coal & Iron .... ⅞

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
*Acker, Merrall & Condit 1st	95	100
American Lithograph pf	55	..
*American Bank Note	44	46
American Grocery 1st pf	25	45
American Typefounders'	2	4
American Typefounders' pf	25	30
Ark. funded 6 per cent. (non-Halford)	175	190
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1894	106½	..
†Atlantic Trust	200	215
Barney Dumping Boat Co	6½	10½
Barney & Smith pf. stock	93	95
Barney & Smith Car common	18½	21
Beckton Construction pf	70	75
‡Beech Creek R. R. stock (4 per cent.,) N. Y. Central	94	..
Beech & Mortgage Guarantee	115	118
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue	189	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	107	108½
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	106	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	105	..
*Brooklyn City Railroad	167½	168½
Brooklyn Elevated	11	13
*Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext. 5s)	69	72½
Brooklyn Gas Company	120	..
Brooklyn Traction	12	14
Brooklyn Traction pf	60	64
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	101¾	..
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	101¾	102¾
Buffalo Street Railway stock	65½	66½
Celluloid Company stock	64	68
Central & South Am. Telegraph	120	..
Central & South Am. Tel., scrip	114¾	117½
Central Cross-Town	166	..
Cent. Park, North & East River	160	165
Central N. J. Land & Imp	53	..
Central Trust Company	1000	1025
Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s	63	66
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	..	2½
Cin., Jack. & M. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds	44½	46½
Columbus Street Railway stock	48	50
Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds	20	..
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	½	1½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	130	..
Consol. Electric Light 1st	88	..
†Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk	69	75
Continental Trust	160	..
Cramp Shipyard stock	91	93
†Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R	92	95
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & Bat	147	152
East Tenn., Cin. ext. 5s	..	62
*Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	110	112
*Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y	177½	180½
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y. 1st	107½	..
Equitable G. & F. Co. of Chi. 6s	94	98
*Eighth Avenue	285	..
Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s, gtd	43	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	690	725
Fidelity & Casualty Co	300	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av	52	56
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	54	58
42d St. & Grand St. R. R	323	..
Gallatin National Bank	300	312
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph Co	104½	..
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	107	..
Holland Trust stock	..	90
Hocking Valley Car Trust 6s	90	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling com	75	..
*Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	94¾	97
‡Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	105	106
Helena & Red Mt. R. R. 6s	..	25
Herring-Hall-Marvin common	6	8½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	34	42
Hudson River Telephone Co	39	..
*Indianapolis Gas stock	132	134
Indianapolis Gas Co. 1st 6s	101¾	103
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	67½	69½
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	74	76
Int. & G. N. 1st scrip	100	..
International Ocean Telegraph	105	..
Iron Steamboat	4	6
Iron Steamboat bonds	..	64
†Journeay & Burnham	..	46
†Journeay & Burnham pf	90	..
*Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	90	93½
†Kings County Elevated	..	5
Knickerbocker Ice Company	60	67
*Knickerbocker Trust Company	166	171
Lafayette Gas Company stock	80	83
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	80¼	82
Long Island Traction	11⅞	12½
Lorillard pf	117	119
Mutual Gas, New-York	153	157
†Manhattan Trust Company	120	130
†Madison Square Garden stock	6	..
Madison Square Garden 1st	102	..
Madison Square Garden 2d	63	..
Mahoning Coal R. R. pf	107	..
‡Metropolitan Ferry 5s	104½	..
Metropolitan Trust Company	280	290
Mex. National Construction pf	6½	9½
Mechanics' National Bank stock	182	..
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf	48	52
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. com	10	15
Mich.-Pen. Car 5 per cent. bonds	90	95
National Park Bank	275	285½
National Shoe & Leather Bank (assessments not paid)	60	70
National Wall Paper Co. pf	..	88
New-Jersey & New-York R. R	1	4
New-Orleans Pacific land grant	27	32
New-Orleans Traction common	15¼	16½
New-York, Lack. & Western	116	118
N. Y. Loan & Imp. Co. stock	32½	35
New-York Air Brake Company	..	10
N.Y. & E. R. Gas Co. com. stock	34½	37
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf	47	49½
*N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. bonds	85½	86
Northwestern Tel. Co. stock	104½	..
*N. Y. Guaranty & Indemnity	340	360
New-York & Texas land scrip	60	..
*N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	93¾	95¾
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone 5s	100½	..
Ninth Avenue Railroad	147	..
†N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust	700	..
New-York Security & Trust	253	..
Ohio Land & R'y Purchase, M. 6s	81	..
Omaha & St. Louis common	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis pf	1	2
Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	183	..
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	65	..
*Pennsylvania Coal	304	310
Postal Telegraph & Cable	51½	57¼
Pratt & Whitney common	..	20
Pratt & Whitney pf	47	51
*Real Estate Trust Company	160	..
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	107	..
Second Avenue Railroad	145	160
Sloss Steel 2d	58½	60
Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	87	92
Southern Cen. R. R. 5s (N. Y.)	20	..
*South Carolina & Ga. R. R. 1st	94¼	95¼
*Standard Oil Trust	168	169
Standard Gas	40	41½
Standard Gas pf	88	90
Staten Island Railway	56	64
Sixth Avenue Railway stock	214	220
*State Trust	194	201
Staten Island Rapid Tran. 1st 6s	112	114
Staten Island Rapid Transit 2d	..	94
St. Joseph & Grand Island stock	1	3
*Third Avenue Railroad	177	179½
Third National Bank	105	..
Toledo, Ann Arbor & Cad. 1st	65	70
Toledo, A. A. & Mt. Pleasant 1st	64	68
T., A. A. & Lake Mich. 1st	59	..
Tol. & Ohio Central R. R. ext. 5s	12	..
Toledo, St. Louis & Kan. City pf	5	8
Trenton Potteries common	5	10
Trenton Potteries pf	44	48
Terre Haute & Logansport	18	..
Terre Haute & Ind. R. R. Co	87	..
*Title Guarantee & Trust	174	179
Trow Directory pf	42	47
Union Ferry stock	62	64
†Union Ferry 1st 5s	103½	104½
Union Elevated 2d	24	..
†Union Railway 5s	105	106½
Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry)	115	130
Union Typewriter 1st pf	74	79
Union Typewriter 2d pf	24	30
Union Trust	685	..
*United States Mortgage stock	166	..
United States Trust	840	855
Valley Railroad of Ohio 1st 7s	115	..
Western Gas Company	44¼	46½
‡Western Gas Company bonds	84¼	85¼
Worcester Traction pf	80	82
‡Worcester Traction common	13	14
Winona & Southwestern 1st	10	20
‡Worthington Pump common	30	32
Worthington Pump pf	90	92

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1894.	1893.	1892.
B. & O. S. W.—			
Mileage	282	282	282
4th week Dec	$156,572	$144,983	$122,768
Month	521,309	506,871	572,745
C., C., C. & St. L.—			
Mileage	185	1,850	1,850
4th week Dec	$404,078	$352,506	$453,839
Month	1,196,929	1,110,075	1,300,209
El., J. & E.—			
Month Dec	$83,089	$107,931	$77,980
Evans. & Ind.—			
Mileage	141	141	150
4th week Dec	$6,855	$7,995	$9,695
Evans. & T. H.—			
Mileage	183	183	183
4th week Dec	$26,537	$28,778	$35,874
K. C. Sub. Belt—			
Mileage	14	14	12
4th week Dec	$4,290	$4,728	......
K. C., P. & G.—			
Mileage	236	81	......
4th week Dec	$9,852	$7,751	......
L., N. A. & C.—			
Mileage	537	537	538
4th week Dec	$71,104	$69,444	$80,902
Month	241,954	228,543	269,402
From July 1	1,588,771	1,839,089	4,338,773
Louis. & Nash.—			
Mileage	4,830	4,755	478
4th week Dec	$446,070	$457,765	$599,620
Month	1,723,665	1,674,850	1,956,609
From July 1	10,194,140	9,755,924	9,654,082
Mo., K. & T.—			
Mileage	1,835	1,723	1,723
4th week Dec	$388,314	$266,986	$294,384
Month	1,063,756	956,050	954,700
From July 1	6,323,992	5,698,694	......
North. Pac.—			
Mileage	5,431	5,262	......
Month Dec	$1,296,081	$1,257,275	$1,859,164
Southern Railway—			
4th week Dec	$507,367	$528,793	......
Month	1,641,296	1,639,243	......
Ches. & Ohio S. W., Nov.—			
Mileage	401	398	......
Gross earnings	$219,431	$206,172	......
Op. expenses	138,695	135,502	......
Net earnings	80,736	70,670	......
Jan. 1 to Nov. 30—			
Gross earnings	1,975,872	2,130,947	......
Op. expenses	1,283,142	1,380,286	......
Net earnings	692,730	750,661	......
Columbus St. Ry. Co., Dec.—			
Gross earnings	50,084	42,528	......
Op. expenses	24,713	27,384	......
Net earnings	25,371	16,143	......
Year ending Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings	563,085	532,190	......
Op. expenses	269,361	232,399	......
Net earnings	293,673	199,791	......
Miscellaneous	3,775	4,098	......
Total	$297,448	$203,889	......
Fixed charges	176,648	146,438	......
Surplus	$120,800	$57,451	......
L., E. & St. L., Nov.—			
Mileage	378	359	......
Gross earnings	$111,628	$121,986	......
Op. expenses	94,476	87,578	......
Net earnings	17,151	34,408	......
Charges	30,267	31,593	......
Deficit	13,115	*2,813	......

*Surplus.

Stockholders of the Philadelphia (Natural Gas) Company received the following statement of the current assets and liabilities on Dec. 31, 1894:

CASH ASSETS.

Cash	$106,791	Dec. $289,963
Bills receivable	264,131	Dec. 73,425
Stocks other companies	385,970	......
Real estate	220,000	Inc. 220,000
Total	$976,893	Dec. $143,391

CASH LIABILITIES.

Bills payable	$205,391	Inc. $205,391
Accounts payable	50,000	Dec. 3,000
Security deposits	65,000	Dec. 11,480
Bonds	56,000	Dec. 42,000
Total	$376,391	Inc. $148,911

Laclede Gas Light Company of St. Louis (net):

Month Dec	$95,605	$86,014	Inc. $9,591
Year	808,518	762,785	Inc. 45,733

The report of the Waco and Northwestern Railroad to the Texas State Controller shows $233,280 gross earnings for the year from all sources; operating expenses, $124,130; net earnings, $109,150. The line extends fifty-four miles from Bremond to Ross, Texas.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	200
American Exchange	153
Broadway	230
Butchers & Drovers'	150
Central National	121
Chase National	450
Chatham	340
Chemical	4000
City	435
Citizens'	137
Commerce	178
Continental	122½
Deposit	13
East River	140
Eleventh Ward	200
Fifth Avenue	2000
First National	2500
First National of Staten Island	113
Fourth National	187
Gallatin National	300
Garfield National	300
German American	116
Germania	300
Greenwich	160
Hanover	305
Hudson River	150
Importers & Traders'	510
Irving	137
Leather Manufacturers'	180
Lincoln National	565
Manhattan	185
Market & Fulton	205
Mechanics'	180
Mechanics & Traders'	140
Mercantile	170
Merchants' Exchange	110
Metropolitan	3
Metropolis	400
Mount Morris	100
Nassau	150
New-York	225
New-York County	515
New-York National Exchange	100
Ninth National	122
Nineteenth Ward	100
National Bank of North America	100
Pacific	170
Park	280
Phenix	112
Republic	150
Seaboard National	169
Second National	300
Southern National	164½
State of New-York	103
Third National	105
United States National	180

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Directors of the New-York Building Loan Banking Company have ordered that the regular annual dividend at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum be apportioned out of the earnings and credited to installment shares, Class A, in force on Dec. 31, 1894, and that the balance of earnings be passed to surplus account. The customary cash semi-annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will continue to be paid on the par value of the coupon shares, Class C.

—Redmond, Kerr & Co. offer for sale to investors the International Ocean Telegraph Company stock, which, it is said, pays 6 per cent. quarterly dividends, guaranteed by the Western Union Telegraph Company and exempt from tax. The price will net the investor 5½ per cent.

—The principal of the $500,000 7 per cent. first mortgage bonds of the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad (part of the Long Island Railroad system) which matured Jan. 1, 1895, it is stated, has been all paid off by the Mercantile Trust Company.

—Kuhn, Loeb & Co. announce the closing of subscriptions to the Illinois Central Western Lines 4 per cent first mortgage gold bonds of 1951, which were opened this morning, applications being largely in excess of the amount offered for subscription.

—February coupons on the second mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company will be paid at the office of the company, 45 Wall Street.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—The stock market today was weak. Nearly all the leaders opened lower than Saturday's closing, and, as the day advanced, further declines were scored. West Chicago was about the only exception to the general rule. First sales of that stock were made at 121½, and on covering of a few shorts, a slight advance was scored. Diamond Match was extremely heavy, moving down to 144. There is practically no market for the stock at current prices. The "L's" continue to show a sagging tendency, but fluctuations to-day were within a narrow range. Trading in bonds was moderately active and prices as a rule were well maintained. In the case of Gaslight 5s there was an advance of a point, to 92¼. Chicago Packing 6s sold at 106½ and Consolidated Packing 6s at 84. Alley "L" extension 5s opened at 50. The annual meetings of the North and West Chicago and the Lake Street "L" Companies will be held to-morrow. The story is current that West Chicago will show less than 7 per cent. earned on the stock during the last year.

Money at the banks is in fair demand and rates are firmly held. Bank clearings today were $17,058,087. New-York exchange sold at 70@80c premium.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices, received from Messrs. Breese & Cummings, Chicago, as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
American Strawboard	*25	*28
Cal. & Chi. Canal & Dock	56½	56
Chicago Brew. & Malt	...	*13
Chicago Brew. & Malt. pf	...	*28
Chicago P. & P. Co	46	46
Chicago P. & P. Co. pf	*53	51½
Chi. S. Side R. T. (Alley "L")	*15½	15
Chicago City Railway	...	315
Diamond Match of Illinois	144¼	146
Lake Street Elevated Railway	10⅛	10¼
Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf	29	...
New-York Biscuit	55½	55
North Chicago St. R. R	259½	259
National Railway	*112	...
Street's W. Stable Car Line	17	17
Metropolitan "L"	*18	19
West Chicago Street R. R	121¼	121¾
Western Stone	...	59
Chicago Pack. & Prov. 6s	106½	...
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. 1st 5s	72	73
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. ext. 5s	50	51
Chicago City Railway 4½s	101¾	*101¼
Lake Street 5s	53⅝	54
Chi. Board of Trade 5s	102	...
Chicago G. L. & Coke 5s	92	91
North Chi. City R. R. 1st 6s	*105	*105
W. C. St. R. R. deb. 6s	*102½	102½
Consumers' Gas 5s	84½	83½

*Bid.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—Local securities were dull and steady until near the close, when fractional concessions were made all around. Pennsylvania declined to 50¾, Lehigh Valley to 34¾, and Lehigh Navigation to 49. The transactions, however, were on a small scale. St. Paul was strong all day, and shorts covered. Reading was very dull, but firm. Welsbach sold at 37, and United Gas Improvement at 71⅝. Some trading was recorded in Central Transportation for small lots at 24@24¼. In the traction stocks Metropolitan and Philadelphia were heavy all day. The selling in Metropolitan, which carried the price down 1 per cent., to 102¾, looked very much like long stock. The late rally no doubt was due to the covering of some shorts, and now that this interest has covered the buying power to-day was absent.

Philadelphia sympathized, and was weak. Near the close it was offered down to 96¾ without meeting any support, the best bid being 96. The amount of stock changing hands, however, was materially less than in Metropolitan.

People's received better support and advanced to 52. There was some investment buying in Electric around 85½, with most favorable reports of the company's business up to date. Indianapolis sold at 37, and Baltimore at 16. The unlisted securities were very much neglected. At the finish the market was dull and feverish.

The weekly bank statement shows loans and discounts, decreased, $261,000; lawful money reserve, increased, $1,408,000; due from other banks, increased, $247,000; due to other banks, decreased, $153,000; deposits, increased, $1,429,000, and circulation, increased, $19,000.

Dick Brothers & Lawrence, 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
Baltimore Traction	15⅞	16¼	16	16¼
Hunt. & B. T	33	35	34	34½
Hunt. & B. T. pf	..	53	52½	53
Ins. Co. of N. A	20½	21	20½	21
Lehigh Navigation	49	49½	48¾	49½
Lehigh Valley	34¾	35	35	35½
Met. Traction	102½	102¾	103½	103¾
Minehill	..	70	..	70
N. J. Con. 5s	84½	85½	84½	85½
Newark Pas. 5s	99⅞	100	99¼	100
Northern Central	67	67½	..	70
Northern Pacific	3½	4	3⅞	4
Northern Pacific pf	16	18	17	17⅜
Pennsylvania	50¾	51	50¾	50⅞
People's Traction 5s	93	93½	93	93½
People's Traction	51¾	52	51	51⅜
Philadelphia Trac	96	96¾	96⅞	97⅛
Phila. & Erie	..	21	..	21
Reading	6 5-16	6½	6 5-16	6⅜
Rochester Railway	30	37	30	36¼
United Co's of N. J	235	236¼	235	236½
U. G. I	71	71½	71	71½
W. N. Y. & P	5¼	6	5	5¼
Con. Trac. stock	30	33	30	33
Indianapolis	37	39	36	37¼
Indianapolis 5 p. c	84½	85¼	..	85¼
Electric Traction	85½	86	85½	86
Elec. receipts	55½	56½	56	56½
Elec. Stor. Bat. com	30	32	..	32
Elec. Stor. Bat. pf	..	33	..	33
Electro-Pneumatic	½	⅝	½	⅝
Choctaw	8⅛	8¾	8½	9
Hestonville com	..	64	..	64
Hestonville pf	..	70	69¾	..
Welsbach	36½	37½	36½	37
Rochester 5 p. c	101	101¾	..	..
Columbus	47	49½	..	..
Columbus 5 p. c	..	95½	..	..

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—The market for local stocks was rather more active than it has been for some time past. The telephones were strong, Bell gaining 1, to 192, and New-England 1¼, to 68¼. The strength of these stocks is due to investment orders, and it is said that Erie, which sold at 52, will follow closely after New-England in price. West End Street Railway sold up 1, to 59, later receding to 58¾. The earnings of the road are stated to be showing up well. Boston and Albany advanced ½, to 208½, and Boston and Maine ¾, to 163. New-Haven declined to 195 for a small lot. Chicago Junction gained 1½, to 97. The declaration of the regular 4 per cent. dividend was the cause of the recovery, as it had been feared the dividend would be reduced.

Copper shares were strong and active, over 2,000 shares of Montana alone being dealt in. That stock opened up ¼, at 34¾, and advanced without a break to 35¾, closing at 35⅝. The bullish talk in regard to this stock continues, and there are rumors of an increase in the dividend. Butte gained ⅜, to 11⅜. Calumet was steady at 292. Franklin was quiet at 14½. Osceola advanced ½, to 22, and Quincy was steady at 42. Tamarack was strong at 150, and Wolverine at 3.

Money at the Clearing House loaned at 2 per cent. New-York funds sold at 5c discount.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co., as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
LAND STOCKS.				
Anniston Coal	15	..	15	..
Boston	4	..	4¼	..
Boston W. P	..	90	..	90
Brookline	4¼	..	4¼	..
East Boston	4¼	..	4¼	4¾
West End	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
TELEPHONE STOCKS.				
American Bell	192	193	191	191¼
Erie	52½	53	52	52¼
Mexican	..	75	60	75
New-England	67¾	68	67	..
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.				
Dominion Coal	15½	..	15½	16½
Dominion Coal pf	94	..	92	94
Edison Electric Ill	120	124	122	124
General Electric	34	34½	33¾	34
General Electric pf	67	70	67	70
Illinois Steel	..	45	..	45
Lamson Store S	22½	23	22½	23
Pullman Pal. Car	154	155	154	155
Reece But. H	18½	18¾	18½	18¾
U. S. Rubber	44	44¾	44	44½
U. S. Rubber pf	94	94⅝	94	94¼
W. Electric 1st pf	49¾	50½	49¾	50
W. Electric as	32¾	34	32¾	33¾
Bay State Gas	11	11⅛	11	11⅛
RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Atchison	4¼	4½	4¼	4⅜
Boston & Albany	208½	..	208¼	..
Boston & Lowell	197	..	197	..
Boston & Maine	163	163½	162	..
Central Mass	..	..	11	..
Central Mass. pf	49	50¼	49	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	71	71¼	70½	70⅝
C. J. R. & S. Y	96	97	95½	98
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf	104	105	..	..
Conn. & Pass	134	..	..	..
Conn. River	..	250	..	250
Fitchburg pf	..	84	..	85
Flint & P. M. pf	34	37	..	..
L., N. A. & Chi	6¾	8	6½	7¾
Maine Central	..	..	123	..
Mexican Central	6⅝	..	..	..
N. Y. & N. E	32½	32⅝	32⅛	32½
N. Y. & N. E. pf	63	64	63¾	..
N. Y., N. H. & H	195	195½	..	196
Old Colony	..	179½	..	180
Union Pacific	11¼	11¾	11	11⅝
West End	..	59	..	58
Wisconsin Central	2½	3½	..	..
MINING STOCKS.				
Atlantic	10½	11	10½	11¼
Boston & Montana	35½	35⅝	34⅜	34½
Butte & Boston	11	11¼	10¾	11
Cal. & Hecla	..	290	..	290
Centennial	50	75	50	75
Franklin	14	14¾	14	14¾
Kearsarge	6¾	7½	6½	7½
Napa, (Quicksilver)	..	..	5¼	5½
Osceola	21¼	22	21	22
Quincy	103½	104½	103	104
Tamarack	146	150	144	147
Tamarack, Jr	11	12	11	12
Wolverine	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
*BONDS.				
At., T. & S. F. 4s	64	..	63	..
At., T. & S. F. 3s, Class A	17⅛	17½	16	..
B. & M. R. Neb. ext. 6s	..	..	115¾	..
B. & M. R., Mt. N. ext. 6s	115¾	116½	..	..
Cedar R. & M. R. 1st 7s, 1916	106½	108	..	..
C., B. & N. 1st 5s, 1926	104	104¼	..	..
C., B. & Q. cn. 1st 7s, 1903	119¾	120½	..	..
C., B. & Q. cn. 5s, 1903	..	101½	101¼	101⅝
C., B. & Q., Neb. ext. 4s, 1927	94	..	..	..
C., B. & Q. P. 4s, 1921	..	..	87	..
C., B. & Q., Iowa 4s, 1919	98½	..	98½	100
C. H. J. R. & S. Y. C. T. 5s	106	106¼	105¾	106
Chicago & W. Mich. gen. 5s	66	..	66	68½
Cons.R.of Vt. 1st 5s	86½	..	..	..
Eastern 1st 6s	121	..	..	..
K. C., C. & S. 1st 5s	85	..	85	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	100	100¼	100	100¼
Mexican C. cn. 4s	..	55	54	..
Mexican C. 1st inc	9	10½	..	..
Mexican C. 2d inc	5	..	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s	114	..	114	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 6s	107½	109	..	109
N. Y. & N. E. 2d 6s	104	..	104	105
Ore. S. L. 1st 6s	89	..	..	..
Rutland 1st 6s	..	..	110	111¼
W. E. S. R. 5s	..	..	104½	..
Wis. Cent. 1st 5s	50	52½	51	..
Wis. Cent. inc. 5s	..	..	7⅛	9
B. U. Gas 1st 5s	..	81	..	..
B. U. Gas 2d 5s	57	57½	..	..
*And accrued interest.				
UNLISTED.				
Ft. Wayne Electric	1½	2	..	..
Amer. Sugar Ref	87⅞	88	87	87¼
Am. Sugar Ref. pf	90½	91	91	91¼
Bay State G. inc. 7s	..	..	35½	36

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.48	.47
Belcher	.69	.70
Best & Belcher	.97	1.05
Bodie Consolidated	.85	.80
Bulwer	.06	..
Chollar	.45	.50
Cons. California & Virginia	3.65	3.75
Crown Point	.68	.74
Gould & Curry	.42	.43
Hale & Norcross	.92	1.15
Mexican	.92	.95
Mono	.24	..
Ophir	1.60	1.75
Potosi	.32	.38
Savage	.52	.55
Sierra Nevada	.65	.65
Union Consolidated	.61	.60
Utah	.08	..
Yellow Jacket	.41	.45

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 7th day of January, 1895:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin and bullion, outstanding gold certificates in Treasury	$81,146,304.95
Standard silver dollars and silver bullion, less outstanding silver certificates in Treasury	8,767,972.78
Standard silver dollars of 1890 and silver bullion of 1890, less outstanding Treasury notes	42,248.25
United States notes and outstanding currency certificates, less currency certificates in Treasury	37,457,932.95
Treasury notes of 1890	28,195,469.00
National bank notes	5,489,717.59
Fractional silver coin	14,5[illegible],378.56
Fractional currency	44.62
Minor coin	1,110,383.66
Deposits in national banks	15,061,472.37
Bonds and interest paid	6,175,108.94
Total	$170,575,574.74
Less national bank 5 per cent. fund	7,933,596.64
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,774,272.93
Disbursing officers' balances	26,893,936.98
Post Office Department account	2,745,625.51
Miscellaneous items	1,593,020.00
Total	$43,940,451.16
Balance	26,635,123.58
Total	$154,049,582.51

RECEIPTS.

Customs	$260,512.78
Internal revenue	558,463.19
Miscellaneous	53,623.68
Total receipts	$872,599.65

EXPENDITURES.

Civil and miscellaneous	$175,000.00
War	109,000.00
Navy	208,000.00
Indians	20,000.00
Pensions	200,000.00
Interest	1,396,350.78
Total expenditures	$2,108,350.78
Excess of expenditures over receipts	1,235,751.13

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	$66,202.50
Redemption of notes to date	294,766,934.00
This date	2,392,090.00

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $558,463; from customs, $260,512, and miscellaneous, $53,623.

The national bank notes received to-day for redemption amounted to $434,751.

The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints and Treasury offices for the week ended Jan. 5 was $248,833, and for the corresponding period last year was $252,177. The shipment of fractional silver coins for the month of December, 1894, was $1,009,422, and for the corresponding period last year was $812,267, and from the 1st to the 5th aggregated $63,909.40.

Financial Continued on Page 13.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Zolty & Cohen, manufacturers of picture frames at 132 Hester Street, have sold out their stock to J. H. Goldberg, a creditor, whose claim was for $1,026. The Sheriff has received an execution against the firm for $1,277 in favor of Jacob Spilka. Mr. Goldberg claimed the property by virtue of his bill of sale, and Leonard, Lawrence & Co. also put in a claim for about $400 worth of moldings, which they had consigned to the firm. The Sheriff's jury yesterday decided in favor of both Mr. Goldberg and Leonard, Lawrence & Co., fixing the value of the property for both at $1,500. Zolty & Cohen's liabilities are reported to be about $4,000.

—Two executions against Julius Librowicz, wholesale and retail liquor dealer at 42 Vesey Street, have been received by the Sheriff, one for $2,035, in favor of William Greenfield, and one for $899 in favor of E. Eising & Co. When the Sheriff went there to make a levy, Mr. Librowicz claimed that he had given a bill of sale of the entire business to C. B. Richards & Co. He got into trouble with the Government last October. A judgment was also entered against Mr. Librowicz for $1,024 in favor of G. P. Stewart.

—The place of business of Lieberman & Joel, wholesale dealers in boys' clothing at 41 Great Jones Street, was closed yesterday on claims in favor of the following creditors: Fillebrown & Co., $1,007; J. & J. Dobson, $657; Assabet Manufacturing Company, $530; A. P. & J. L. Wolf, $285. The liabilities are estimated at $8,000, and the assets at $6,000.

—Domingo Peraza, druggist, at the corner of Third Avenue and Twenty-first Street, has sold out his place of business to E. J. Sultan. A creditor said yesterday that Mr. Peraza was last seen by him two weeks ago. Mr. Peraza called concerning payment of a bill then due, and promised to settle in a few days, but he has not since put in an appearance.

—Frank Bayerdoerfer, importer of watches and diamonds at 41 and 43 Maiden Lane, made an assignment yesterday to John J. Connelly, giving preferences to Mary Ubele for $800, and Fred Bayerdoerfer for $2,000 for money loaned. His liabilities are estimated at $20,000, and his assets at from $12,000 to $15,000.

—Deputy Sheriff Heimberger has taken charge of the place of business of Henry Strate, manufacturer of picture frames at 4 Rivington Street on claims for $1,036, of which $618 is in favor of Johanna Strate and $418 in favor of George F. Cordes. He is reported to have liabilities of about $4,000.

—W. J. Bell, dry goods merchant of Traverse City, Mich., made an assignment yesterday; liabilities $12,000 and assets greater. The heaviest creditors are H. B. Claflin, Dunham, Buckley & Co., and Lee, Tweedy & Co. of New-York and Siegel Brothers of Chicago.

—Ben Shane, doing a wholesale shoe business at 85 Reade Street under the style of the Ben Shane Company, is reported to have sold out his stock to a local dealer. He could not be found at his place of business yesterday. Everything except the signs has been removed.

—Charles S. Lord, dealer in dry goods at 2,665 Third Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to John S. Hanson, giving a preference to the Twenty-third Ward Bank for $700. A preference to Mr. Hanson for $2,108 was erased in the deed of assignment.

—Isaac Dannenberg has resigned as receiver of the David Jones Company, and James A. Blanchard, the other receiver, who was appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, was yesterday made receiver in the Supreme Court.

—The Northwood Union Shoe Company of Northwood, N. H. has made an assignment to Mr. Woodbury of Boston, a Director. The Northwood Building Association has placed an attachment on the machinery, stock, &c.

—Judgment for $14,304 was entered yesterday against James O'Connor, formerly of the Phoenix Candy Manufacturing Company of 69 Cortlandt Street, in favor of the estate of his father, James O'Connor, for money loaned.

—An execution against Lewis Brandt, dealer in hay and feed at the corner of Avenue B and Eighteenth Street, has been received by the Sheriff for $1,726 in favor of H. Dusenbury & Co.

—Solomon Seligman, dealer in pictures and frames at 82 Fifth Avenue, has given a bill of sale of the place to J. L. Jackson for $1,200. He is reported to owe about $5,000.

—Francis Gordon Brown, importer and dealer in oils and merchandise at 15 Whitehall Street, made an assignment yesterday to Charles W. Bangs, without preference.

—Charles E. F. Carr, successor to Wilson & Carr, a shoe dealer of Baltimore, has named Thomas A. Whelan as Trustee and indicated his liabilities at $25,000.

—Transcript of a judgment from Syracuse was filed here yesterday against Henry R. Jacobs for $1,397 in favor of Patrick Lynch and John Moore.

—Leon Lewin has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Mattheas Kunstle in a suit brought by Rudolph & Striffler.

—Aaron Brag, a furniture dealer of Baltimore, has assigned to Samuel W. Pattison, who filed a bond for $32,000.

Income Tax Case to be Heard.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—At the request of ex-Senator Edmunds, counsel for Judge Moore, the motion to advance the hearing of the income-tax case against J. S. Miller in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia was postponed until to-morrow. The case will be heard then by Judge Hagner. This afternoon Commissioner Miller had a conference with Assistant Attorney General Whitney on the subject.

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
36 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.
41 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
421 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in Government,
Railroad, and Street Railway Bonds.
Orders executed on Stock Exchanges in
New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.

State, City & County Bonds
BOUGHT & SOLD. Municipal Securities our specialty. Bond letter and Descriptive Circular furnished upon application. Correspondence and personal interviews invited.
N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
15 WALL ST., N. Y. 70 STATE ST., BOSTON.

Financial.

New York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.,
Mutual Life Building.
CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - $1,500,000
IS A TRUST COMPANY UNDER THE BANKING ACT AND TRANSACTS ALL TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS.
Is a legal depository of trust funds.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, or Registrar for Corporations.
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or Trustee of Estates.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS subject to check.
WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.
DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock, Adrian Iselin, Jr., George F. Baker, Augustus D. Juilliard, George S. Bowdoin, James N. Jarvie, Frederic Cromwell, Richard A. McCurdy, Walter R. Gillette, Walter G. Oakman, Robert Goelet, Alexander E. Orr, G. G. Haven, Henry H. Rogers, Oliver Harriman, Henry W. Smith, R. Somers Hayes, H. McK. Twombly, Charles R. Henderson, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, William C. Whitney.

LITTLE ROCK AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD CO.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

A decree of foreclosure has been entered, and it is expected that the sale will be advertised within the next twenty days. A majority of the bonds have been deposited under the Bondholders' Agreement, and the certificates of the Central Trust Company are listed on the New-York Stock Exchange. Bonds will be received on deposit up to and including Jan. 10, 1895, after which date no bonds will be received except on payment of 1 per cent. penalty. It is important for their protection that bondholders should deposit their bonds without delay.

LITTLE ROCK & MEMPHIS R. R. CO.
BONDHOLDERS' COMMITTEE.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
AUGUSTUS D. JUILLIARD,
JAMES H. SMITH,
HENRY DE COPPET,
HENRY K. SHELDON.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON, Jan. 2, 1895.
TO THE HOLDERS OF OUR RECEIPTS FOR
NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S
SECOND CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS,
FUNDED COUPON BONDS OF 1885,
AND INCOME BONDS.

Referring to our circular of Dec. 10, 1894, we hereby give notice to holders of our receipts as above that same **must be presented at our offices on or before February 16th, 1895**, after which date we reserve to ourselves the right to decline to receive further assents.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New-York.
J. S. MORGAN & CO., London.

THE BOND RECORD
For January contains a clear presentation of the
INCOME TAX LAW
AND THE CURRENCY BILL,
also a review of recent railroad reports, full report of sales and quotations of bonds dealt in on the Stock Exchange, and a comparison of the New-York and Boston city debt.
For sale on all news stands and elevated stations. Price, ten cents.

COLUMBUS & HOCKING COAL & IRON CO.
FIRST MORTGAGE.
The Central Trust Company of New-York, as Trustee, gives notice that, in accordance with a certain mortgage of the above company, dated the first day of January, 1887, it will receive offers to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest. Total offer not to exceed the amount of $10,982.39. Bids will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, 54 Wall Street, at 12 o'clock noon on Jan. 23, 1895.

Financial.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company

REORGANIZATION.

The plan of readjustment, dated Oct. 1, 1894, has not been assented to by a sufficient number of income bondholders and stockholders to make the same effective.

The Committee now hold over a majority of the general mortgage bonds, and have, in accordance with the bondholders' agreement of May 7, 1894, and their circular of Oct. 1, 1894, notified the Trustee of the general mortgage to bring suit for the foreclosure thereof and to press such suit as expeditiously as possible.

The Committee will continue to receive deposits of general mortgage bonds under the agreement of May 7, 1894, until Jan. 31, 1895. The Committee will not purchase further coupons, except from bondholders who deposited their bonds before Jan. 1, 1895. After Jan. 31 no bonds will be received, except upon terms to be announced by the Committee hereafter.

Prior to the foreclosure sale, and as soon as the situation permits, the Committee will submit a plan of reorganization, in the manner provided in the agreement of May 7, 1894. That plan will offer to the junior security holders and stockholders an opportunity to avert sale under foreclosure by accepting its provisions and depositing their securities thereunder before the foreclosure sale, and will provide for a participation in the reorganized property either before foreclosure sale or thereafter, in case the Committee shall purchase the property for all the junior security holders who have assented and deposited their securities, upon as favorable a basis as the financial needs of the property will permit. Special recognition will be offered to those who have deposited their junior securities and stock before Feb. 1, 1895.

Pending the announcement of such plan holders of such junior securities and stock may deposit the same with the depositories of the Committee. Such deposits, together with those already made, may be at any time withdrawn upon the surrender of the receipts therefor.

Unless the stockholders who have already deposited their shares with the Committee, and given their proxies, shall withdraw the same, the proxies will be voted in favor of the present management.

The Central Trust Company of New-York,
54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY,
The Finance Company of Pennsylvania,
431 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Dated Jan. 2, 1895.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., J. KENNEDY TOD,
HENRY BUDGE, THOMAS DENNY,
GEORGE H. EARLE, JR. SIDNEY F. TYLER,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, RICHARD Y. COOK.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York City.

International Ocean Telegraph Co.
Guaranteed Stock.
6 PER CENT. QUARTERLY DIVIDENDS
GUARANTEED BY
The Western Union Tel. Co.
PAYABLE
JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, OCTOBER.
EXEMPT FROM TAX.
Price to Net 5 1-2 Per Cent.
FOR SALE BY
Redmond, Kerr & Co.,
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE
6 PER CENT. BONDS OF
The Mechanical Rubber Co.

The undersigned Trustees, under the mortgage above referred to, desire under authority of said mortgage to expend the sum of fourteen thousand dollars ($14,000) in the purchase of bonds of said issue, provided such purchase can, in their opinion, be now made advantageously.
Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, 66 Broadway, New-York, addressed to the undersigned, on or before Jan. 19, 1895. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any and all bids not in accordance with the above announcement.
JOHN P. TOWNSEND, JOHN S. TILNEY, } Trustees.
New-York, Jan. 4, 1895.

Louisville, St. Louis & Texas Railway First Mortgage Bondholders.

Holders of the above bonds who may be disposed to join in forming a protective committee to guard their interests are requested to send their names, addresses, and number of bonds held by them to the office of the Home Insurance Company, No. 119 Broadway, or Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 17 Nassau St., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD CO.
In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the sinking fund, viz.:
Nos. 14, 44, and 60 for $1,000 each.
No. 181 for $500.
The principal and accrued interest of the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William St., New-York.
The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after July 1, 1895.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Trustee,
By R. G. ROLSTON, President.
New-York, January 2, 1895.

THE CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILWAYS AND UNION STOCK YARDS COMPANY.
The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular semi-annual dividends of THREE PER CENT. on the Preferred and FOUR PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Company, 45 Broadway, New-York City, on the 28th day of January, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books on Saturday, Jan. 12, at 12 o'clock M. Transfer books will reopen on Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1895.
THOMAS STURGIS, Treasurer.
JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 7, 1895.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
39th CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
New-York, Dec. 20, 1894.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable FEBRUARY 1, 1895, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on FRIDAY, the FOURTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1895, at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be reopened February 2, at 10 A. M.
JOS. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

New-York, January 8, 1895.
THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK will distribute on and after January 25th, to the holders of the Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Company's Certificates of Equitable Interest in the stocks of the Chicago Gas Companies of record January 14th, an amount equal to ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. of the par value of their holdings of the said certificates of the Fidelity Company. The transfer books will close January 14th at 3 P. M. and reopen on January 26th at 10 A. M.
F. P. OLCOTT, President.

COMMONWEALTH (FIRE) INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
68 William St., Jan. 5, 1895.
The Directors have declared the following dividends: SIX PER CENT. in cash upon the capital stock, payable on demand; and
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. in scrip upon the Participating Policies expired in 1894, certificates for which will be issued on demand on or after May 14 next. The transfer books will remain closed until the 10th inst.
CHAS. S. BARTOW, Secretary.

Office of WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
63 Broadway,
New-York, Dec. 20, 1894.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, of THREE PER CENT., has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable Jan. 15th, 1895, at our office, as above.
The transfer books will close Dec. 31st, 1894, and reopen Jan. 16th, 1895.
H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY,
143 Liberty St., New-York, Jan. 7, 1895.
The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable Feb. 1. The transfer books will be closed from Tuesday, the 15th inst., till Friday, Feb. 1.
J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

Dividends.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 18, 1894.
The Directors of this company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after Jan. 15, 1895. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 1st to Jan. 15th, inclusive.
D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y. and Treas.

OFFICE OF THE MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS R'Y CO.,
45 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
Coupons due Feb. 1, 1895, on the SECOND MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of this company will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the company, No. 45 Wall St., New-York City.
CHAS. G. HEDGE, Treasurer.

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY OF IOWA,
80 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 4, 1895.
The semi-annual dividend of 1½ Per Cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable Feb. 1, 1895. Transfer books will be closed on THURSDAY, Jan. 10, and will be reopened on Feb. 1.
H. H. HOLLISTER, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 20, 1894.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of the company, Nos. 53, 55, and 57 Duane St., New-York City, on
TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1895,
at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of thirteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and such other business as may come before the meeting.
Transfer books will be closed on FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1895, at 3 P. M., and reopened on FRIDAY, FEBRUARY, 2, 1895, at 10 A. M.
FRANK ENOS, Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
80 BROADWAY,
New-York, Jan. 4, 1895.
The annual meeting of stockholders for the election of Trustees of the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, of the class of 1898, will take place at the office of the company, No. 80 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, JAN. 15, 1895, at 12 o'clock M. Polls open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will close Jan. 12 and reopen Jan. 16, 1895.
AUG. W. KELLEY, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the HENRY ELIAS BREWING COMPANY for the election of five Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the company, at 401 East 54th St., in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of January, 1895, at 4 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 10th day of January, 1895, and will remain closed until the 22d day of January, 1895.
HENRY T. LIPPE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the company, No. 118 East Forty-second Street, New-York City, on THURSDAY, Jan. 17, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.
Transfer books of this company will be closed from Dec. 18, 1894, until the morning of Jan. 18, 1895.
CHARLES F. NAETHING, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED GAS CO. OF NEW-YORK.—4 Irving Place, Jan. 2, 1895.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1895. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, Jan. 5, at 3 P. M., and reopen Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1895.
O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1894.
The annual election for Directors of this bank and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the banking house, No. 402 Hudson St., on Monday, Jan. 14, 1895. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.
WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET,
New-York, Jan. 1, 1895.
THE ANNUAL MEETING for the election of Trustees of this company and Inspectors of the next election will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1895.
Polls open from 11 A. M. to 12 M.
J. S. SUYDAM, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK of the City of New-York,
New-York, Dec. 7, 1894.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, 271 Broadway, on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1895. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M.
W. D. VAN VLECK, Cashier.

ELECTION NOTICE.
The annual election of the Class of Trustees of the NEW-YORK DISPENSARY will be held at the Dispensary Building, 137 Centre St., on MONDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 14, at 4 o'clock.
FREDERIC J. DE PEYSTER, President.
DAVID MAGIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY
New-York, Dec. 30, 1894.
The annual election for Directors of this company and for Inspectors will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall Street, on Tuesday, 8th January, 1895, commencing at 12 o'clock M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
THOMAS J. GAINES, Secretary.

NINETEENTH WARD BANK.
New-York, Dec. 13, 1894.
The annual meeting of stockholders of this bank for the election of President, Vice President, and twelve Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house Wednesday, January 9, 1895, from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M. JAMES B. STORY, Cashier.

New-York, Dec. 10, 1894.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the NATIONAL UNION BANK for the election of Directors will be held at the banking house, 32 Nassau Street, Mutual Life Building, on TUESDAY, January 8th, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
E. O. LEECH, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, Dec. 22, 1894.
An election for Directors of this bank, and also for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M. OLIVER F. BERRY, Cashier.

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,
32-42 East 42d St.
New-York, Dec. 22, 1894.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York.
New-York, Dec. 10, 1894.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 11 Nassau St., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
JAS. M. DONALD, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK.
New-York, Dec. 26, 1894.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 470 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1895. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

FOURTEENTH STREET BANK,
Near 5th Av., Depository State of New-York,
New-York, Dec. 27, 1894.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M. WM. J. WORRELL, Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
New-York, Dec. 6, 1894.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, JAN. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK,
Columbus Avenue and 72d Street.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, January 21st, 1895, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock P. M. PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE City of New-York, New-York, Dec. 7, 1894.—The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 320 Broadway, on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1895. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. CHAS. S. YOUNG, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Dec. 27, 1894.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held Tuesday, January 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., at the banking house, 287 Greenwich Street. G. E. SOUPER, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
New-York, Dec. 7, 1894.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Savings Banks.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
341 AND 343 BOWERY.
The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending Dec. 31st, 1894, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and on the excess of $500, not exceeding $3,000, at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, payable on and after Jan. 21st, 1895.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 10th will draw interest from Jan. 1st, 1895.
JOHN TIEBOUT, President.
CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Savings Banks.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. COR. 6th AV. AND 16th ST., NEW-YORK.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31, 1894, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable Jan. 21, 1895. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1895, will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1895.
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
FRANCIS H. LEGGETT, Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Institution,
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Interest as usual: FOUR per cent. on the first $1,000; THREE per cent. on the excess up to $3,000. Written up January 17th, or any time later.
Money deposited on or before January 10th draws interest from the first.
CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE N. BIRDSALL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9.
At 12 O'CLOCK NOON, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of Chas. H. Fancher, Assignee.
Sundry book accounts, &c.
At 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of Executor.
10 shs. H. B. Claflin Co., common.
16 shs. Lewis & Fowler Girder Rail Co.
(By order of Trustee.)
22 shs. U. S. Life Ins. Co.
For account of whom it may concern.
50 shs. Nat'l Bank of North America.
10 shs. New-York Life Ins. & Trust Co.
15 shs. Equitable Gas Co., N. Y.
100 shs. Westinghouse Electric & Manfg. Co. pfd.
$11,000 Minn. & St. Louis R. R. (S. W. Extn.) 1 Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1910.
18 shs. Nat'l Broadway Bank.
$5,000 Chic., Rock Isl. & Pacific R. R. 6 p. c. Reg. Bd., 1917.
$5,000 Lake Shore & Mich. So. R. R. Cons. Mtg. & Skg. Fd. 7 p. c. Bds., 1900.
$3,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. Cons. 7 p. c. Bds., 1905.
$2,000 Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R. Com. 7 p. c. Bds., 1903.
$2,000 Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. R. R. 1 Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., Series E, 1912.
30 shs. Butchers & Drovers' Bank.
$500 Hoboken Turtle Club 6 p. c. Bd., 1910.
32 shs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.
10 shs. Real Estate Exchg. & Auct. Room.
2,000 shs. Ohio Southern R. R. Co.
78 shs. United States Projectile Co.
$5,000 Knickerbocker Steamboat Co. 1st Mtge. Bds.
20 shs. First Nat'l Bank of B'klyn.
5 shs. Importers & Traders Nat'l. Bank.
15 shs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.
1 membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
$1,000 City of Brooklyn 7 p. c. Water Bd., 1912.
10 shs. East Side Bank.
2,000 shs. Hale Gold Mining Co., common.
10 shs. National Electric Service Co.
10 shs. Aurora Grata Association of B'klyn.
40 shs. Christopher & 10th Street R. R.
34 shs. Importers & Traders' Nat'l. Bank.
100 shs. Merchants' Nat'l. Bank.
$5,000 N. Y. & East River Gas Co. 1 Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
100 shs. Toledo, Peoria & Western Ry. Co.
200 shs. St. Joseph & Grand Island R. R.
50 shs. Providence & Stonington S. S. Co.
$22,000 Staten Island Rapid Transit R. R. Co. 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1926.
$500 Long Island City & Newtown R. R. 1 Mtge. 6 p. c. Bond, 1905, July, 1894, Coup. (Hypd.)
20 shs. B'klyn Warehouse & Storage Co.
15 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.,
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS,
TUESDAY, Jan. 8, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
5 shs. Western Union Telegraph Co., $100 each.
$45,000 Staten Island Rapid Transit R. R. Co. Income Bds., due 1946.
10 shs. Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, $100 each.
33 shs. National Broadway Bank, $25 each.
20 shs. Southern Pacific R. R. Co. of Texas, $100 each.
$1,000 Arkansas Central R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 8 p. c. Bds., due 1891, Jan. 1, 1874, and subsequent coupons attached.
$2,000 Ohio Valley R. R. Co. 7 p. c. Land Grant Bds., Jan. 1, 1864, and subsequent coupons attached.
$1,000 Pittsburg, Maysville and Cincinnati R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bd., July 1, 1875, and subsequent coupons attached.
Six coupons from Bonds of the St. Joseph and Pacific R. R. Co., July 1, 1877, each for a sum not exceeding $3.50.
Six coupons from Bonds of the St. Joseph and Pacific R. R. Co., July 1, 1878, each for a sum not exceeding $17.50.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

Lost and Found.

FLAT-BOTTOMED SAILBOAT FOUND OFF Coney Island Sept. 27 last; will be sold on the 15th inst. to cover expenses. ANDREW ANDERSON, Stapleton, S. I.

CLAIMED THE WATCH OF A WRECK VICTIM

A Chicago Swindler Who Profited by a Railroad Disaster.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Jan. 7.—The last chapter in the story of the Grand Trunk wreck here on Oct. 20, 1893, closed to-day, when the body of John Greenwood was disinterred and shipped to Essex, England.

At the time of the wreck this body was consumed by the flames, with the exception of the trunk, and was labeled "No. 6." On the body was found a gold watch and $175 in gold.

A few days after the wreck a stranger came here from Chicago, giving his name as Robert Dawson, and claiming body No. 6 as that of his brother, George Dawson. He produced a letter purporting to be from the dead man, who, he claimed, was on his way from Essex, England, written in Buffalo, describing his baggage, giving the number of his watch, and telling him where the key could be found. The letter was considered proof of the man's identity, and the body, together with the valuables, was turned over to him. Dawson, who afterward proved to be an impostor, had the body buried here, and then got away with the dead man's valuables.

Then came Mrs. John Greenwood and her brother, Mark Clayton, of Essex, England, and claimed the body of the man buried as George Dawson. The body was exhumed, and Mr. Clayton identified it by ribs which the deceased had broken a few days before he left home. The ribs were protected by a plaster cast. This and the undershirt proved the body to be that of John Greenwood. The railroad officials were so positive that there was no mistake this time that they paid the widow $7,500 for the loss of her husband.

It is supposed that Dawson had an accomplice, who came here and looked over the articles taken from the wreck, and got the number of the watch, &c.

English Defenders of Cruel Pastimes.

While meeting with general encouragement in the crusade against cruel and sanguinary sports, I have encountered an occasional protest, emanating principally from those who have lived in Spain itself or in the Spanish settlements in South America. "Inglese Italianato è un diavolo incarnato:" "An Englishman Italianized is an incarnate devil," says an Italian proverb, conveying thus a national experience. I am disposed to think that the same holds true of a Castilianized Englishman. I have known many well-bred and highly-educated Spaniards, and never met one who attempted to defend the bull fight, or did anything but deplore its continuance and the hold it has got upon the public. Englishmen "venture in," however, where Spaniards fear to tread.

I have met with cultivated Englishmen who have derided my protests, and treated me as squeamish. Saddest of all, I have known English ladies, who, if not highly educated, have at least been delicately nurtured, who have expressed their approval of the institution, and told me that the oftener I attended a bull fight the less I should be shocked with it. The last assertion I entirely accept. I have no doubt whatever that the man who goes on committing crimes finds each successive murder less difficult in perpetration and less troublesome in retrospect. De Quincey supports a view such as this in his famous essay on "Murder Considered as One of the Fine Arts."

The person who, having once seen the slaughter of a bull or a horse, can remain to see that of a second, has more of the barbarian in him than I should like to possess. He who went a second time I should look upon as an Inglese Spagnuolato.—The Gentleman's Magazine.

CITY UNIVERSITY'S WORK

Chancellor MacCracken's Encouraging Annual Report.

SUCCESS OF THE NEW GROUP SYSTEM

Library and Dormitory Buildings Greatly Needed—Gifts Received Last Year for University Heights.

A meeting of the Council of the University of the City of New-York was held yesterday for the reception of the Chancellor's annual report.

"Among other things," said Chancellor MacCracken in his introductory remarks, "I wish to call attention to the fact that the establishment of the Greater New-York, when effected, will demand new effort from us to live up to that name, when this city shall have become the greatest save one in the world. For two generations the university has been giving her best in teachers, preachers, authors, physicians, lawyers, business leaders, and the rest, to Brooklyn and other cities near by. She may, therefore, expect all the citizens of the Greater New-York to aid her to honor the name of this city when it shall have become theirs as well as ours."

The report shows that the number of instructors for the present year is 102, of whom 32 belong to the School of Arts and Science, 60 to the Medical College, and 10 to the Law School. The enrollment of students at this date is 1,002, of whom 171 belong to the Undergraduate College and Engineering School, 90 to the Graduate Seminary, 86 to the School of Pedagogy, 376 to the Medical College, and 279 to the Law School.

"From an educational standpoint," the report says, "the most notable event of the last year has been the complete reorganization of our undergraduate instruction by the adoption of the group system. The success of this step has surpassed our highest expectations. Our professors and students are doing more and better work under it than they have ever done heretofore. All have accepted it cordially. The three upper classes, who alone are invited to choose, have made choice among the groups as follows: Classical, 10; Semitic, 24; English-Latin, 4; Historical-Political, 18; Philosophical-Historical, 13; Chemical-Biological, 11; Physical-Chemical, 6; Mathematical-Physical, 4; Civil Engineering, 39—making a total of 129 students belonging to the Undergraduate College.

"To fulfill the group idea in the highest degree means that in charge of each group there must be at least one live man, who will stimulate the student to achieve, by our improved machinery, the greatest possible results in the time given him. The healthful rivalry among the ten groups will tend to give us such live men. Further, it will lead the students to compare group with group, and be jealous of the reputation of the group of their choice. Our group system differs in important respects from the system of instruction in any other American college. If its success for the next five years is what we expect, we may commend it confidentially to the consideration of sister colleges. A very important point in our group system is that this or that group will admit of being expanded into a school. The tenth group is already named a School of Engineering.

"The year 1894 will be marked as an epoch in the University of the City of New-York, because of the removal of the entire undergraduate work from Washington Square to University Heights, a distance, as measured on the map, of ten miles. If any like radical measure has ever been adopted by any college situated in a great city, history does not record it. The immediate success of this new step from an educational point is beyond all the expectations of the Faculty. Ever since the removal a new life has seemed to pervade the students, much of which must be ascribed to our new environments.

"From an educational standpoint, the library is our great want. The proposed library building should not be begun until means are provided for furnishing it with new books that would cost at the outset one-fourth as much as the building. The university needs $250,000 to $300,000 for a library building and a library fund. She could then afford to throw her library open to all North New-York, where there is a population of 100,000 people with no library accommodations whatsoever.

"An immediate need is a dormitory hall to accommodate seventy students. It can be built for $75,000, and would be a great additional attraction to students, and would by its rentals bring in considerable income to the university treasury. Should 100 additional students desire to reside at University Heights it would be impossible to accommodate them without a dormitory.

"The gifts to the University since 1893 have been very encouraging. The gifts for University Heights during the past year are as follows: Hall of Languages, $45,500; Charles Butler Hall, $3,200; Havemeyer Laboratory, $40,000; temporary buildings, boiler and power house, $20,075, and gymnasium, $2,250, making a total of $111,025. Besides these are valuable gifts to apparatus, library, and special endowments."

The report closes with a comparison with the seven other Eastern schools which have over 1,000 students, as to the number of their students and their respective productive funds, in which it appears that, with two exceptions, the University of the City of New-York is instructing the largest number or students in proportion to its productive endowments.

MRS. HETTY GREEN SEEKS INFORMATION

She Asks the Election Clerks if Her Husband Voted Last November.

Mrs. Hetty Green entered the Bureau of Elections at Police Headquarters yesterday forenoon. She went up to Policeman Hildenbrandt and said: "I'm Hetty Green. I want to see the officer in charge here. I am after some information about my husband."

Hildenbrandt introduced her to Chief Clerk Allen and Gen. Rodenbaugh, who were at their desks at an inner office. Clerk Allen remembered that he had received in the morning mail a note from Mrs. Green, which read as follows:

Please send to Mrs. H. Green at Chemical Bank, 270 Broadway, if E. H. Green voted in Eleventh Assembly District. Greatly oblige, Mrs. GREEN.

Mrs. Green wanted to know if her husband, Edward Henry Green, had registered and voted at the last election from the Cumberland Hotel, 173 Fifth Avenue, where he is stopping. Chief Clerk Allen looked up the records and found out that Mr. Green had not voted.

Mrs. Green said she wanted to establish her husband's residence in connection with some suits involving a large amount of money. She wanted to have the suits transferred from a State court to the United States court.

The Reign of Peace.

Beasts, I am inclined to think, are still, more or less, in the state of paradise and peace. I have been lately honored by the acquaintance of a cat which lives on friendly and playful terms with a mouse, not a tame pet mouse. They frolic together, and then the mouse returns to its hole. Again, a friend of mine who had several dogs, two young dandies and an old skye, lately went out to the edge of a wood near his house, where he saw his dogs playing with a fox.

They sported together playfully till the old skye got wind of the fox, and then "went for him" with a yowl, whereupon the poor fox fled. The young dogs seemed to cherish no unfriendly feelings till the veteran set a bad example. Dogs and cats are not natural enemies; it is we who have corrupted them, and "a cat-and-dog life" is, even still, often of good example to married people.—Andrew Lang in Longman's Magazine.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS LAST YEAR

Total Commerce Reached $961,318,391 at This Port, a Decrease of $73,047,013 During the Last Year.

Advance sheets of the annual report of the Chamber of Commerce, which is now in press, contain a recapitulation of the imports and exports of New-York for the year ending June 30, 1894, compared with the aggregate at all other ports of the United States for the same period. Total imports at New-York were $483,835,595; at other ports, $256,894,698. Exports at New-York were $452,644,968, and at other ports, $520,116,410. Imports at New-York exceeded exports in value by $31,190,627, while at other ports exports exceeded imports by $232,031,085. Total commerce for the year at New-York reached in value $961,318,391, a decrease compared with the previous year of $73,047,013. At other ports total commerce reached $1,760,300,191, a decrease of $147,551,721.

The following statement exhibits the value of merchandise and of coin and bullion imported into and exported from the port of New-York by American and foreign vessels and by land vehicles for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, compared with all ports of the United States for the same period:

PORT OF NEW-YORK.

	American Vessels.	Foreign Vessels.	Land Vehicles.
Imports	$74,245,098	$406,094,410	$3,496,087
Domestic ex.	45,535,631	407,109,337	......
Foreign ex...	12,781,004	10,625,550	1,431,274
Total val.	$132,561,733	$823,829,297	$4,927,361

ALL PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

	American Vessels.	Foreign Vessels.	Land Vehicles.
Imports	$137,549,772	$561,669,549	$41,510,972
Domestic ex.	82,361,426	845,280,836	45,119,116
Foreign ex...	17,915,934	22,296,393	6,596,193
Total val.	$237,827,132	$1,429,246,778	$93,226,281

Sugar was the most valuable import, New-York taking 2,267,662,996 pounds, valued at $64,868,267, and other ports taking sugar valued at $63,659,633. Coffee was second, New-York taking 445,552,948 pounds, valued at $72,983,162, and other ports taking in value $17,331,514. New-York received 63,829,035 pounds of tea, valued at $9,477,248, while other ports took in value $4,666,995.

Total manufactures of wool received were $19,439,372, of silk $24,811,773, of cotton $22,346,547, of flax $19,230,021. Hides and skins imported were valued at $16,786,152, of tin $14,610,288, of india rubber $15,162,333, of tobacco $13,139,572, of precious stones $5,411,076, of furs $7,620,284, and of wines $6,739,478. Coin and bullion imported at New-York were worth $68,039,604, and at other ports $17,696,067.

Among exports cotton was shipped from New-York valued at $32,484,689, and from other ports valued at $178,384,600; breadstuffs from New-York $59,963,486, and from other ports $106,813,743; provisions from New-York $83,312,770, and from other ports $61,957,873; mineral oil from New-York $26,367,322, and from other ports $15,132,484; tobacco from New-York $16,982,400, and from other ports $10,706,952; cattle from New-York $12,900,116, and from other ports $20,561,806; hides from New-York $2,563,006, and from other ports $1,409,488; hops from New-York $3,420,533, and from other ports $423,699.

Coin and bullion valued at $93,451,985 were shipped from New-York, while from other ports shipments valued at $10,104,456 were made.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Military Theatre Party.—The theatre party to be given by Company B, Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., Capt. George W. Rand, commanding, at next Friday night's performance of "Little Christopher" at the Garden, will number nearly 200 guests. Among the invited are Major Gen. E. A. McAlpin, and Brig. Gens. F. C. McLewer, and B. M. Whitlock of the Governor's staff; Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, commanding the First Brigade; Brig. Gen. Emmons Clarke, Col. Daniel Appleton, Lieut. Col. G. M. Smith, Majors W. H. Kipp, and J. C. Abrams, Adjts. F. L. Landon, C. A. Appleton, and G. J. Weaver, Quartermaster W. G. Schuyler, Capt. William H. Palmer, Chaplain D. H. Green, Surgeon B. M. Stimson, and Assistant Surgeons W. A. Valentine and C. J. Colles.

—"The New Woman."—A. M. Palmer's stock company began an engagement in Boston last night, presenting "The New Woman," and later it will appear in this play in Brooklyn and Philadelphia, the success of "The Fatal Card" at Palmer's here promising to keep the company out of New-York for quite a long time. Last week's receipts for "The Fatal Card" are said to have been the largest taken at Palmer's since John Drew played there last Winter in "The Butterflies."

—"Prince Ananias" for the Players.—The Bostonians have issued invitations to the members of every theatrical company now playing in this city, to attend a professional matinée of "Prince Ananias" at the Broadway Theatre this afternoon. A goodly company of players is expected to assemble, and the dollars of the public are not wanted on this occasion. This is the final week of the engagement of the Bostonians in New-York.

—Audrey Boucicault an Author.—Audrey Boucicault, who is a member of the Camille D'Arville Opera Company, has completed the book of a new comic opera. Like his father, he has a fondness for Ireland as a field for seeking dramatic material, and the scenes of his opera are laid in that country. Julian Edwards will write the music, and the work will probably be produced next season by Miss D'Arville.

—Will Remain at the Empire.—J. C. Dodson, who is under engagement to Daniel Frohman for two years, but who was transferred by him to the Empire Theatre for this season, will remain with the Empire stock company next season also. It is Charles Frohman's intention to give Mr. Dodson an opportunity to distinguish himself in a line of character work peculiarly adapted to his abilities.

—Herrmann as an Actor.—The play in which Prof. Herrmann, the magician, and his wife are to appear next season is said to be a dramatization by F. Marion Crawford of his novel, "Mr. Isaacs." It will introduce Herrmann in the rôle of Mr. Isaacs, with all that character's mystical surroundings, and afford the magician an opportunity to display his sleight-of-hand tricks and illusions.

—Takes Characters from His Audience.—William Gillette is writing a new war play, which Charles Frohman expects to produce in the Spring, and is making the novel experiment of taking his comedy out of his audiences. He carries a notebook with him on the stage every night, and jots down ideas for funny situations as they are suggested by the people who go to see "Too Much Johnson."

—"Sans Gene."—The demand for seats for the opening week of Sardou's "Sans Gene," at the Broadway Theatre, the sale of which began yesterday, promises a great audience to pass judgment on the play and its production next Monday night. Time has been kept open at the theatre to allow of a long run should New-York take kindly to the piece.

—Comedian Crane's New Play.—Martha Morton has completed a new comedy for William H. Crane, on which she has been engaged for the last year. The play has been named "Father Versus Son," and is already in rehearsal. Mr. Crane expects to produce it in Washington Saturday evening, Jan. 26, and if it proves successful, will add it to his repertory for the present season.

—The Hoyt Souvenir.—"A Milk White Flag" will reach its one hundredth performance at Hoyt's Theatre Friday night, and the event will be celebrated by a souvenir peculiarly adapted to the requirements of women. It will be a handsome morocco-covered silver-tipped visiting book.

—"The Brownies."—Ida Mulle introduced a new song in "The Brownies," at the Fourteenth Street Theatre last night. It is called "Will You Be True to Me?" and was received with great favor by the audience.

The Age of Tit-Bits.

This is the age of tit-bits. People are content to be fed by literary cat's-meat men on "scraps" and to nourish the soul on journalistic essences. Such a state of things is the Nemesis of the printing press. It is so much simpler to glance at the newspaper review of books than to read the books for ourselves. As a rule, too, we merely read the startling or spicy extracts which the reviewer is compelled to tear from the context.

The result is that the ordinary person who passes some glib judgment on such a work as the "Thomas Carlyle" of Mr. Froude knows as much of its actual contents as the fashionable idiot in Dickens knew about Shakespeare's sublime tragedy of "Macbeth." To that gentleman "Macbeth" was "the play in which there was 'a dem'd uncomfortable woman who insists on getting up in the middle of the night and walking about the room with a lighted candle.'"—The National Review.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

(All communications for this column must be addressed to the "City Editor, The New-York Times." Matter which correspondents desire to have used in the Sunday edition of The Times must reach this office not later than Thursday evening.)

—Miss J. E. Belo's Wedding.—Trinity Chapel will be the scene of an interesting wedding at noon to-day, when Miss Jeannette Ennis Belo will be married to Dr. Charles Peabody. Miss Belo is a daughter of Col. and Mrs. Alfred H. Belo of Galveston, Texas. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. William H. Vibbart, who is in charge of Trinity Chapel. The choir will render a full choral service. The bride's only attendant will be her cousin, Miss Caro Buxton of Winston, N. C. The best man will be Reynolds D. Brown of Philadelphia, while the ushers will be the bride's brother, Alfred H. Belo, Jr., of Yale University; Graham Blandy, Murray P. Brush, Henry I. Brown, Singleton Outhwaite, and George P. Chandler. The wedding will be attended only by intimate friends and relatives of the bride and bridegroom. The bride's gown will be of white satin, trimmed with point lace. The wedding was to have taken place last September at the bride's home in Texas, with Bishop Garrett officiating. Owing to the illness of the bride's father it was postponed. Col. Belo is the editor of The Galveston News and the Dallas News, and was an officer in the Confederate Army. He is prominent in military and social circle throughout the South. Dr. Peabody, who is not quite thirty years old, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Peabody of Philadelphia, and a grandnephew of George Peabody, the philanthropist. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, taking first honors in his class. He obtained his degree of Ph. D. at Harvard. A small reception will be held after the ceremony.

—Second Series of Musical Mornings.—The second series of musical mornings given by Albert Morris Bagby was begun yesterday at the Waldorf at 11:15 o'clock. The musicales will take place at the same hour every Monday morning this month. An unusually elaborate programme was offered yesterday, as follows:

Fantasie, Op. 49............Chopin
Herr Xaver Scharwenka.
Nocturne, (Chopin)............R. Drigo
Mme. Nordica.
a Impromptu............Schubert
b Nachtstueck............Schumann
Herr Scharwenka.
Waltz, (Chopin)............R. Drigo
Mme. Nordica.
Tell—Overture............Liszt
Herr Scharwenka.
Aria from "The Scarlet Letter"..
Walter Damrosch
Mme. Nordica.
Accompanied by the composer.
Orton Bradley at the piano.

The usual large number of fashionable folk listened to the music. Among those present were Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Miss Louise McAllister, Miss Emily Norrie, Miss Elizabeth Bradhurst, Mrs. Charles Childs, Mrs. George Crocker, Mrs. Reeve Merritt, Mrs. George Place, Mrs. J. C. O'Connor, Miss Laura Post, Miss Helen Gould, Mrs. A. M. McGregor, Mrs. Xaver Scharwenka, Mrs. Ferdinand Wilmerding, Mrs. T. P. Ralli, Mrs. Henry Piffard, Mrs. Albert Bierstadt, Baron de Uechtritz, P. F. Collier, James Cutting, Mrs. T. C. Sloane, Mrs. Norton of Louisville, the Misses Norton, Miss Lillie Graham, Mrs. Malcolm Graham, Mrs. James Sands, Mrs. Capt. de la Mar, J. L. Pruyn, Frank Andrews of Washington, Mrs. John King, Miss Helen King, and Miss Laura Dudley.

—Woman Suffragists' Musicale.—The home of Mrs. Harris, 56 East Fifty-seventh Street, was well filled with a fashionable gathering last evening, when a musicale was given for the benefit of the Woman Suffrage League. The audience was entertained by a number of well-known musicians, among whom were Conrad Behrens, Mrs. Gerrit Smith, Mme. Rosa Linde, Aldis J. Gerry, Dirk Hoagmans, Miss Frances Greene, Mrs. Mercedes Leigh, Mr. Zimmerman, Miss Marie Hartley, Miss Elizabeth Patterson, Morgan Goldsmith, Miss Bacharach, C. J. Bushnell, and Miss Myrta French. A. J. Gery played various selections with skill on the autoharp, rendering the "Evening Star" from "Tannhauser," and Schumann's "Traumerei." Miss Patterson was heard to advantage in Bemberg's "Nymphs." Gounod's "Faust" transcription was rendered on the piano by the Misses Greene and Bachrach. Miss Greene also played Chopin's Polonaise in C, with introduction, on the piano. A number of prominent clergymen and other society people interested in woman suffrage were among those present.

—Début on Staten Island.—Mrs. Ferdinand Kobbe of Harbour Hill, New-Brighton, S. I., gave a large reception on Friday afternoon to introduce her daughter, Miss Dorothea Kobbe, at which both Staten Island and New-York society people were well represented. Among those who assisted the hostess in receiving were Mrs. William Davidge, the Misses Lydia Field Emmet, Alice Smith, Julia Beverly Robinson, May Boyd, Mabel Alexander, Elizabeth Edwards, Amy du Pont of Wilmington, Del.; Lydia Redmond of New-York, and Emily Thorp of Philadelphia.

—Mrs. J. Weeks Cornwell's Reception.—One of the pleasantest social incidents last week was the old-fashioned New Year's reception given by Mrs. J. Weeks Cornwell of 28 West Ninety-fourth Street. Mrs. W. R. D. Browne, Mrs. J. Hedges Crowell, Mrs. Augustus McCollom, and Mrs. Van Riper assisted in receiving. Among the 150 guests were Theodore Sutro, Gen. Olarovsky, the Russian Consul; Clarence Harvey, Dr. Petit, Percy Walling, William Noble, Frank Curtis, Baron Schlippenbach, Winfield Sully, and A. M. Chisholm.

—The Thomson Song Recital.—The Waldorf parlors will undoubtedly be well filled with fashionable lovers of good music this afternoon, when the second of James Fitch Thomson's song recitals will take place at 3:30 o'clock. Mr. Thomson, who is a baritone of the Wagner Grand Opera, has prepared an excellent programme, and is patronized by a number of prominent society women.

—Mrs. Chisholm's Theatre Party.—Mr. and Mrs. Alexander M. Chisholm of the Hotel Empire gave on Friday night a theatre party in honor of their niece, Miss Addie Chisholm of Canada. Among those present were Percival R. Moses, W. Johnson Quinn, George W. Lockwood, and F. U. Le Mon Sparks.

—Mrs. E. W. Humphreys to Receive.—Cards have been sent out by Mrs. Edward Walsh Humphreys and her sister, Miss Annie Duane, for receptions at their home, 24 East Thirty-fifth Street, the first of which will be held to-morrow, the second on Jan. 16, and the last on Jan. 23.

—St. Paul's School Alumni Dinner.—The St. Paul's School Alumni will hold its second dinner for the season of 1894-5 at Zangheri's, 17 East Twenty-second Street, this evening at 6 o'clock. This will be the fourth dinner since the organization of the Alumni.

—Engagement of Miss Marianne B. Thurber.—The engagement is announced of Miss Marianne Blakeman Thurber, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Thurber of this city, to Mr. Francis Lansing Pruyn, son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis S. Pruyn of Albany, N. Y.

—Hospital Alumni to Dine.—The Society of the Alumni of Charity Hospital (now known as the New-York City Hospital) will hold its annual dinner at Clark's, 22 West Twenty-third Street, to-morrow evening.

—Ball for Miss Farmer.—Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Farmer of 106 West Seventy-eighth Street have sent out cards for a large ball this evening, in honor of Miss Farmer, their débutante daughter, and Miss Knowles.

—Mrs. Nathan's Reception.—Mrs. Frederic Nathan gave last Wednesday her first reception for January. Mrs. Nathan sang and Mme. Flavie von der Hende played the 'cello.

TO SAVE FIELD'S ESTATE

Trustee Seeks to Have the Supreme Court Administer It.

MANY COMPLICATIONS HAVE ARISEN

Claimants Say that Cyrus W. Field Was a General Partner in the Firm Which His Son Wrecked.

The insane speculations of Edward M. Field, that wrecked the firm of Field, Lindley, Wiechers & Co., and brought ruin and disgrace to his father, Cyrus W. Field, may eventually swallow up every dollar that Cyrus W. Field left. The elder Field, it was generally supposed, was only a special partner in his son's firm to the extent of $500,000. The creditors of Field, Lindley, Wiechers & Co. assert that Cyrus W. Field was a general partner, and they have attached his estate for their claims.

These attachments have become so numerous and are of such a complicated nature that an action has been brought in the Supreme Court by George Waddington, as trustee of the trust created for Cyrus William Field, Jr., and his children, under the will of his father, with a view to having the court assume the administration of the estate, to have all the claims arising against it passed upon in this one litigation, and to have all persons who have any claims against the estate of any character ordered to present and file them, and to require all creditors to make proof of their claims in this action.

Justice Barrett yesterday granted an order for the service of the summons in the action upon Carl Wiechers and S. E. Kirstein, who live in Germany, by publication. The action is brought against Daniel Lord and the other executors of Mr. Field's will and all others who are in any way interested in the estate.

CHARGES AGAINST A DEAD LAWYER

Suit Brought Against His Executors to Set Aside an Accounting.

Charges of wholesale fraud were made yesterday in the Supreme Court before Justice Andrews against Douglas Campbell, a lawyer, who died three years ago, leaving a general reputation for probity and high character. The charges were made by a former client of Mr. Campbell's, and by the assignee of the widow of Joseph Bell, who was formerly Mr. Campbell's law partner.

The charges were made yesterday in the course of an argument on a motion in a suit begun against Mr. Campbell's executors, A. Beekman Cox and William Campbell, by Susie Sturges and her husband, Peter D. Sturges, a broker.

In the papers submitted by McKee and Page on behalf of the plaintiff, it was set forth that prior to September, 1877, Susie M. Sturges, Douglas Campbell, and Joseph Bell were the owners of certain interests in the Hopper farm and other property which John Hopper had owned. Bell being in ill health, left the city and died at Los Angeles, Cal., in November, 1887.

Owing to a favorable decision of the Court of Appeals relative to the Hopper farm property, the interests of the three became very valuable. It is charged that while Bell was absent from the city, Campbell, acting for himself and Mrs. Sturges, obtained over $100,000 for releases of certain interests which they possessed and for legal services in litigation, and that he retained all of the money with the exception of $12,261. While Bell was in California in the Spring of 1883, in a very poor physical condition, Campbell is alleged to have rendered a false accounting of the moneys that he received. In the Spring of 1893 the facts were revealed in the trial of an action against Campbell in the United States court.

Mr. Bell left a will bequeathing all his estate to his widow, Isabel M. Bell, who assigned her interest in whatever claim she might have against Campbell to Peter D. Sturges. Mr. Campbell died in March, 1892. It is sought in the present action to have the alleged false and fraudulent accounting set aside. All charges of fraud are denied in the answer. The statute of limitations is set up as a bar to recovery.

Justice Andrews in Supreme Court, Chambers, denied a motion to send the case to a referee for trial.

ACTORS' AND MANAGERS' RIGHTS

Recovery Under a Contract May Be Had Up to the Trial.

An interesting decision on the contract rights of actors and managers as against each other was rendered yesterday by the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas. Stephen H. Bassett, a tenor singer, was engaged for the Lillian Russell Opera Company by T. Henry French in October, 1893. He was to sing thirty weeks at a salary of $200 a week.

Before the contract was to begin the company was disbanded and Mr. Bassett was advised that his services would not be required. He brought suit for the entire amount of his contract.

Manager French allowed a default to be taken, simply to have the damages assessed. He was represented by ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, who contended that Bassett was not entitled to damages beyond the day of trial, and that the day of default was the day of trial. The tenor insisted that he was entitled to salary for the entire period, and that the rule that damages could only be recovered in an action of this nature up to the day of trial was not determined in this State, and in other States was conflicting.

Chauncey S. Truax was appointed referee to assess the damages. He held with Manager French that the damages could only be recovered up to the day of trial, but that the assessment of damages was the day of trial and not the day of default. The appellate court now holds that in such an action damages can only be recovered up to the day of trial, ruling out the claim for recovery for the full term of the contract, but nevertheless holding that damages can be computed up to the day of assessment. The court also holds that a deduction must be made for two weeks' salary, during which Bassett was sick, after he had obtained other employment, and that the manager must receive credit for all moneys earned by Bassett elsewhere, reducing the judgment $400. The judgment of the referee amounted to $2,800.

SCHOOLEY, TWO YEARS ONE MONTH

Judge Martine Sentences Him to Prison for a Long Term.

William H. Schooley, the lawyer, was yesterday sentenced to two years and one month in State Prison by Judge Martine, in the Court of General Sessions. Schooley was convicted recently of selling railway bonds belonging to Mrs. Helen M. Gay of Washington, knowing them to have been stolen.

In passing sentence, Judge Martine had something to say that will be of particular interest to that class of lawyers who, like Schooley, get dangerously near the limits of the penal laws.

"Schooley," Judge Martine said, "while I am satisfied that you came from a good family and are a man of education, I am also satisfied that for a long time you have been living on the ragged side of honesty. "Do you remember, Schooley, that Assistant District Attorney Davis once told you that you were on the straight road to State Prison if you did not mend your ways?"

Schooley turned as red as a live coal at this and mummered something to the effect that such language had been used.

Judge Martine then reviewed the case in detail, and finally said: "I think it would be a benefit to the bar at large if such men as you are were put out of the way. There are too many like you. I shall sentence you to State Prison for two years and one month, taking into consideration the recommendation of the jury."

MR. PALMER'S CURIOUS EXCUSE.

Because His Wife Had Kicked Him Out He Is Discharged from Jury Duty.

George G. Palmer's domestic woes yesterday secured his discharge from jury duty before Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court. Mr. Palmer told his tale of woe in a highly explosive manner, almost upsetting the judicial dignity. He is a small man of fifty, and in the real estate business. His residence is at 408 West Twenty-eighth Street. When the jury panel was called, the unfortunate Mr. Palmer, laboring evidently under intense excitement, stepped forward, bursting out with this statement, before anybody could say a word:

"I have been kicked out of my comfortable home by my wife, through the malicious lies and petty persecutions of my stepdaughters and their worthless husbands. I have a hard time getting along now, and hope you will excuse me until the laws of this State give me some sort of redress."

Justice Andrews looked at the little man with some surprise, and, observing that he was not in a fit condition to act as a juror, excused him from duty. Mr. Palmer left the courtroom immediately.

NATIONAL EXPRESS COMPANY SUITS

Jury in Judge Lacombe's Court Finds for the Stockholders.

An interesting reminiscence of the war came up yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Lacombe and a jury. After the close of hostilities in 1866, public-spirited citizens of West Virginia started the National Express Company, to give employment to officers and soldiers who had served in the field. The experiment proved a failure. Ever since the affairs of the company have been in court. John Glenn became Trustee for a number of the creditors, and brought suit against the stockholders for the amount of their shares of stock not paid up. Eleven of the suits are on the calendar in Judge Lacombe's court, under the title of John Glenn against Alexander J. Mayer, the entire amount involved being about $50,000. The jury in the case submitted yesterday found in favor of the defendant, and the other cases will probably not be pushed until a final decision is reached on appeal. Burton N. Harrison represented Mr. Glenn, and Mr. Burrill acted for the defendant.

MRS. WIDMAN MUST HAVE PROOF

Judge Dugro Refuses to Believe that Her Lawyers Sold Her Out.

Judge Dugro of the Supreme Court yesterday investigated the charges made last Saturday by Mrs. Amelia Widman against James Oliver Keane and Patrick Campbell, lawyers. Mrs. Widman accused the men of having sold her out in a divorce proceeding brought against her by her husband, George Widman. She said the lawyers had accepted a bribe of $200 from Mr. Widman, and that the case had been so manipulated that a decree was obtained by default.

Messrs. Keane and Campbell and Mr. Widman appeared before Judge Dugro and swore that the story was untrue. After listening to them, the Judge said that he did not think the unsupported testimony of Mrs. Widman should be believed.

RIGHT OF STUDENTS TO VOTE.

Question Raised in the Supreme Court as to Legal Residence.

The question as to the right of the students of the General Theological Seminary to register and vote in this city was presented to the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday on an appeal taken from an order of Justice Barrett striking some of the students' names from the list of voters of the Second Election District of the Thirteenth Assembly District.

George F. Canfield represented the students. He insisted that they had a right to vote, having acquired a residence here. Franklin Bien, on the other side, declared that the students did not acquire a legal residence at a boarding house in the seminary grounds, which entitled them to register and vote.

DECISION FOR CHARLES WEHLE.

Granted a New Trial by the Superior Court in the Mutual Accident Case.

The General Term of the Superior Court handed down a decision yesterday in the case of Charles Wehle, administrator, against the United States Mutual Accident Association, granting the plaintiff a new trial. He sued the association to recover $10,000 issued upon the life of Henry Wehle, who was accidentally drowned, insuring him against violent and accidental death.

The principal defense was that the plaintiff had refused to allow the association to examine the body after it had been buried. It was claimed this was a violation of a provision in the policy. The trial court directed a verdict for the defendant.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Frederic R. Coudert, representing H. M. Whitehead, a lawyer, began the trial of an action in the Supreme Court, before Judge Beekman, yesterday in a suit brought against S. J. O'Sullivan, as receiver for the Amasa Lyon Company, to recover $3,150, the balance due for legal services rendered the first receiver of the company, A. H. Nutting, by Mr. Whitehead. The whole bill had been $5,000, on which the difference had been paid on account.

—Justice Beach, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, gave a decision yesterday holding that the transaction had between Albert Weber and Etta Forgotston, who carries on business under the name of the American Guarantee Association, whereby furniture of Weber's, valued at about $7,000, was mortgaged to Mrs. Forgotston for a loan of $800, is invalid, because the money was loaned at a usurious rate of interest.

—United States Commissioner Shields yesterday discharged Victor Matson, who was charged with dumping garbage from Scow No. 7 in Coney Island Creek Nov. 15, 1894. The scow was, with two others, in tow of a tug, when the hawser broke, and Matson claimed that he dumped her load because he believed the scow to be sinking and thought his life was in danger.

—Chief Judge Daly, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday signed an order directing George J. Kraus of the Imperial Music Hall to appear before Frank D. Tansley of 41 Park Row at 12 o'clock noon, Jan. 10, 1895, for examination in supplementary proceedings. The order was obtained by August Gutheil, who has a judgment against Kraus for $138.

—Akos Mohalik brought an action in the Supreme Court, before Judge Beekman, yesterday, through his attorney, Herman L. Roth, for an absolute divorce from his wife, Rosa. The plaintiff is a civil engineer in the employ of the Fleischmann Eastern Distilling Company at Blissville. The wife put in no defense. Judge Beekman said a decree would be granted.

—William F. Croft, a builder of 147 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, who was arrested last Thursday for grand larceny and released on $5,000 bail, was surrendered by his bondsman, Moses Simon, yesterday. Recorder Goff reduced Croft's bail from $5,000 to $3,000. Croft secured the necessary bail and was released.

—The Stanley Bradley Publishing Company, in the Supreme Court, yesterday got a temporary injunction from Justice Barrett to restrain Mrs. Frank Leslie from using electrotypes of certain cuts in "Frank Leslie's Illustrated History of the Civil War," that are claimed as the property of the plaintiff.

—Issac Danenberg, who was appointed receiver of the David Jones Brewing Company in the suit of the Attorney General in the Supreme Court for its dissolution, tendered his resignation yesterday, and on the application of Attorney General Hancock, James A. Blanchard was appointed to the place.

—Mrs. Amy Beatrice Cabaret was yesterday appointed by Judge Bischoff, in the Court of Common Pleas, a committee of the person and estate of her father, John Sarre of 45 West Ninety-first Street, who was recently declared mentally incompetent.

—Raymond Dominica was held in $2,000 bail for trial by United States Commissioner Shields yesterday on the charge of passing counterfeit quarter dollars on Bernard Nathan of Madison Street, Dec. 16, 1894.

—The case of Pasquale Doti, charged with murder, was put on trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday. Doti, it is alleged, while at 90 James Street, the night of Oct. 21, 1894, killed Roco Patrelo.

—The contest over the will of the late Sarah A. Day was continued yesterday before Surrogate Fitzgerald.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Present: All the Justices, except Justice Jackson.

No. 7—R. B. Hooper, plaintiff in error, vs. The People of the State of California.—In error to the Superior Court of the City and County of San Francisco.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

No. 53—William Coupe et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Herman Royer et al.—In error to the Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded, with directions to set aside the verdict and award a new trial.

No. 95—The Texas and Pacific Railway Company, appellant, vs. The Inter-State Transportation Company.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana.—Decree dismissing the bill amended so that the same shall be without prejudice generally, and as so amended affirmed, with costs.

No. 161—The Market Street Cable Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. B. N. Rowly.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of California.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded, with direction to set aside the verdict and grant a new trial.

No. 75—Andrew Sproule, surviving partner, &c., et al., appellants, vs. John H. Swartz et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Iowa.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

No. 87—Christopher C. Campbell, plaintiff in error, vs. The City of Haverhill.—In error to the Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

No. 94—C. & A. Potts & Co., appellants, vs. Frank F. Creager et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio.—Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded for further proceedings to be had therein in conformity with the opinion of this court.

No. 552—The United States, appellant, vs. John M. Allred.—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—Judgment affirmed.

No. 765—Thomas Westmoreland, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Texas.—Judgment affirmed.

No. 109—William McCabe, appellant, vs. John O. Matthews.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Florida.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

No. 102—Stevenson Burke et al., appellants, vs. The American Loan and Trust Company.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Ohio.—Decrees affirmed, with costs.

No. 85.—The Old National Bank of Evansville, Ind., plaintiff in error, vs. The German-American National Bank of Peoria, Ill.—In error to the Circuit Court for the District of Indiana.—Judgment affirmed, with costs and interest.

No. 129—Eliza Cooper et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Stewart Newell.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Texas.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded for further proceedings.

No. 57—The State of Indiana, ex rel. Walter Stanton, trustee, plaintiff in error, vs. Arista Glouver et al.—In error to the Circuit Court for the District of Indiana.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

No. 796—The State of South Carolina, plaintiff in error, vs. Edward B. Wesley.—In error to the Circuit Court for the District of South Carolina.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction.

No. 8, Original—Ex parte, in the matter of The New-York and Porto Rico Steamship Company, petitioner.—Petition for a writ of prohibition denied.

No. 881—W. P. Sayward et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Thomas Nunan et al.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Washington.—Docketed and dismissed, with costs, on motion of Edward B. Whitney for the defendants in error.

No. 864—Henry Wineman, Jr., appellant, vs. The Steamer Iron Chief, &c.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit.—Denied.

No. 512—James Connors, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Restored to the docket, with leave to resubmit on printed briefs to a full bench, and to file additional briefs within ten days if desired.

No. 235—Joel B. Erhardt, Collector, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Josephine W. Upperman et al.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Southen District of New-York.—Dismissed, with costs, on motion of Solicitor General Maxwell for the plaintiff in error.

No. 135—The Berdan Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, appellant, vs. The United States; and

No. 128—The United States, appellant, vs. The Berdan Fire Arms Manufacturing Company.—Argument commenced for the United States and continued for the Berdan Fire Arms Manufacturing Company and for the United States.

The day call for Jan. 8 will be as follows: Nos. 135, (and 128,) 136, 137, 729, (and 832,) 141, 142, 143, 144, 140, 29.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 11 A. M., in Room 122, Post Office Building.

Jury Calendar.—9 to 17½—Glenn vs. various defendants. 85—Woods vs. Johns Manufacturing Company. 88—Lucy Couch vs. Wells, Fargo & Co. 90—Richard Couch vs. Wells, Fargo & Co. 106—Hawthorne, administratrix, vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. 105—Moore vs. Steljis. 34—Exchange Bank vs. Hubbard. 89—Mullaney vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3—Humphreys vs. Knickerbocker Steamboat Company. 47—Globe Loan and Trust Company vs. Weeks. 68—Arnold vs. Haggard. 91—Wood vs. American Credit Indemnity Company. 98—Lumley vs. Backus Manufacturing Company. 118—United Verde Copper Company vs. Link Belt Engine Company. 124—Williams vs. Calorotype Company.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 40, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

47—Price vs. Tug Rambler. 52—Same vs. Prov. Washington Insurance Company.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J., O'Brien and Follett, JJ.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

23—Lazarus vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company. 35—People, &c., vs. Wiman. 48—Brett vs. Harlan & Hollingsworth Company. 49—Larned vs. Donovan. 56—Jewelers' Mercantile Agency vs. Jewelers' Weekly Publishing Company. 64—Anderson vs. Blood. 66—Kahn vs. Chapin. 68—Matter of Mayer. 75—Koehler vs. Samuel. 76—Jarvis vs. Cronly. 77—Rogers vs. Union Railway.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Sheffield vs. Murray. 2—Furman vs. Conklin.
Class II.—3—Moloney vs. Nelson.
Class IV.—4—Adams vs. Clark.
Class VI.—5—Kelly vs. Read.
Class VII.—6—Wheeler vs. Fay.
Class VIII.—7—Goodman vs. Rosenberger. 8—People ex rel. Coyne vs. Board of Police Commissioners. 9—Bankowsky vs. Piskosz. 10—Rinaldo vs. Rinaldo. 11—Gleeson vs. Brummer. 12—People, &c., vs. St. Nicholas Bank. 13—Williamson vs. Cholwell. 14—Rosenfeld vs. Korn. 15—O'Brien vs. Kursheedt. 16—Matter of Widmayer. 17—Frank vs. Read. 18—Wilder vs. Weis. 19—Milliken vs. Weis. 20—Walter vs. Weis. 21—Bliss vs. Weis. 22—Lawrence vs. Weis. 23—Dana vs. Weis. 24—Townsend vs. Weis. 25—Harding vs. Weis. 26—Slater vs. Weis. 27—Wellington vs. Weis. 28—Oelbermann vs. Weis. 29—Thomas vs. Weis. 30—Denny vs. Weis. 31—Hogg vs. Weis. 32—Corleis vs. Salmon. 33—Monson vs. Withers. 34—People, &c., vs. Mutual Benefit Life Association. 35—Kane vs. Lerscher. 36—Todd vs. Marks Folding Chair Company. 37—Buck vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company. 38—Sooysmith & Co. vs. Venner. 39—Frankford vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Law and Fact.—1477—Union Insurance Company vs. Central Trust Company. 1455—Steinway vs. Steinway & Sons. 2489—Olney vs. Baird. 1664—Kahn vs. Hoes. 2411—Hallahan vs. Bayliss. 1868—Coffin vs. Leach. 1872—Decker vs. Haddon. 1832—Roosevelt vs. Behrman. 2552—People ex rel. New-York Security and Trust Company vs. Barker. 2011—Doremus vs. Bull. 2538—Keirnes vs. Keirnes. 2534—Bendheim vs. Morrow. 1444—Gross vs. Rosenblum. 1348—Shaw vs. Ainley. 1970—Gray vs. Gray. 1211—Cohen vs. Cohen. 2221—Mullins vs. Mullins. 579—Larson vs. Germond. 1415—Guilfoyle vs. Pierce. 1824—Stammler vs. White. 1936—Wendel vs. Brown. 1332—Land vs. Bowles. 987—Langer vs. Hersels.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Law and Fact.—353—Phillips vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.———, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases will be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

2319—Rivas vs. Flint. 3600—Laidlaw vs. Sage. 2144—Kelly vs. Flynn. 2647—Morrison vs. Ghormley. 5000—Davis vs. Myers. 5311—Manhattan Life Insurance Company vs. Alexander. 1550—Weber vs. Mangle. 3680—Scotti vs. Behsman. 2152—Demmer vs. Mayor, &c. 2435—Lynch vs. Smith. 1752—Tighe vs. Lindenberger. 2094—Burke vs. Edison General Electric Company. 4470—Gregg vs. New-York Oxygen Company. 2677—Nocuiti vs. Mycenian Marble Company. 2705—Burling vs. Roberts. Highest number reached in regular call, 2772.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Adjourned until Jan. 21.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term—Bookstaver, P. J.; Bischoff and Giegerich, JJ.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

61—McCabe vs. Kastens. 80—Bang vs. Dovey. 81—Johnson vs. Doel. 82—Bryant vs. Bowery Savings Bank. 83—Stuart vs. Stern. 84—Kennedy vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 85—Jaffe vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 88—Bailey vs. Crawell. 90—Krone vs. Neugass. 92—Tabb vs. United Electric Light and Power Company. 93—Simpson vs. Masson. 95—Requa vs. Domestic Publishing Company. 96—Frommer vs. Rossler. 98—Winch vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Daly, C. J.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

5—Green vs. Monachesi.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term, Part I.—Pryor, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1217—Foss vs. The Mayor, &c. 1302—Suhr vs. Nelson. 2261—Brandt vs. Pang. 1150—Thomas vs. Schwoering. 1149—New-York Standard Watch Company vs. Claflin. 2447—Katz vs. Michaelis. 1252—Grueber vs. The Mayor, &c. 974—Clute vs. Lowry. 1240—Drehle vs. Foster. 1089—Halliburton vs. Clapp. 1127—Dunning vs. Jacobs. 2363—Weil vs. Herman. 997—Celfield vs. Browning. 2365—Treacy vs. Rathbun. 959—Andrews vs. Ebling. 1309—Amsler vs. Maling. 1139—Barnett vs. Bradley. 393—McGuire vs. The Mayor, &c. 631—Mandel vs. Mervash. 1307—Riesser vs. Zubrinsky. 2027—Welch vs. The Mayor, &c.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1310.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

91—Schmidt vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.—Dugro, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

346—Connor vs. Buddensieck. 652—Strouse vs. Strouse. 600—Sternfelder vs. Engelage. 656—Geigengack vs. Pock. 658—Mayer vs. Segall. 659—Bennett vs. Steinmann. 660—Young vs. Young. 661—Fisk vs. Fisk. 668—Gilmartin vs. Gilmartin. 670—Citron vs. Citron. 671—Schmidt vs. Schmidt. 672—Mayfock vs. Mayfock. 676—Davis vs. Davis. 677—Lynch vs. Lynch. 679—Brode vs. Feldman. 680—Gruber vs. Gruber. 681—Devine vs. Devine. 682—Schrieber vs. Schreiber.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1627—Halliday vs. Selje. 749—Wolfe vs. Busch. 201—Horgan vs. Cassel. 1149—Harlam vs. Mahler. 1710—Cheever vs. Miles Pneumatic Tube Company. 1246—Congregational Charitable and Benevolent Association vs. Levine. 1245—Schultz vs. Excelsior Quilting Company. 652—Pratt vs. Wallace. 1448—Malloy vs. New-York Real Estate Association. 1084—Wallner vs. Blaurock. 645—Crotty vs. Prum.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1253.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

493—Fisher vs. Waydell. 1195—Walsh vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 1170—Walker vs. Myer's Excursion and Navigation Company. 803—Cipriano vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 781—Weisz vs. New-York and Texas Steamship Company. 995—Sturges vs. Newcombe. 1034—Thompson vs. Loesen. 1049—Saglurian vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1111—Smith vs. Mehrbach. 1135—Dankir vs. Smith. 972—Marshall vs. Palmer. 1138—Gottlieb vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 696—Sulzstein vs. Sosnowsky.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1192—Passadapolo vs. Reilly. 1675—Lindgren vs. Union Railway.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Alexander Merville, Bridget Mahon, Frank Schmitt, Herman Hubener.

At 2 P. M.—John Keagan, Katharine H. Blatchford, Eugene Kelly.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building, 32 Chambers Street. Contested will of Sarah A. Day.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

873—Leonard vs. Gray. 671—Crocheran vs. Seymour. 2572—Miller vs. Van Clief. 835—Arbony vs. Roux. 843—Holmes vs. Kassler. 662—Sebree vs. Waldo. 844—Ammon vs. Schmitt. 575—Martin vs. Rosenthal. 817—Reilly vs. Silverman. 191—Frankel vs. Reich. 200—Tannenbaum vs. same. 385—Finkelstone vs. Levy. 436—Morris vs. Lyons. 782—Photo-Litho Transfer Company vs. Goulet. 783—Greenstone vs. Hoff. 809—Kifferly Morocco Manufacturing Company vs. David. 838—Amblard vs. Frank. 787—McCarthy vs. Metropolitan Cross-Town Railroad. 572—Hausen vs. Boyd. 677—Silbermann vs. Old Colony Steamboat Company. 683—Stevens vs. Franchi. 833—Otto vs. David Mayer Brewing Company, 847—Schenlein vs. Bliven. 848—Hoffman vs. Jacobson. 802—Gibson vs. Manning. 854—Levine vs. Strauss. 2056—Brandt vs. Tobin. 807—Somborn vs. Bayer. 856—Schaefer vs. Jetter. 679—Di Normo vs. Societa Maria, &c. 2821—Goodman vs. Sexton.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

61—Sinclair vs. Hollister. 701—Burney vs. Gorman. 1032—Schultz vs. Swick. 2897—Zeeley vs. Ruberti. 2822—Goldstein vs. Jordan. 1031—Haskins vs. Castlemain. 1526—Lord vs. Van Gelder. 906—Siebert vs. Reid. 477—Tarrent vs. Middleditch. 716—Hughes vs. Robinson. 744—Killite vs. Williams. 113—Hagan vs. Abstbaum. 276—Finelite vs. Cohen. 928—Gage vs. Peetsh. 992—Gauzfield vs. Steinburger. 460—Chatham National Bank vs. Mott. 390—Housah vs. Kimbel. 472—Roessel vs. Rosenberg. 429—Feist vs. Harris. 482—Flack vs. Zerban. 2807—Necombe vs. Hyman. 109—Courtney vs. Devine. 110—Same vs. same. 111—Same vs. same. 114—Devine vs. Courtney. 115—Same vs. same. 116—Same vs. same. 117—Same vs. same. 222—Le Blanc vs. Pleasants. 230—Aronson vs. Greif.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1042—Goldstein vs. Finelite. 1055—Doyle vs. North and East River Railroad. 567—Bauer vs. Schultz. 292—Motley vs. Coler. 981—Heiman vs. Ruhland. 170—Nosh vs. Lieber. 950—Murdock vs. Consumers' Ice Company. 92—Vietor vs. Nichols. 966—Solomon vs. Blum. 759—Goddard vs. Silverstone. 773—Mibalowitch vs. Krakauer. 1098—Thomson vs. Boyd. 978—Carter Rice Company vs. Howard. 2625—Whelan vs. Gorton. 600—Guy vs. Reidel. 2977—Kreiser vs. Scofield. 300—MacKnight vs. Cassell. 182—Schefer vs. Gorman. 183—Klein vs. Gorman. 189—Block vs. Dattelbaum. 1089—Kramer vs. Jacobs.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clean.

Short Causes.—2812—Martin vs. Hofmeyer. 2258—Hall vs. Manhattan Investment and Construction Company. 2970—Sanborn vs. Connor. 3060—Hillsdale Savings Bank vs. Bebro. 2963—Merchants and Farmers' Bank vs. Broodwell. 3035—Cohen vs. Friedman. 2989—Hickey vs. Bebro. 2830—Shea vs. Ricker. 3090—Strauss vs. Fagot. 3077—Rockwood vs. Gibbs. 3025—Cohen vs. Goldfarb. 2627—Rosenfield vs. Lewis. 2389—Goodridge vs. Wyatt. 2731—Tebbitts vs. Taylor. 3071—Sayles vs. Lindheim. 3156—Harris vs. Lichtenstein. 2816—Keyes vs. Bloodgood. 3137—Patterson vs. Dullea. 3139—Murray vs. Brady. 3181—Lent vs. Wilson.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1098.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Fellows and Assistants McIntyre and Miller for The People.

Pasquale Doti.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, Recorder, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Davis for The People.

1—Mendel Derbrawski. 2—Philip Germaine. 3—John Kennedy and Christopher Boyle. 4—Herman K. Cohn. 5—William Sinclair. 6—William Baum. 7—Ferdinand Philips. 8—Martino Ballistesta. 9—Michael Kelly. 10—Samuel Sputag. 11—Giussepe Montato. 12—Frank Ross.

Pleadings.—1—William H. Taylor. 2—Peter Morrison. 3—James Brown. 4—John Bean. 5—Patrick McKenna and Sarah Taylor. 6—James E. Foster. 7—Joseph Livingston. 8—Adolph Benjamin (3). 9—Wally Fromberg. 10—Soloman Neumach. 11—Isaac Barnett. 12—Isador Light. 13—John Harnett. 14—Patrick Ward. 15—Minnie Wolf. 16—William Wallace. 17—James McArdle. 18—Philip Volz. 19—James McMahon. 20—Louis Heimbach. 21—Martin Germann. 22—Rudolph Ert. 23—Charles Mistele. 24—Henry Voight. 25—John G. Beck. 26—Dinis Cronin. 27—Christian Ringle. 28—Joseph Kerin. 29—Henry W. Kohrigg. 30—Richard D. O'Connell. 31—George Reinert. 32—Henry Lopan. 33—Franklin Pople. 34—Denis O'Brien. 35—Joseph Sheridan. 36—John Mara. 37—Leonardo Priarutora. 38—Charles Levanzen. 39—Herman Kruse. 40—Peter Mulqueen. 41—Imre Novak. 42—Joseph Sheridan. 43—George F. Gimuder. 44—Frederick Faas. 45—Charles Hassel. 46—Adolph Stumpff. 47—William L. Wilkins. 48—Herman Steinbach. 49—Henry Lowey. 50—Charles Hallerstein. 51—John Norton. 52—Louis Wild. 53—John Von Aschwege. 54—Jacob Maury. 55—Frank Fucella. 56—Giovanni Cara. 57—Jacob Corleis. 58—Charles McCarthy. 59—Denis Keating. 60—John R. Willett. 61—Philip Stein. 62—John Koch. 63—William Gerner. 64—Charles Trenkel. 65—John Schmidt. 66—Daniel Lynch. 67—John Pfenning. 68—Emil Schute. 69—Robert Sulton. 70—Frederick Merz. 71—Andrew Van Opstal.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Martine, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Weeks for the People.

1—Therodore Delavigne, Henry Depple. 2—John Siere, Pasquale Barbieri. 3—Michael Petraila, Jerry Sanders. 4—Daniel Mazzeo. 5—John Wagner. 6—John O'Day, Henry Mack. 7—Henry Maxwell. 8—Henry Tannenbaum. 9—Robert Fox, Albert J. Balse. 10—William Galker. 11—Tony Barnica, Brokart Antrail. 12—Joseph Hewson. 13—Charles Flynn.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.

1—Thomas Reilly. 2—Emil Jeremiah. 3—Eduardo Compagnon. 4—John La Rowe. 5—Albert Alberts. 6—Joseph Neuman, Charles Cudek, Morris Zrickner, Samuel Wolpa. 7—John Ryan. 8—Atringer, William E. Conway. 9—Isaac Tittlebaum. 10—Michael Stable. 11—Louis Russo. 12—Summers. 13—Herman Makel. 14—Frank Ford. 15—Charles E. Stanley.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Barrett, J.—Mercantile National Bank vs. Lawler—David Thomson. Picken vs. Rider—Brancis C. Barlow. Thayer vs. Metz—Wilson L. Cannon, Jr. Hoffman vs. Hoffman—Thomas G. Evans. Halstead vs. Bonnett—Noah Davis. Matter of Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company (in re. Jones)—Robert Kelly.

Obrien, J.—Le Long vs. De Long Hook and Eye Company—Henry L. Burnett.

Andrews, J.—Goodhart vs. Rider—John H. Judge. West Side Building Loan and Savings Association vs. Broderick—Edward D. O'Brien. Harriman vs. Baird—Charles H. Truax.

COMMON PLEAS—Daly, J.—Cabot vs. Binney—Henry E. Howland.

SUPERIOR COURT—Dugro, J.—Klingstein vs. Lubelsky—Frank Schaeffler.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Barrett, J.—John L. Cadwalader vs. Anthony Waller—J. L. Adriance. Augustus Docharty vs. David Jones Company—James A. Blanchard.

Andrews, J.—Louis J. Voohaus vs. Joseph Sugarman—James J. Nealis.

CITY COURT—Fitzsimons, J.—Emil Rudolph vs. Mathias Kunstle—Leon Lewin.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Cullen, J. Part II.—Landon, J.

25—Duryea vs. Vosburgh. 1035-1036—Callahan & Kelly vs. County of Queens and others. 1450—Lehwess vs. Smith. 1638—Gillen vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1369—Gater vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad. 744—Buz vs. Leach and others. 743—Roberts vs. Blunck. 239—Peak vs. Thompson. 690—Morrison vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 357—Scholl vs. Monahan, 465, 467, 470, 477—Young and others vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad and Union Elevated Railroad. 621—Hannan vs. Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad. 706—Huber Brewery vs. Naul. 199—Thompson vs. Norwood. 626—Seely vs. Ulmer and another. 369—Conselyea vs. American Legion of Honor. 176—Fox vs. Burtis. 557—McAlduff vs. Singer Manufacturing Company. 1373—McCaldin vs. Parke and another. 418—Reimers vs. Long Island Railroad. 1374—Isham vs. Isham. 1211—Seibel vs. Building and Loan Company. 188—Haudt vs. Miller and another. 255, 256, 257—Leary vs. Morris and others. 507—Smith vs. Charnas. 556—Lewaudowski vs. Bowe. 750—Abbott vs. Cornell Steamboat Company. 751—Flannery vs. Cornell Steamboat Company. 753—Gray vs. Kaufman Dairy Company. 754—Weiss vs. Long Island Railroad. 755—O'Connor vs. New-York Press Company. 756—Community of Batoreszi vs. Hutchinson, 757—Proertzsch vs. Steinway Railroad Company.

Highest number reached on regular call, 757.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Gaynor, J.

82—Law vs. New-York Building Association. 145—Rosenbaum vs. Briza. 106—Valentine vs. Schrieber. 33—Montfort vs. Eder. 29—Dike vs. Wormser and others 178—Johnson vs. Rueter. 4—Donald vs. McKeever. 5—Baker vs. Byrn. 13—Tuthill vs. Rogers and others. 20—Thompson vs. Thompson. 21—Coley vs. South St. Paul Belt Railroad Company. 24—Donald vs. Chapman. 26—Joost vs. Bergholtz. 86—Stanley vs. Beach. 90—Harris vs. Herbertson. 41—People, ex rel., Cochrane, vs. Wells. 42—Matter of Frank Gallagher vs. Bennett, Supervisor. 44—Blake, executor, vs. Mason and others. 45—Kittie vs. Lake and others, as Commissioners opening West Thirty-third Street, Gravesend. 46—Knickerbocker Steamboat Company vs. Jansen, executor, &c. 47—Lynch vs. Barker, as Trustee.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Van Wyck, J.—Part II.—Clement, C. J.

958—Rogers vs. Hardy. 336—Ridley vs. Graw et al. 105—Underhill vs. O'Sullivan. 2—Hirshfield, assignee, &c., vs. Goldsmith, &c. 449—Kelly vs. Krulewitch. 628—Carberry vs. Tolcamp. 396—Hopkins, infant, vs. City of Brooklyn. 607—Wilson vs. Trustees New-York and Brooklyn Bridge. 474—Collins vs. Brooklyn Elevator and Milling Company. 263—Wherry vs. Trustees New-York and Brooklyn Bridge. 460—Murphy vs. Weidman Cooperage. 200—Harden vs. City of Brooklyn. 375—Boyle vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 389, 390—Maier vs. Well. 244—Cassidy vs. Fiske. 275—Collins vs. Hecker. 605—Dight, infant, &c., vs. Gutta Percha Company. 838—Lidfin vs. Lieber. 864—Krechstein et al. vs. Kaplin. 810—Koester vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 395—McHenry vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 880—Mahler vs. Bellinger. 165—Dawson, infant, vs. Kirkham. 855—O'Gorman vs. Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad. 909—Obach vs. City of Brooklyn. 818—Potts et al. vs. McLaughlin et al. 787—Taft, administrator, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 491—Falkenmeyer vs. Maurer. 616—Capen vs. Tischman et al. 406—Penton vs. Brooklyn City Railroad.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1300.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Osborne, J.

136—Guedon, administrator, vs. Davenport, Public Administrator, &c. 158—Dunn et al. vs. Tostevin et al.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—

The wills of Mary Gallagher, Gilbert Doremus, Meeta Schaeffer, Sarah Ann World, Mary Hagen, Quentin McKendrick, Bridget Daly, Adeline Sheridan, Caroline E. Thomas, Elizabeth Kerby, Maria Cropsey, Ann Maria Hough, Edward Colligan, Marie Haverly, Annie H. Brown, Samuel L. Cauerly, Ann Connor, Sarah D. Williams, John J. Roese, George O'Killan. Contested calendar at 10:30. 3—The will of Angeline Walker.

National Industrial Union.

The National Industrial Union, the headquarters of which is in the new Johnston Building, Brooklyn, gave its first reception Saturday evening in the music hall of the building. It was successful, and many friends of the work were present.

Frank Lincoln, the humorist, gave some of his clever society sketches, other artists assisted, and several short addresses were made.

TIMOTHY PORTER'S TROUBLES

Answer of the Defendants Against Whom the Aged Bridegroom Brought Suit for $200,000.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 7.—The most voluminous document ever filed in the Superior Court in this county is the answer put in by Samuel Fessenden, attorney for Thomas G. Ritch of New-York, Schuyler Merritt, Richard Bolster, and Henry Schock of Stamford, against whom Timothy H. Porter has brought suit to recover $200,000 on the ground of conspiracy.

Timothy H. Porter is the aged Stamford man who last Spring married Miss Mabel Earle of this city after a courtship marred by fierce opposition on the part of his sons and son-in-law, which partly manifested itself in an attempt to have Porter put in an insane retreat on the ground that he was a victim of homicidal mania. Afterward the objection was withdrawn and the marriage to Miss Earle took place and all legal difficulties seemed to have ended.

Aged and paralytic as he was, Mr. Porter only waited long enough to marry Miss Earle—who was forty years his junior—when he started in the law with himself as plaintiff. In connection with the order of the Probate Court to show cause why Mr. Porter should not be adjudged insane and committed to an insane retreat was an order confining him to the house under guard of Deputy Sheriff Bolster and Constable Henry Schock. Thomas G. Ritch, who is one of the defendants in the Fayerweather will contest, being one of the executors of that will, is also one of the executors of the will of Louise Hoyt, Porter's deceased wife. Merritt Schuyler is the other executor. In a suit brought subsequent to Porter's marriage with Miss Earle he alleges that on the 18th of December, 1893, he was in feeble health and was the possessor of $200,000. He charges that he was falsely imprisoned as a result of a conspiracy to get his money. Being in fear of his life, as a measure of self-preservation and to obtain his release from imprisonment, he executed certain instruments surrendering some property to persons dictated by the defendants.

One hundred and three pages are required to record the answer which the defendants interpose. They are typewritten, and weigh several pounds. It contains a record of all the proceedings thus far taken in one of the most famous cases ever in the courts of this county. The proceedings in the Stamford Probate Court, the habeas corpus proceedings instituted to secure Porter's release from Sheriff Bolster and Constable Schock, and which failed to release him; the injunction brought to prevent Porter from disposing of his dead wife's estate, of which he had only the life use, and also the injunction against the defendants in the present case to restrain them from interfering with Porter's liberty are all presented. The agreement signed by Porter when the proceedings against him were dropped is for the transfer of $200,000 worth of gilt-edged securities. This was a part of his dead wife's estate which was to go to her sons when they reached the age of twenty-five years. Mr. Porter was very lavish in his gifts to his young bride, and that was the occasion of the starting of the proceedings, which have resulted already in so much litigation, the end of which is not yet in sight.

RAPID-TRANSIT EXPERTS ARE NOW AT WORK

Engineer Parsons's Estimates to be Verified for the Commissioners.

Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, Charles Sooysmith, Thomas C. Clarke, William H. Burr, and Octave Chaunte, the committee of expert engineers that President Orr of the Rapid-Transit Commission appointed, Jan. 2, to examine and report upon the plans of William Barclay Parsons, engineer in chief to the commission, met yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the commission and organized by selecting Mr. Hewitt as Chairman.

They laid out the course of proceedings that they intend to follow, and began their work. All other information was refused as it is the committee's intention to make nothing known until it has finished its examination and made its report to the Rapid-Transit Commission.

Mr. Parsons reported that he believed it would cost $65,000,000 to construct such a system as the Rapid-Transit Commission had provisionally agreed upon. The committee of experts is to verify Mr. Parsons's estimates of cost, to consider his plans, and to make general suggestions. The committee is not expected to make a report for three or four weeks.

Cost of Cooper Creek Improvement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Secretary Lamont sent to the House to-day the report of the Engineer Corps on the preliminary survey of Cooper Creek, N. J. The plan of improvement submitted proposes dredging a channel 70 feet wide and 18 feet deep from the mouth of the creek to Browning's chemical works, and estimates the cost of the work at $35,000.

Eighty Years a Church Member.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Jan. 7.—Mrs. Kate Horn of Fairmount Township, who died yesterday at the age of nintey-five, was a member of the Methodist Church for eighty years. To the best of her recollection, in that time she missed church on Sunday only nine times.

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARIE SOPHIE MULLER, William Muller, and Caroline Prehn, send greeting: Whereas, ARTHUR J. LEVY of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 3d day of October, 1894, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of FREDERICK W. MULLER, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 26th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
d11-1aw6wTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES G. TOMLINSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Wm. E. Stiger, No. 155 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of July, 1894. HARRIET A. TOMLINSON, Administratrix. WM. E. STIGER, Attorney for Administratrix, 155 Broadway, New-York City. jy24-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN SCHULTZE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of P. Nolan, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of October, 1894. CHARLES SCHULTZE, JOHANNA SCHULTZE, Administrators. o30-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY S. IVES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 121 Elizabeth Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of October, 1894. GEORGE W. STRIKER, Executor. o23-1aw6mTu

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to CORNELIA L. R. EMMET, Richard S. Emmet, William J. Emmet, Lydia H. Emmet, William A. Emmet, Edward G. Emmet, Edith Leslie Emmet, Mary T. Peabody, Rosina H. Emmet, and Ellen G. Emmet, send greeting:

Whereas, Richard S. Emmet of New-Rochelle, Westchester County, New-York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 17th day of June, 1882, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of John P. Emmet, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the fourth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold,

[L. S.] a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 6th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
d18-1aw6wTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADALINE STAVERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, Room 49, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New-York, the nineteenth day of November, 1894. DAVID R. RUNYON, SARAH A. RUNYON, Administrators with the will annexed. MURPHY, LLOYD & BOYD, Counselors at Law, 111 Broadway, N. Y., Attorneys for Administrators. n20-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. RUSSELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of October, 1894. JOHANNA A. RUSSELL, Administratrix. VANDERPOEL, CUMING & GOODWIN, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 2 Wall Street, New-York City. o30-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GILBERT M. SPEIR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 62 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of July, 1894. GILBERT M. SPEIR, Jr., EMILY S. ARNOLD, JULIA S. WRIGHT, Executor and Executrices. jy10-1aw6mTu.

HARRIS, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT HARRIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of James R. Ely, No. 15 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New-York the 9th day of July, 1894. MARY DUNCAN HARRIS, Executrix. JAMES R. ELY, Attorney for Executrix, No. 15 Wall Street, New-York City. jy10-1aw6mTu

IRVIN, JOHN JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JAMES IRVIN, late of San Diego, in the State of California, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 19 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 3rd day of December, 1894. RICHARD IRVIN, Executor. FREDERIC W. ADEE, Attorney for Executor, 45 Pine Street, N. Y. d4-1aw6mTu

MERRILL, ELIZABETH W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH W. MERRILL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Horwitz & Hershfield, No. 277 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July, 1895.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of January, 1895. ELIZABETH MERRILL, Executrix. HORWITZ & HERSHFIELD, Attorneys for Executrix, 277 Broadway, New-York City. ja8-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT NOBLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, office of Dunning & Fowler, our attorneys, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of October, 1894. SARAH PRENDER, Administratrix. A. J. A. CALLAGHAN, Administrator. DUNNING & FOWLER, Attorneys for Administrators, 67 Wall Street, New-York City. o23-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against STEPHEN D. HATCH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Coudert Brothers, No. 68 and 70 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of November, 1894. EVA H. HATCH, Executrix. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executrix, 68 and 70 William Street, New-York. n27-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNE A. MORSS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of November, 1894. ROBERT M. OLYPHANT, WILLIAM H. ARNOUX, JOHN R. MACARTHUR, Executors. ARNOUX, RITCH & WOODFORD, Attorneys for Executors, 18 Wall St., N. Y. n27-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA A. L. STORRS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Langdon Ward, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of August, 1894. MARY E. SPARKS, Administratrix. J. LANGDON WARD, Attorney for Administratrix, 120 Broadway, New-York City. au14-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE ADELAIDE CHOLWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Benner & Benner, No. 62 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of October, 1894. WILLIAM ALLEN CHOLWELL, Administrator, with the will annexed. BENNER & BENNER, Attorneys for Administrator, 62 Wall Street, N. Y. City. o2-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM HENRY HALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 218 Greenwich Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the first day of October, 1894. HENRY J. S. HALL, WILLIAM H. HALL, IRAD HAWLEY, Executors; MARTHA M. HALL, Executrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Ex'ors and Ex'trix. o2-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CONRAD H. IHLEFELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 55, No. 154 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of June, 1895.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of December, 1894. HENRY IHLEFELD, Executor. JOHN B. PANNES, Attorney for Executor, 154 Nassau Street, New-York. d11-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCIE D. TAUSSIG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 84 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of January, 1895. WALTER M. TAUSSIG, Executor. CHARLES O. BREWSTER, Attorney for Executor, 261 Broadway, New-York City. ja9-1aw6m

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUNIUS P. DRAKE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of G. O. & L. S. Hulse, No. 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York, 21st day of September, 1894. JENNIE DRAKE, Administratrix. G. O. & L. S. HULSE, Attorneys for Administratrix, 52 Exchange Place, N. Y. City. s25-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY DE GROOT HASTINGS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of W. Harris Roome, Esq., her attorney, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the fifteenth day of October, 1894. ADELAIDE R. HASTINGS, Executrix. W. HARRIS ROOME, Attorney for Executrix, 40 Wall St., New-York City. o16-1aw6mTu

THE GREATEST ON RECORD

A Series of Big Real Estate Operations.

ABOUT SEVEN MILLIONS INVOLVED

Three Sixth Avenue Blocks Taken Up in an Effort to Bring Trade There—A Number of Buildings to be Put Up.

Real estate men and others have for more than two months past been trying to fathom the mystery of a series of purchases on Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. The first announcement of the purchases appeared in The New-York Times exclusively nearly three months ago. Yesterday there was printed a dispatch from Chicago authoritatively stating that the firm of Cooper, Siegel & Co. of that city was to occupy a store to be built on the Sixth Avenue front, extending eastward about 500 feet.

The fact is, the series of transactions, now first completely given, is the largest ever had in the city, and that the property acquired, in fee and leasehold, foots up a total of nearly $7,000,000, without counting the value of the buildings to be erected on the newly-acquired land. Three blocks are affected and the movement implies a combined effort to make of the easterly side of Sixth Avenue a counterpart of the westerly side, as sites for vast shops devoted to retail trades.

As far back as March, 1894, the Chicago firm, through their counsel, Messrs. Rose & Putzel of this city, sought to get a site for a large retail establishment here. At first an effort was made to get control of the block front on the west side of Sixth Avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Streets, and it was found that a plot extending westwardly toward Seventh Avenue could be obtained for about $2,500,000. Afterward the block on the west side of Sixth Avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets, was considered and options were obtained on forty pieces of property. All this elaborate work, involving hundreds of consultations with scores of persons, and extending over some months, was done by Mr. Alwyn Ball, Jr., of Frederick Southack & Co., in such a way that not an inkling of it came to public notice.

Mr. Ball ran across a curious circumstance in his work, and this was that, on each of five separate blocks on the avenue, a piece of property is owned by a man who has curiously exaggerated views of the ultimate future of the property. He was urged to part with one of his holdings, and was shown how much it would enhance the value of the others, but he was obdurate in asking a prohibitory price. Then Mr. Ball, who had not favored going above Twenty-third Street at any time, began to look elsewhere.

When Mr. Henry Siegel of the Chicago firm came to this city in August last, his attention was called to the advantages of the site between Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets on the east side of Sixth Avenue. He was told that trade sought the west side of the avenue, but said that made no difference to him. He added that in Chicago he had been able to draw trade several blocks away from its supposed centre, and that he would take the Eighteenth Street block in a minute if he could get it.

In September last options were obtained by Mr. Ball on fifteen lots, but the actual buying of property did not begin until Oct. 12. Ten days later every piece of property required was under contract, and the Sixth Avenue front, part owned by William Waldorf Astor and part by the John L. Tonnele estate, which could not be bought, was under lease. It is an interesting fact that, so carefully were the purchases and leases conducted, no public mention of any of them was made until after all had been concluded.

Subsequently other persons sought the firm of Frederick Southack & Co. to get them to buy other property near by. The St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church and rectory were bought by Mr. W. K. Everdell for $192,000, and the Hotel de Logerot property was bought by the same person of Messrs. Flake & Dowling and Henry Morgenthau at $557,500.

Part of the latter property, making an L, 32 feet on Fifth Avenue by 115 and 60 feet on Eighteenth Street by 92, was subsequently bought by the Messrs. Sachs at $275,000. This has already been published. It has not, however, been published that Mr. Everdell has sold the corner, 60 by 115 feet, for $345,000, making a total of $620,000 obtained for the property, which cost $557,500, and was sold at auction early last year for $437,000.

Other persons attracted by the movement, for whom Mr. Ball made purchases, are Mr. A. D. Juilliard, who obtained 19, 21, and 23 West Eighteenth Street and 22 to 28 West Nineteenth Street, in the rear, 75 feet on the former street by 100 on the latter. Mr. Juilliard will put up a business structure on the site running through the block. E. H. Van Ingen bought 11 West Eighteenth Street, Julius Loewenthal & Brother 27 and 34 and 36 West Eighteenth Street, F. Stanhope Phillips 38 West Eighteenth Street, Samuel & Henry Corn 49 West Nineteenth Street, Frederick Pincus 30 and 32 West Nineteenth Street, and M. J. Warnstadt 33 and 41 West Nineteenth Street.

The entire plot secured for Siegel, Cooper & Co. has a front of 184 feet on Sixth Avenue by 465 feet on Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets. On this a six-story building is to be erected by a corporation, which is to be formed, and of which Mr. Rose of Rose & Putzel will probably be President. This corporation will lease the building to the firm of Siegel, Cooper & Co., which will be a copartnership distinct from the Chicago one, and will be composed of F. Cooper, Gerson Siegel, and M. W. Mendel, the two latter being of this city.

The Sixth Avenue front, as has been stated, will not be owned in fee by the new corporation, but has been leased. The southeast corner of Nineteenth Street has been so leased from Mr. Astor for twenty-one years, with two renewals of the same period. It measures 116.3 by 160. The northeast corner of Eighteenth Street, 67.9 by 110, has been leased from the Tonnele estate for thirty-three years. In both cases provision is made for the purchase of the buildings in case of the termination of the lease. The remainder of the property on the streets has been bought outright.

While these details were in process of completion, Mr. Henry Morganthau, who is known as a shrewd and far-seeing operator in real estate, set about acquiring other property on Sixth Avenue adjacent to that obtained for the Chicago firm. He secured the entire block front between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets, on the east side of the avenue, extendnig back 181.8 feet. One-half of this belongs to the Chanler family, consisting of John Armstrong, Winthrop Astor, William Astor, Elizabeth Winthrop, Lewis Stuyvesant, Margaret Livingston, Robert Winthrop, and Alida Beekman Chanler, all descendants of the Astors. The other half belongs to Mrs. Laura C. Delano, the sister of the late William B. Astor. The block was leased practically in perpetuity, being for twenty-one years, with two absolute renewals, the further proviso being that the lessors must continue to renew the leases thereafter or purchase the buildings to be erected. It is stipulated that five-story fire-proof buildings must be erected within three years. In this transaction Messrs. Frothingham & Timpson and Hoffman Brothers were the brokers.

Then Mr. Morganthau, through Mr. Ball of Frederick Southack & Co., obtained a lease on similar terms of the northeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, up to the Cammeyer Building, 68.6 by 152 by 73 by 152. On this plot is to be erected a six-story fire-proof building of the same height as the Cammeyer Building, to be occupied probably by the firm of Morganthau, Bauland & Co. of Chicago, who now own the "Beehive" and "Columbus" stores there, at the corner of State and Monroe Streets. The other plot, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets, will also probably be the site of a large general store.

The Cammeyer Building, the pioneer on the east side of the avenue, is to be extended by an L into Nineteenth Street.

Mr. Morganthau endeavored to secure by purchase the property of the Church of the Holy Communion, at the northeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street, offering a handsome price for the same. The property, however, cannot be sold, there being a restriction that the moment it ceases to be used for church purposes it reverts to the Rogers family, the descendants of the grantor.

Some complications attended the acquirement of the Siegel, Cooper & Co. purchase. Leases had to be attended to, personal whims overcome, provisions made for life interests, and the like, and here is where the law firm of Rose & Putzel showed especial skill. Pending the different transactions, also, were a number of resales of detached portions of the property on the side streets. In figures the transactions appear about like this:

Leasehold, Eighteenth to Nineteenth Streets	$950,000
Fee of property on streets	1,700,000
Hotel Logerot sale	557,500
Hotel Logerot resale	620,000
St. Ann's Church	192,000
Resales on streets	1,213,000
Morgenthau transactions	1,595,000
Total	$6,827,500

The figures showing the area of the parcels obtained, as compared with those of existing large stores, are of interest. They are as follows:

	Square Feet.
Siegel, Cooper & Co	85,560
Hilton, Hughes & Co	53,360
Bloomingdale's	48,000
Macy's	36,000
Simpson, Crawford & Simpson	35,500
Stern Brothers	34,450
Seventeenth to Eighteenth Streets	33,350
H. O'Neill & Co	32,000
Ehrich Brothers	28,700
Ludwig Brothers	25,750
Adams & Co	24,600
James McCreery & Co	25,000
B. Altman & Co	24,500

Messrs. Frederick Southack & Co. have arranged to occupy an office in the Hotel Logerot Building at Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, in addition to their two offices down town

The four-story brownstone dwelling 712 Madison Avenue, 20 by 60 by 80, has been sold by Dr. Wendt at about $34,000.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday Mr. Philip A. Smyth sold, for J. Montgomery Strong, under foreclosure, at $15,000, to Ella T. Sullivan, one of the defendants, the three-story brick and brownstone dwelling at the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Ninety-first Street, 17.4 by 70.

Mr. Henry W. Donald of R. V. Harnett & Co. sold, under foreclosure, at $29,500, to William H. Osborne, the three four-story brownstone flats 79 to 83 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, north side, 34 feet west of Park Avenue, 51 by 80.

The auction sales set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William B. Anderson, referee, 11 East Seventy-fourth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 20 by 102.2½, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $34,970.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry M. Whitehead, referee, Brown Place, west side, 60 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 40 by 100, four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $2,000; on prior mortgage, $20,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Rivington Street, northeast corner of Ludlow Street, by Abraham Lichtenstein of 42 Essex Street, five-story brick flat; cost, $16,000.

Nos. 707 and 709 Broadway and 270 and 274 Mercer Street, ten-story brick warehouse, by John T. Williams of 871 Madison Avenue; cost, $350,000.

Sixty-fourth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Central Park West, four five-story brick flats, by Crockett & Roddy of 1,760 Broadway; cost, $80,000.

Sixty-ninth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Central Park West, two four-story-and-basement brick dwellings, by William E. Diller of 64 West Sixty-ninth Street; cost, $70,000.

Mercer Street, southwest corner of Spring Street, six-story brick warehouse, by Boehm & Coon of 45 Maiden Lane; cost, $185,000.

Hoe Street, west side, 134 feet north of Freeman Street, three two-story frame dwellings, by Charles G. Jorgensen; cost, $12,000.

No. 109 West Seventeenth Street, alterations to two-story brick stable, by J. W. Dimick; cost, $4,450.

Northwest corner of Grand and Forsyth Streets, alterations to three-story brick dwelling and store, by Carolus Runk; cost, $650.

Sedgwick Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of Hampden Street, alterations to two-story frame dwelling, by Frederick C. Ringer; cost, $900.

No. 62 Barclay Street, alterations to four-story brick factory and store, by W. H. Montanye; cost, $3,000.

No. 19 East Thirty-first Street, alterations to store and four-story brick dwelling, by Ellen H. Barrett; cost, $250.

No. 26 College Place, alterations to store of four-story brick building, by E. P. Lee and others; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 77 to 81 Wooster Street, alterations to six-story brick factory, by Lorillard estate; cost, $500.

No. 21 South William Street, alterations to five-story office and storage building, by Mary E. K. Putnam and others; cost, $2,000.

West side of Sixth Avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets, alteration to store, four-story brick building, by Hugh O'Neill; cost, $80,000.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday Mr. William Cole sold, to Whitman W. Kenyon, plaintiff, at $10,000, the three-story brownstone dwelling 147 Halsey Street, north side, 143 feet west of Marcy Avenue, 20 by 97.6. To the same, at $9,500, he sold the similar dwelling 143 Halsey Street, 20 by 93.6. To J. Kingston, at $3,500, he sold the two-story and basement brick dwelling 518 Halsey Street, 15 by 100. To James M. Huntting, plaintiff, he sold, at $3,600, the similar dwelling 518A Halsey Street, and to Phebe Stillwell, at $3,600, he sold the similar dwelling 520 Halsey Street. To Cornelius S. Stryker, plaintiff, at $9,000, he sold the three-story brownstone dwelling 57 Hancock Street, 20 by 92. To Margaret Hendrickson, plaintiff, at $9,750, he sold the four-story brownstone dwelling 58 Hancock Street.

Mr. Gerard M. Stevens, as referee, sold, to John R. Planten, plaintiff, at $5,000, the three-story brownstone flat on the north side of Sterling Place, 357.10 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 17.3 by 100.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Jan. 7.

17TH ST, s s, 93 ft e of Avenue B, 45x92; Katie Wirth to Andrew Blaurock, 1-5 part $2,140
SAME PROPERTY, 1-5 part; Susan Kirchner to Andrew Blaurock 2,140
SAME PROPERTY, 1-5 part; Elizabeth Eppinger to same 2,140
72D ST, n s, 25 ft e of West End Av, 75x100; Spencer Aldrich and wife to Henry Oppenheimer and another 1,000
72D ST, same property; Henry Oppenheimer and others to William E. Diller 1
AMSTERDAM AV, 590 and 592; Thomas J. McGuire and wife to Theobald J. Denzler 68,000
75TH ST, 317 West; Charles Strauss to Pauline Strauss 1
AMSTERDAM AV, 643; Henry E. Stevens, Sr., and wife to Rudolph W. Pick 32,750
45TH ST, n s, 41 West; James Richards and wife to Clarence Clayton .. 1
MADISON AV, w s, 50.5 ft n of 61st St, 25x95; Sara E. S. Appleby and husband to Mary B. Dortic 1
MADISON AV, 1,130; William H. Willis, referee, to the Washington Life Insurance Company 49,250
3D AV, n w corner of 49th St, 80x100.5; Charles Althof to Herman Wronkow 180,000
58TH ST, 348 East; Harry Oppenheim to Max Hobre 1
69TH ST, s s, 541.8 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x77.4; Henrietta Simon and husband to Eva Mela 10
LEXINGTON AV, e s, 65.5 ft n of 58th St, 17.9x95; Frank Rhanes and wife to Herman Auspacher 1
73D ST, s s, 275.2 ft e of 5th Av, 22.6x102.2; Elizabeth Foley to Ellen Geoghan 40,000
74TH ST, 166 East; Louis Mayer and wife to Fannie Hyams 1
76TH ST, n s, 155 ft w of Park Av, 60x102.2; Edward J. Bradley, referee, to Lily W. Churchill and others, trustees, &c 130,000
1ST AV, e s, 75.11 ft s of 125th St, 25x75; Lucy S. Cragin to Edwin B. Cragin 1
AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 50.11 ft n of 101st St, 25x93.3; John H. Furbater and wife to David Christie 12,450
BOULEVARD, s e corner of 125th St, 176.6x75; William M. Stillwell, Jr., to Lizzie B. Stillwell 1
WILLIS AV, s w corner of 136th St, 25x100; Hermann N. Meyer and wife to Herman Oetjen and wife .. 40,000
149TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Michael Turley to Catharine Turley 5,000
FINDLAY ST, s s, 175 ft w of Elton Av, 25x100; Sigmund Gottlieb and wife to David Shuldiner 3,350
UNION ST, n e corner of Nelson Av, 112.8x50.2; William M. Hoes, referee, to Michael Gorman 2,150
CAULDWELL AV, e s, 275 ft n of 161st St, 125x125; Rudolf Embigler and wife to Kate B. Decker 9,000
ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 275 ft n of 141st St, 75x90; Herman Oetjen and wife to Hermann N. Meyer 1
LOT 97, map of village of East Tremont, 24th Ward; Charles F. Wimm and wife to Sophia M. Murphy 1
BOSTON AV, n s, 267.3 ft e of Suburban Place, 24.3x97; Patrick J. Reville to Frederick Schaeffer 2,300
BATHGATE AV, e s, 283.4 ft n of 173d St, 16.8x120; Newbury D. Lawton and wife to Adeline Mott 3,750
VILLA AV, w s, 384 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 25x100; Lillian Hunold to Charles Krohmer 600
17TH ST, s s, 93 ft e of Avenue B, 45x92; John Blaurock and wife to Andrew Blaurock 2,100
19TH St, 35 West, 25.6x92; Elizabeth C. Cryder to Morris J. Warnstadt .. 50,000
34TH ST, 318; Simon Arendt to Herman Wronkow, ¾ part 1
3D AV, 2,088; Solomon Appel and wife and others to William Koontz. 44,900
102D ST, n s, 25 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11; Edward M. Scudder to Frederick Holtermann 19,300
1ST AV, e s, 22.1 ft s of 119th St, 28.4x64; Justine Schnitker to Lena M. Vooth 1
114TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100; Charles Knobloch to Jetta Lowenstein 1
AVENUE A, w s, 60.5 ft s of 120th St, 40.4x85; Harmah R. Van Vechten to H. Brown 5,800
114TH ST, n s, 228 ft e of 2d Av, 22x100.11; Herman J. Rohrich and wife to L. A. Bliss 1
MADISON AV, n e corner of 100th St, 80x100.11; Richard H. L. Townsend to John L Bough 1
100TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Warren E. Sammis to Michael Sheridan 1
LENOX AV, e s, 79.11 ft n of 133d St, 20x85; Charles E. Lydecker to L. H. Hallen 18,100
MONROE ST, 256; Sarah Cohen to Christian Biersack 1
CHERRY ST, 407; Christian Biersack and another to Sarah Cohen .. 25,000
NORFOLK ST, w s, 50 ft s of Hester St, 50x50; Julius Shweitzer and wife to Julius Schweitzer and others 57,250
ESSEX ST, e s, 75.6 ft n of Broome St, 27.6x100.6; same to same 1
NORTON ST, 13; Bernard Cohen and wife to John Kehoe 1
SPRING ST, 152, 20x80; Henry Kast to Louis Kast 1
12TH ST, 45 West; Alfred A. Frazer and wife to Mary E. Robbins 8,000
34TH ST, 318; Charles Levy to Herman Wronkow 1
14TH ST, 225 East; Charles E. Husted to Louis A. Dean 1
21ST ST, s s, Lot 18, map of H. Hendricks, 25x92; Rosalie H. Allen to Jefferson M. Levy 1
33D ST, n s, 259 ft e of 2d Av, 16x98.9; Jacob Liebermann to Max Cohen .. 1
21ST ST, 128 West; Meyer Coleman and wife to Christopher Postera 1
114TH ST, n s, 228 ft e of 2d Av, 22x100.11; Lydia A. Bliss to H. J. Rohrick and wife 1
121ST ST, n s, 247.6 ft w of 4th Av, 15.100.11; W. L. Howell to Emily K. Howell 1

Recorded Leases.

BEADLESTON, William H., and others, trustees, to Michael Seraphine; n e corner of 185th St and 10th Av, 325x45.4, 3 years $900
COHEN, Samuel M., and another, executors of Joseph Seligman, to John H. Rauschmeyer and another; Plot 24, map of estate of Isaac Dyckman, 128 acres, 12th Ward, 6 years. 1,000
SAME to Genaro Carfolite; same property, 3 years 1,000
CULLEN, John J., to Byrne & Kelly; store, &c., 204 East 38th St, 4 10-12 years 3,600
LIVINGSTON, Ruth, to John S. Huyler; 863 Broadway, 5 years 9,500
LANGE, Louise, to Max Marinberger; 917 6th Av, 10 years 2,500
RILEY, George R., to Frank Dimmler; store, &c., 82 and 84 Church St, 5 years 2,500
SCHUMCK, Herman, to Robert J. Kirsten; store, &c., s w corner of Westchester and Union Avs, 7 9-12 years .... 1,104 and 1,404
THE ASSOCIATES LAND COMPANY to Eliza Caterson; Bronx River Road, n corner of New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, 10 years .... 500 and 600

Recorded Mortgages.

ANSPACHER, Herman, to Flora R. Blum; e s of Lexington Av, 65.5 ft n of 58th St, 5 years $12,000
ALDRICH, Spencer, and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, New-York; n w corner of West End Av and 72d St, (two mortgages,) 1 year 80,000
ALDHOUSE, Frederick, and wife to Estelle F. Taylor, executrix; w s of Lenox Av, 25.3 ft n of 117th St, (three mortgages,) 2 years 69,000
BALDWIN, Townsend B., trustee, to the Singer Manufacturing Company; s e corner of 4th Av and 16th St, demand 99,000
BAUGH, John L., and wife to Richard H. L. Townsend; n e corner of Madison Av and 100th St, demand .. 75,000
BONNELL, Margaret C., and another to F. R. Coudert and another, trustees; n w corner of 5th Av and 27th St, (two mortgages,) 4 years and demand 85,000
BIERSACK, Christian, and wife to Emile A. Hassey; s s of Cherry St, 247.3 ft e of Scammel St, 4 years 1,000
BUCHSBAUM, Justina, and another to Maud L. Norton, as guardian; n s of 97th St, 553 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years 6,000
CLAYTON, Clarence, to James Richards and wife; n s of 45th St, 323.2 ft e of 7th Av, 4 years 10,500
CANTWELL, Nellie F., to James J. Jones; e s of Mott Av, 108.9 ft n of 165th St, 1 year 2,000
CHRISTIE, David, to John H. Furbater; w s of Amsterdam Av, 50.11 ft n of 101st St, demand 6,750
COOKE, Hannah, and another to Nathaniel Wise; n s of 87th St, 125 ft w of 1st Av, notes 359
CORNELL, William H., and wife to Stephen B. Cornell; No. 54 Chrystie St, 1 year 1,500
DENIG, Jennie L., to John B. Grant; e s of West End Av, 60.8 ft n of 88th St, 1 year 3,500
DILLER, William E., to Henry Oppenheimer; n s of 72d St, 25 ft e of West End Av, 1 year 39,000
DENGLER, Theobald J., to Thomas J. McGuire; w s of Amsterdam Av, 25.8 ft s of 89th St, (two mortgages,) 2 years 3,500
EMORY, John J., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 68th St, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 5 years 150,000
FIELD, Frances P., and others to L. F. Bradhurst; 366 Broadway, 4 years 50,000
FRANSIOLI, Margaret P., and another to John L. Speroin; s s of 118th St, 335 ft w of 5th Av, demand 2,500
FLOOD, Rosa, to Harlem Savings Bank; s s of 162d St, 146.7 ft e of Prospect Av, demand 3,000
GORMAN, Michael, to Katie Hoehn; n s corner of Union and Nelson Avs, 2 years 1,400
GUGGOLZ, William, and others to J. A. Heller; n w s of Washington Av, 152 ft s w of 183d St, 3 years .. 4,000
SAME to same; n w s of Washington Av, 196.11 ft s w of 183d St, 3 years 4,000
GREEN, Morris, and wife to H. V. V. Braman and another, trustees; w s of Essex St, 250 ft n of Rivington St, 5 years 25,000
SAME to F. J. Tilford, trustee; w s of Essex St, 225 ft n of Rivington St, 5 years 25,000
GUTEKUNST, Johanna, to Edward Hassey; 1,607 Avenue B, 1 year 2,000
HILL, Henry, and another to Alfred V. C. Johnson; s s of 36th St, 62.6 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year 5,000
HERRICK, Elias J., and wife to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 29 Moore St and 25 Coenties Slip 15,000
HILL, Murray, and another to The Mutual Life Insurance Company; s s of 36th St, 62.6 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year 48,000
HALLEN, Louis H., to The Title Guarantee and Trust Company; e s of Lenox Av, 79.11 ft n of 133d St, 3 years 12,000
HEUSNER, Annie, and another to Herman Wendt; s e corner 63d St and 1st Av, installments 800
HYAMS, Fannie, and another to The Equitable Life Insurance Society of the United States; 166 ft e of 74th St, 1 year 9,000
JARVIS, Lizzie D., and another to Jessie F. Morrison; s s of 54th St, 281.3 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year 1,000
KEHOE, John, to Bernard Cohen; Morton St, Lot 13, Mapof Thomas Emmet estate (two mortgages,) 1 year 19,000
KOONTZ, William, to Solomon Appel and another; w s of 3d Av, 50.10 ft n of 114th St, installments 17,000
KAST, Henry, to Ernest Stutz; 152 Spring St, 3 years 3,500
KNAPP, Alfred D., and wife to Charles E. Bigelow; e s of Canal St, 250 ft n of 135th St, 1 year 6,000
KEEGAN, James D., to Charles F. Keegan; n s of 38th St, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year 2,000
LEVY, Jefferson M. to Rosalie H. Allen, s s of 21st St, Lot 18, map of Harmon Hendricks, 3 years 35,000
LOEWENSTEIN, Jetta, to Anna Cohen; n s of 114th St, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 4 years 500
LEVENSON, Louis, and another to Sarah Levenson; 327 Madison St, 1 year 1,800
LAWRENCE, Gustav T., and wife to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; s s of 90th St, 279.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years 48,000
LOBRE, Max, and wife to the Bowery Bank, New-York; s s of 58th St, 73 ft w of 1st Av, 2 years 5,000
LEUTHNER, Frederick, to Frederick Dillemuth and another; n s of 160th St, 150 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 3 years 1,038
MANDER, Laura E., and another to William E. Thorn; Lot 193, Map 728A, North Marble Hill, 4 years .. 2,500
MURPHY, Jeremiah P., to Isaac H. Tuttle, as executor; n s of 42d St, 145.10 ft w of 5th Av, lease 30,000
MONAGHAN, Andrew, and wife to Terence Jacobson; n s of 167th St, 78.7 ft w of Fox St, 2 years 500
MELA, Eva, to Henrietta Simon; n s of 69th St, 541.8 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years 2,000
MARQUARDT, John, and others to William Stern; s s of 76th St, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years 7,000
MOTT, Adeline, to Newbury D. Lawton; e s of Bathgate Av, 283.4 ft n of 173d St, 3 years 1,500
ORDMAN, Jacob, and wife to Simon Aronson; 116 Essex St, 3 years 2,000
OWEN, Unadilla, to H. H. Landon and another, trustees; s s of 64th St, 210 ft e of 5th Av, 2 years 34,500
RUNK, Charles E., and wife to John A. Stewart and others, trustees; s e corner of St. Nicholas Av and 150th St, 5 years 47,500
SAME to George Wolf; s e corner of St. Nicholas Av and 150th St, 2 years 10,500
ROBBINS, Mary E., to Alfred A. Fraser; n s of 12th St, 423.7 ft e of 6th Av, installments 5,000
SAME to James L. Flanagan; same property, 5 years 2,500
RICHARDSON, EMMA B., to Susie H. Dibble; s s of 118th St, 136 ft e of Morningside Av, 3 years 9,500
SAME to Sarah H. Wentworth, s s 118th St, 136 ft e of Morningside Av, 1 year 500
STOBLER, Walter, and wife to the Safety Co-operative Building and Loan Association; w s of 3d Av, 402.4 ft n of 169th St, installments. 7,250
SCHAEFFER, Frederick, and wife to Patrick J. Reville; n s of Boston Av, 267.4 ft e of Suburban Place, 3 years 1,400
SCOTT, Mary A., to Amanda Bussing; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 54.11 ft n of 129th St, 1 year 2,200
TRUBERG, Emelie, to Franz Rust; n s of 19th St, 500 ft w of 2d Av, lease 12,000
THOMPSON, Samuel A., to Oscar T. Marshal; s w corner of 3d Av and 84th St, security 1,333
VOOTH, Lena, to Justin Schnitker; e s of 1st Av, 22.1 ft s of 119th St, 5 years 12,000
WECHSLER, Cordelia, to Lewis C. Mack; 132 West 74th St, 5 years ... 24,000
WARNSTADT, Morris J., to Elizabeth C. Cryder; 35 West 19th St, 3 years 40,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AUGUST, Matilda, to Herman August $1
BROWN, Almira J., to Ida E. Brown. 1,504
DORSETT, Ella L., to Annie Ormiston 1,319
DORSETT, R. Clarence, to E. M. Dorsett 721
HUYLAR, Allen H., and others, executors, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York 4,500
JACKSON, Katharine R., and others, executors, to Ann H. Jackson 15,054
METCALFE, John T., executor, to Samuel D. Babcock 4,000
MEISEL, Anna, to Kunigunda Bischoff 9,000
SCHAEFFER, Frederick, and wife to Charles Gloede 2,700
SCHELL, Edward H., executor, to Joseph Bird 1,000
SCHEFFER, Herman W., to Regina Tolck 750
SMITH, William T., and another to Ann N. Rogers 1,056
TOLCK, Regina, to William Riedell .. 750
UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY to Helen C. Butler and others 30,165
WASSERMANN, Laura Ydie, to Woolf Endel 8,000

Lis Pendens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

MORTON ST, w s, 125 ft e of Hudson St, 25 ft front; Thomas B. Connolly, trustee, &c., against Jane Derry, executrix, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage.)
CITY HALL PLACE, 6; Centre St, 20; 120th St, East, 118; Harriet K. Morrow against Hugh H. Janeway and others, (action to declare deed void.)
CENTRAL PARK WEST, entire front between 71st and 72d Sts; Edward Freeman against Jacob Rothschild and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)
BROOK AV, w s, 100.3 ft s of 163d St, 54 ft front; James O'Hare against Lewis Z. Bach and others, (specific performance.)
65TH ST, West, 148; Mary H. Myer, trustee, &c., against William H. Gelesheuer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
DUANE ST, 100 to 104; Stanley C. Kipp against Benjamin F. Van Valkenburgh and others, (action to declare deed void.)
75TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 20 ft front; Charles Wagner against Edmond Huerstel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

133D ST, s s, 275 ft w of 10th Av, 175 ft front; John Kirkpatrick against Michael Cushman, owner; Luke O'Brien and Michael Cushman, contractors $2,500
133D ST, West, 524; Murray & Hill against same owner; John Carlin and Michael Cushman, contractors. 29
COLUMBIA ST, 72; David Levy against Morris Margowitz, owner and contractor 145
101ST ST, s s, entire front between Park and Lexington Avs; Thomas-Roberts-Stevenson Company against James Duffy, owner and contractor. 739
MADISON AV, 135; Hugh J. Keenan against Eleanor J. Chapman, owner; J. Bentley Squier, contractor ... 192
VARICK ST, 67; Charles Burkelman against Morgan D. McDonough, owner; Johnston & Cadien, contractors 100
GOERCK ST, 31 and 33; Barnet Miller against Levy & Hurwitz, owners; H. McFadden, contractor .. 55
SAME property; Simon Halpin against same owners and contractor 25

The Wray Investigating Committee.

George F. Elliott stated yesterday that the matter of counsel to the Wray investigating committee had never been discussed at any meeting of the Law Enforcement Society.

Assemblyman Wray, in speaking of the Committee and also referring to the Law Enforcement Society, said:

"I have every respect for this society and appreciate the work it has done and is doing in the way of collecting evidence, but this committee, if appointed, will not be a tail to any kite. We will work in thorough harmony with the society, but the investigation will be directed by the committee, and by no one else.

"I would like to say right here, that the investigation will not be a partisan one. If there are Republicans who need investigation, they will be investigated."

Dr. Talmage Is Sixty-three Years Old.

The Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage celebrated his sixty-third birthday yesterday. He said that he never felt heartier and stronger in his life, and that since he was eighteen years old he had never missed a cold bath in the morning, a run in the park, and a walk in the sun when circumstances permitted.

"I have never been sick a moment in my life," he said. "In the twenty-five years of my pastorate in Brooklyn, I only missed one Sunday. That was because of hoarseness that amounted to nothing."

Dr. Talmage received a number of his friends.

THE DEBS CONSPIRACY CASE

Judge Grosscup Will Render His Decision Against the Motion to Quash the Indictments To-Day.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Judge Grosscup this morning announced that he would render his decision in the proceedings to quash the indictments for conspiracy against Eugene V. Debs and others to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. He indicated by his words that he would deny the motion to quash, and told counsel to be ready to go to trial.

Several motions for separate trials were made and all denied. The court advised the Government to weed out all the small offenders and those against whom there would be no chance of securing a conviction. Attorney Darrow, for the defendants, asked for a month's continuance, and this was also taken under advisement.

Debs and the other officers and Directors of the American Railway Union, with the exception of McVean, will go to jail to-morrow morning, and a writ of habeas corpus will be applied for before Judge Woods. If he denies the writ the cases will be at once taken to the Supreme Court. In the latter case, the conspiracy trial is certain to be postponed.

After the adjournment of the Court of Appeals, Judge Woods, sitting as a Circuit Judge, informed the attorneys for the defendants and the Government that he would overrule the application for a writ of habeas corpus, as he could not review his own decision, and would allow the appeal direct to the Supreme bench. Judge Woods added that he was not disposed to enforce the imprisonment of the defendants, but would remand them to the custody of the Marshal when the stay of execution expired to-morrow, and that officer would undoubtedly use his own discretion.

Earthquake Tremors.

As to the delicacy of the modern tools used for detecting the slightest tremors, it is sufficient to say that by means of the new seismometrograph established at the Collegio Romano it was possible to observe at Rome not only the earthquakes which took place in Greece, India, and Turkestan, but also to see, on March 22 last, three distinct waves coming from three distinct shocks in Japan. They had traveled over an enormous distance—nearly one earth quadrant—at a speed of about 2,750 yards in the second, and yet were visible in the tracings by the instrument.

But the new bifilar pendulum devised this year by Mr. Horace Darwin is even still more promising; it can record and measure a tilt of the earth's surface of less than one three-hundredth part of a second—that is, a change of level which would occur if a line one mile long were lifted by one-thousandth part of an inch at one of its extremities. And, finally, direct experiment is now called in to the aid of the young science, and artificial earthquakes having been provoked, both by explosions of mines and by the fall of heavy masses of iron, their effects upon delicate instruments have been carefully studied. The tools of the seismologist thus attain a high degree of perfection.—The Nineteenth Century.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises....7:24 | Sun sets....4:50 | Moon sets...4:48 A. M.

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER. A. M.	P. M.	LOW WATER. A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	4:45	5:21	11:12	11:18
Governors Island	5:10	5:34	11:50	11:50
Hell Gate	7:03	7:27	1:18	1:18

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JAN. 8.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
G. W. Clyde, Haiti	......	3:00 P. M.
Hohenzollern, Bremen	......	6:00 A. M.
Polynesia, Hamburg	......	2:00 P. M.
Runic, Liverpool	......	2:00 P. M.
Schiedam, Amsterdam	......	1:00 P. M.
Sirius, Liverpool	......	2:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9.		
Algonquin, Charleston	......	3:00 P. M.
Adriatic, Liverpool	4:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Obdam, Rotterdam	......	1:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, JAN. 10.		
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Habana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, JAN. 11.		
Seminole, Charleston	......	3:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) Jan. 8.—Adirondack, Kingston, Jan. 3; Alps, Port au Prince, Jan. 2; Olinda, Cadiz, Dec. 23; The Queen, London, Dec. 23; Venezuela, Curacao, Dec. 31.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9.—Cevic, Liverpool, Dec. 30; Furnessia, Glasgow, Dec. 30; Mexican Prince, St. Lucia, Jan. 1; Ptolemy, Rio Janeiro, Dec. 18; Teutonic, Liverpool, Jan. 2.

THURSDAY, Jan. 10.—Elbe, Bremen, Jan. 1; Maasdam, Rotterdam, Dec. 29; Norwegian, Glasgow, Dec. 29; Sutherland, Bremen, Dec. 29; Weser, Bremen, Dec. 29.

FRIDAY, Jan. 11.—Achilles, Gibraltar, Dec. 28; Alvena, Gibraltar, Dec. 28; Santiago, Nassau, Jan. 8.

Arrived—New-York, Monday, Dec. 8.

SS Aurania, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool Dec. 29 and Queenstown 30, with mdse. and passengers to V. H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:40 P. M. 6th.
SS Galileo, (Br.,) Whitton, Hull Dec. 21, via Boston, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 1:40 P. M.
SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.
SS Rio Grande, Barstow, Fernandina and Brunswick, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.
SS Bluefields, Masingo, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.
SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Deloncle, Havre Dec. 30, with mdse. and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.
SS Vigilancia, McIntosh, Tampico Dec. 30, with mdse. and passengers to J. E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.
El Monte, Parker, New-Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.
Ship George Curtis, (of Boston,) Sproul, Hamburg 45 ds, with salt to order—vessel to Yates & Porterfield.
Ship Maria Raffo, (Ital.,) Perassa, Hull 49 ds, with chalk to order—vessel to V. H. Brown & Co.
Ship Vortigern, (of London,) Davis, Antwerp 45 ds, with mdse. to American Sugar Refining Company.
Ship Hutton Hall, (of Liverpool,) Rowlands, Bremerhaven 36 ds, with mdse. to order—vessel to J. W. Parker & Co.
Bark Inchkeith, (of Glasgow,) Rankin, Dunkirk 66 ds, with chalk to order—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.
Bark Decima, (Norw.,) Svendson, Colombo Aug. 23, with mdse. to order.
Brig Sunlight, Thompson, St. Kitts 22 ds, in ballast to L. W. & A. P. Armstrong.
WIND.—Sandy Hook, 10 P. M.—S. W., light air, thick haze.

Sailed.

SS Prussia, for Hamburg, via Havre; Richmond, for Newport News and Richmond; Chattahoochee, for Savannah.

Spoken.

Ship Orealla, (Br.,) Stewart, from New-York Nov. 7 for Shanghai, was spoken Dec. 11, in lat 6 N., long 28 W.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—SS American, (Dutch,) Capt. Butz, from Dover for New-York, passed Prawle Point yesterday.
SS August Korff, (Ger.,) Capt. Buhner, from New-York Dec. 25 for Dover, passed Prawle Point to-day.
SS Circassian Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Simpson, from New-York Dec. 17 for Amsterdam, passed Dover to-day.
SS Black Prince (Br.) sld. from Palermo for New-York Dec. 30.
SS California, (Br.,) Capt. Mitchell, sld. from Genoa for New-York Jan. 4.
SS Charlois, (Dutch,) Capt. Peters, sld. from Rotterdam for New-York Jan. 4.
SS Monomoy, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, sld. from Liverpool for New-York Jan. 5.
SS Grecian Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Miller, from New-York Dec. 7, arr. at Ceara —.
SS Tenasserim, (Br.,) Capt. Robertson, from New-York Oct. 31, arr. at Colombo Dec. 18.
SS Egyptian Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Dunbar, from New-York Nov. 28, arr. at Montevideo Dec. 28.
SS Afghan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Marr, from New-York Nov. 25, arr. at Santos Dec. 29.
SS Polaria, (Ger.,) Capt. Woerpel, from New-York Dec. 6, arr. at Stettin Jan. 2.
SS Foreland, (Br.,) from Singapore for New-York, arr. at Aden yesterday.
SS James Brand, (Br.,) Capt. Harding, from New-York Dec. 23, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.
SS Patria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kopff, from New-York Dec. 26, arr. at Hambrug to-day.
SS Taormina, (Ger.,) Capt. Koch, from New-York Dec. 26, arr. at Hamburg to-day.
SS Zaandam, (Dutch,) Capt. Duit, from New-York, arr. at Amsterdam at noon to-day.
SS Origen, (Br.,) Capt. Johnson, from New-York Dec. 23, arr. at Para yesterday.
SS Virginia, (Ger.,) Capt. Scheel, from New-York Dec. 22, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Real Estate at Auction.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION,

TUESDAY, January 22, 1895,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

At the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Ltd., 59 to 65 Liberty St.,

SALE IN PARTITION

OF THE

VALUABLE PROPERTIES

NO. 398 FIFTH AVENUE,

(bet. 36th and 37th Sts.)

Four-story brownstone house, with store, Size 27.7½x85 feet, lot 125 feet,

AND NO. 3 WEST 36TH ST.,

(Adjoining in rear and forming an L.)

ALSO

NOS. 5 and 7 WEST 36TH ST.

4-story private houses,

NO. 3 WEST 36TH ST., 25x50x1-story Dining-Room Extension 25x25, Lot 98.9.
NO. 5 WEST 36TH ST., 25x55x3-story Dining-Room Extension 20x25, Lot 98.9.
NO. 7 WEST 36TH ST., 25x55x1-story Dining-Room Extension 25x25, Lot 98.9.

Maps and particulars at the Auctioneer's office, No. 9 Pine Street and No. 1 Madison Avenue. Telephone No. 1442 Cortlandt.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer, will sell at auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y. City, at 12 o'clock noon, **THURSDAY, JAN. 10, 1895,** under direction Thomas D. Rambaut, Esq., Referee,

VALUABLE 24TH WARD PROPERTY, in Town of West Farms, on old Boston Road, adjoining the lands of Horatio W. St. John, deceased, and John J. Walker, having a frontage on old Boston Road of 116 feet by 433 feet in depth by 97 feet 6 inches by irregular 487 feet to beginning.

MESSRS. WING, SHOUDY & PUTNAM, Plaintiff's Attorneys. Particulars with Attorneys, 45 William Street, or Auctioneer, 111 Broadway.

Public Notices.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Police of the Police Department of the City of New-York, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands on the westerly side of Ridge Street, between Broome and Delancey Streets, in the Thirteenth Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said board as a site for buildings for police purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 350 of the Laws of 1892.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter, appointed pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 350 of the Laws of 1892, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties, and persons interested in the lands or premises affected by this proceeding, or having any interest therein, and have filed a true report or transcript of such estimate in the office of the Board of Police of the Police Department of the City of New-York for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

Second—That all parties or persons whose rights may be affected by the said estimate, and who may object to the same, or any part thereof, may, within ten days after the first publication of this notice, (December 28th, 1894,) file their objections to such estimate, in writing, with us, at our office, Room No. 113, on the third floor of the Stewart Building, No. 280 Broadway, in said city, as provided by Section 4 of Chapter 350 of the Laws of 1892, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting, at our said office, on the 11th day of January, 1895, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and upon such subsequent days as may be found necessary.

Third—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at Chambers thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of January, 1895, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated New-York, December 27th, 1894.

JAMES E. LEARNED,
MARTIN T. McMAHON,
THOMAS J. MILLER,
Commissioners.

I. B. BRENNAN, Clerk.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—IN THE matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by and through the Department of Public Parks, relative to acquiring title to certain lands in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, for public use and public purposes, as and for a PUBLIC PLACE AND PUBLIC PARK AND PARKWAY, under and pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 746 of the Laws of 1894.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, appointed, by an order of the General Term of the Supreme Court, Commissioners of Estimate for the purpose of making a just and equitable estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises laid out, appropriated or designated by Chapter 746 of the Laws of 1894 for a public place and public park and parkway, bounded on the south by the northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street; on the north by the southerly side of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; on the west by the easterly side of the First Avenue, and on the east by the bulkhead-line of the East River, or so much thereof as we shall deem advisable to be acquired for said purposes, will hold a public meeting in Room No. 113, on the third floor of the Stewart Building, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 15th day of January, 1895, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and determining the question whether the whole, or, if less than the whole, how much of the lands and premises specified in said Act of the Legislature shall be acquired for said public purposes.

An opportunity will be afforded at such time and place to all persons who may so desire to be heard in regard to said questions.—Dated New-York, January 3d, 1895.

ABRAM KLING,
RICHARD V. HARNETT,
EDMUND L. MOONEY,
Commissioners.

W. T. H. HUGHES, Clerk.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.
HARLEM RIVER BRIDGE COMMISSION.
NO. 45 BROADWAY.

Public notice is hereby given by the undersigned Commissioners, appointed and acting pursuant to the provisions of Chapters 487 of the Laws of 1885, 573 of the Laws of 1888, and 249 of the Laws of 1890, that all persons and corporations having any claim or claims against the said Commissioners, or against the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, for or on account of the construction of the bridge provided for in Chapter 487 of the Laws of 1885, and known as "Washington Bridge," or of any act, matter, or thing connected with the performance of any duty conferred upon the said Commissioners, or done or performed or omitted to be done or performed by them or under their direction, to present such claims in writing to the said Commissioners for examination and adjustment on or before Tuesday, the 5th day of February, 1895, at the office of the Commissioner, No. 45 Broadway, New-York City.

This notice is given pursuant to Section 4 of Chapter 249 of the Laws of 1890, whereby, after directing the publication of said notice, it is provided that no action shall be commenced nor proceeding taken against the said Commissioners, or any of them, or against the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, upon any claim which shall not have been so presented to the said Commissioners for examination and adjustment on or before the day and at the place designated for that purpose in and by said notice.

JACOB LORILLARD, VERNON H. BROWN, DAVID JAMES KING, Harlem River Bridge Commissioners

n13-2aw12wTu&F

PUBLIC SALE OF MEDICAL BOOKS, SURGICAL Instruments, Hospital Clothing, and Furniture—Medical Supply Depot, U. S. Army, New-York City, Dec. 5, 1894.—Will be sold at Auction at 29 Burling Slip, this city, January 8, 1895, at 12 M., by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, a large quantity of Hospital property, no longer required, consisting of Chloride of Lime in jars, Instruments in cases, Butchers' knives, Washing Machines, Medical Books, Bound Medical Journals, and miscellaneous supplies. Terms of sale: Cash. All goods purchased must be removed within two days. C. T. ALEXANDER, Col. Asst. Surg. Gen.

Religious Notices.

THE MEETINGS IN THE CITY, IN OBSERVance of the Week of Prayer, under the auspices of the Evangelical Alliance, are to be held at 4 o'clock each week day afternoon in the Marble Collegiate Church, corner 5th Av. and 29th St.

The subjects and speakers for each day are as follows:

Monday, Jan. 7—"Humiliation and Thanksgiving."
Meeting conducted by Mr. Mornay Williams.
Tuesday, Jan. 8—"The Church Universal."
Meeting conducted by Mr. R. Fulton Cutting.
Wednesday, Jan. 9—"Nations and Their Rulers."
Meeting conducted by Mr. Frank Moss.
Thursday, Jan. 10—"Foreign Missions."
Meeting conducted by Mr. Robert E. Speer.
Friday, Jan. 11—"Home Missions."
Meeting conducted by Mr. Warner Van Norden.
Saturday, Jan. 12—"Families and Schools."
Meeting conducted by Mr. Frank A. Ferris.

WEEK OF PRAYER SERVICES WILL BE held each evening this week at 8 o'clock in the chapel of the Phillips Presbyterian Church, 73d St. and Madison Av.

City Real Estate for Sale.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co.

Offices: 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N.E. corner 38th St.& 7th Av., N.Y / 211 West 125th St., N. Y.

CAPITAL (PAID UP, IN CASH,) - $2,000,000.
SURPLUS, DEC. 31, 1894 - - - - 1,032,069.

Title Insurance has become a necessity to the landowner. It saves him money. It saves him time, annoyance, and loss.

The growth of this company's business is convincing proof of its great services to the community.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, 1888-1894:

	Income from Searches and Guarantee of Titles.	Amount of Mortgages sold to Investors.
1888	$152,099	$3,195,325
1889	368,434	6,697,288
1890	480,925	12,919,591
1891	542,609	13,581,036
1892	621,605	18,265,318
1893	562,571	15,077,577
1894	567,052	15,738,842

TRUSTEES:
George G. Williams, William M. Ingraham, John T. Martin, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., Alexander E. Orr, James D. Lynch, Charles S. Brown, Frederick Potter, Louis Windmuller, Emil Oelbermann, John Jacob Astor, Martin Joost, Julien T. Davies, Benjamin D. Hicks, William H. Male, John D. Hicks, Charles R. Henderson, Ellis D. Williams, Samuel T. Freeman, William Trautwine, Charles Richardson, Charles Matlack.

CLARENCE H. KELSEY, President.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Vice President.
FRANK BAILEY, Second Vice President.
LOUIS V. BRIGHT, Secretary.
EDWARD E. SPRAGUE, Solicitor.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

CHEAPMONEY

$3,000,000 to loan on Bond and Mortgage at 4, 4 1-2, and 5 per cent. Large and small amounts. Lowest charges.
R. F. SHROPSHIRE,
44 WALL ST.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Within forty minutes of Philadelphia, a large water power, with buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes or electric light or power works; possession given July 1, 1895. Address BRANDYWINE GRANITE COMPANY, Wilmington, Del.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

MADISON AV., NEAR 50th ST.—Finest part of city; elegant four-story brownstone dwelling to let; rent, $2,400; immediate possession. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

To Let for Business Purposes.

LOFTS TO LET.
5 WORTH ST., near Hudson. Very light; low rent. HORACE S. ELY & CO., 64 Cedar St.

Referees' Notices.

MONTGOMERY STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM LAYTIN, and WILLIAM M. LYDDY as administrator, plaintiffs, against MARGARET MEEHAN and others, defendants:

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in this action, bearing date the 24th day of May, 1893, and an order of re-sale duly made and entered herein, bearing date the 15th day of October, 1894, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment and order named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 3d day of January, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises mentioned and described in the said judgment, to wit:

All that certain dwelling house and block, piece, or parcel of ground situate in the 7th Ward of the City of New-York on the east side of Montgomery Street, known and distinguished by street number 67 in said street, bounded westerly in front by Montgomery Street as aforesaid; northerly by house and lot known as number 65 in said street; easterly by a lot of ground formerly of Elbert A. Bancker; southerly by a house and lot known as number 69 Montgomery Street, now or late belonging to Owen Mallon, and more particularly described as follows:

Commencing on the east side of said Montgomery Street at a point distant 47 feet 6 inches and one-half of an inch northerly from the northeasterly corner of Cherry and Montgomery Streets; and runs thence easterly 57 feet five and a half inch; thence northerly, on a line with Montgomery Street, 20 feet and five inches; thence westerly 58 feet and 7 inches to the east side of Montgomery Street, 21 feet ten inches and one-half of an inch to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less. And also that piece or strip of land situate, lying, and being in the Seventh Ward aforesaid, and which is described as follows:

Beginning about 14 feet easterly from a point on the east side of Montgomery Street, and which point is distant 47 feet and 6 inches and one-half of an inch northerly from the northeasterly corner of Cherry and Montgomery Streets; and running thence northerly, on a line with Montgomery Street, 2 feet and 2 inches and a half of an inch, or until it meets the northwest corner of the front of a brick house on the rear of lot number 69 Montgomery Street, now or late owned by Owen Mallon; and thence westerly, in a straight line from the said northwest corner of the front of said brick house so owned now or late by the said Owen Mallon, in a direct line to the southerly corner of the front of the house, number 67 Montgomery Street, herein above described and hereby conveyed, being 47 feet and six inches and one-half of an inch northerly from the northeasterly corner of Cherry and Montgomery Streets, said piece or strip of land lying between the said premises, number 69 Montgomery Street, and the said lot, number 67 Montgomery Street.—Dated New-York, Dec. 6, 1894.

RICHARD H. CLARKE, Referee.
NORMAN A. LAWLOR, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 65 Park Row, World Building, N. Y. City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to the 22nd day of January, 1895, at the same hour and place.—Dated January 3, 1895.

RICHARD H. CLARKE, Referee.
NORMAN A. LAWLOR, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard, December 26, 1894.—Sealed proposals endorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened January 15, 1895," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, January 15, 1895, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard, 50,000 pieces linen tape, 6,000 blacking brushes, 4,000 scrub brushes, 4,000 cups, bowls, and plates, enameled ware; 6,000 whisp brooms, 25,000 pounds tinned ham, 25,000 pounds tinned corned beef, 15,000 pounds tinned mutton, 2,000 gallons vinegar, 15,000 pounds tinned sausage, a quantity of brass and copper tubing, iron pipe and fittings, hose valves, candles, gaskets, brushes, glass, hasps, paints, glue, lye, polishing paste, alcohol, lead, zinc, varnish, turpentine, tallow, cylinder, lubricating, and mineral oil, beeswax, soap, and cotton waste. The articles must conform to the navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

Where Help Is Needed.

Employers in search of competent help naturally turn to the advertising columns of The New-York Times. It has come to be generally understood that men and women who seek employment through The Times are trustworthy and are the sort of help most desirable.

MR. SCHIEREN'S MESSAGE

Desires the Rigid Enforcement of Civil Service Regulations.

BROOKLYN'S WATER DECLARED BEST

Railroads Should Share with Property Owners the Expense of Repaving Streets — Need of Better Schools.

Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn has made a report of his stewardship in 1894. His message was sent to the Board of Aldermen yesterday, and, after City Clerk Benjamin had read about 500 words of it, was ordered to be printed.

Mayor Schieren shows that during the year large loans had to be negotiated and bonds sold so that work could be continued upon the improvements which had been suspended for a year for lack of funds.

Among the principal items were $1,209,000 for the purchase of Wallabout Market site, $500,000 for the Twenty-sixth Ward sewer, and $200,000 for the Greene Avenue relief sewer; $307,000 for final payments of the Liberty Street improvements to the Brooklyn Bridge terminal, and $630,000 additional permanent water bonds.

He states that on Dec. 31, 1894, the debt of the city was as follows: Permanent debt, $35,207,160.93; water debt, $15,946,000; temporary debt, $2,229,361.01; tax certificates, (long term,) $700,000; tax certificates, (short term,) $1,500,000, making the gross debt $55,582,521.94, less the sinking fund of $5,398,521.94, which is invested in Brooklyn City securities, making the net city debt $50,184,000.

The Mayor recommends the extension of the fire limits, and refers in eulogistic terms to the work done by the Department of City Works, especially the water-system extension, by which the city is now getting an extra 25,000,000 gallons daily. Brooklyn, he says, enjoys the best water of any large city in the country.

As to the Newtown Creek nuisance, the Mayor says:

"The only sewers which still discharge into the upper portion of Newtown Creek empty at the junction of Grand Street and Metropolitan Avenue. To divert these requires a complete change in a considerable section where streets have never been opened, or have been closed after once opening. Under the present process for opening streets it may be a year or more before this work of construction can be commenced. It is earnestly recommended that this law be modified so that the work in this district can be accomplished in the same way as in the Twenty-sixth Ward sewers and the Eighth Ward improvement."

In regard to the street pavements, he believes that it "would seem eminently fair that the railroad companies should share with the property owners and the city the expense of repaving streets on which there are tracks. By their franchise, railroads are required to keep in repair spaces between the rails, and two or three feet outside thereof. They claim that this does not compel them to contribute toward an entire repavement, when such is desirable or necessary. It is suggested that authority should be secured to compel them to bear their part of the expense."

He declares that the streets are cleaner, and then calls attention to the report made by the Health Department upon the public schools, many of which are in an unsanitary condition, owing not only to their overcrowding, but also to radical defects in building and locating of the plumbing and other arrangements.

"It is earnestly hoped," he says, "that some solution may be found for these vexed problems, so that our children may have necessary education under proper conditions."

He recommends an extensive as well as comprehensive water and sewer system as soon as possible, because the new sections have had a rapid growth, and will need every facility the city can give them.

He favors the extension of Flatbush Avenue, as in his estimation, it will prove an important and beneficial project, and will attract investors, and improve the newly-acquired wards. More parks, he says, are needed, with a system of connecting boulevards.

On the question of civil service the Mayor says:

"There is no subject with which I am more impressed than the rigid enforcement of civil service regulations. It seems to me the best method to secure permanency in good government, in these large cities, is to eliminate, as much as possible, the old system of an entire change of subordinates whenever a change of heads of departments is made. All subordinate positions should be held for efficiency and during good behavior, and no discharge made except for cause. Not until this is fully realized and maintained will the city be able to receive, as any other corporation does, the best services for fair compensation. Young men would be induced to enter upon clerkships in public life were they assured of permanency and advancements in their position when found capable and reliable.

"Much has already been accomplished, and the people are realizing the advantage of such a system. It would also lessen the power of men who, to obtain votes, make pre-election promises to confiding citizens to attain for themselves public positions, which positions once attained they forget their promises and abuse their powers.

"Reforms are pleasant after they have been made. To introduce them requires time and patience."

He refers to the loose methods of transacting Brooklyn Bridge business in this city.

"From the very first meeting which I attended as a Trustee of the Brooklyn Bridge I have been impressed by the roundabout and uneconomical way of transacting its business and managing its affairs. It is an independent corporation, using a large amount of both cities' funds, and apparently responsible to no one. To me the bridge seems a completed structure that ought economically to be managed as a city department is managed, by the Commissioner or Commissioners at the head of its affairs. The cost of the police force and of maintenance and repairs could be materially reduced to the benefit of the taxpayers of both cities. I will consider it my duty to favor some measure to that end."

It is recommended that a new bridge from Broadway to the vicinity of Grand Street, New-York, be built, as it is an absolute necessity for the relief of a large and growing section of the city.

The Mayor deprecates any hasty action toward consolidation, saying:

"I am ready to render any assistance in my power to the forming of a comprehensive charter as speedily as possible, and to co-operate in every way to secure a full comprehension of its provisions by the whole people. But it seems to me that a proposal to consolidate first and to arrange a plan afterward is an admission of difficulties greater than really exist, and that there is a positive unfairness in such a proceeding, while a larger portion of our population believe that it is not possible to form a charter which will command the approval of the people in the different districts.

"Because of the numerous questions involved and the largeness of the subject, it does not seem to me practicable to have prepared a proper charter scheme within the limits of the few months which comprise the legislative session. I think the Legislature should create, as suggested by the Governor, a new commission representative of the various districts, with proper authority to employ such legal talent as they shall consider necessary, and to inquire into and consider the interests of all sections, and then to prepare a charter scheme for the government of the Greater New-York. Such commission should have the whole of the year for its labors, and be directed to report the results to the Legislature of 1896. It can then be considered whether it is appropriate to provide for a submission to the people of the charter so prepared."

The Mayor recommends the enactment of a bill which will restore the operation of the Cantor act to the city, as the city should receive a large revenue from the granting of its franchises, and this would lighten the burden of the taxpayers.

THE ARMORY BOARD APPROPRIATES MONEY

Mayor Strong Chairman—Question of Additional Rifle Ranges.

The Armory Board met at 10:30 yesterday in the Mayor's office. It was the first meeting of the board which Mayor Strong has attended. President Barker of the Tax Department explained the work of the board at length to him.

Only the Mayor, Mr. Barker, and Col. Seward of the Ninth Regiment were present, the absentees being Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald and Michael T. Daly, Commissioner of Public Works.

Mayor Strong was made Chairman of the board, and Mr. Barker was re-elected Secretary. Deputy Commissioner Maurice F. Holahan came in and reported that he was acting in the place of Mr. Daly, who is in Philadelphia.

A letter from Col. Appleton of the Seventh Regiment was read, asking that the alterations to the rifle range in the regiment's armory should not be undertaken until after April 1, so that the target practice now in progress should not be interrupted. The advertising for contracts was accordingly postponed. The sum of $9,500 has been appropriated for this work, but when bids were first received they were all above that limit.

Permission was given to Tiffany & Co. to put in at their own expense a fine electric clock in the east wall of the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, under the supervision of the Superintendent of Buildings.

A payment of $4,972.50 on account to John F. Johnson, contractor for the armory of Troop A, in Madison Avenue, was ordered. The Mayor opened his eyes when a bill for $31,359.90 was presented for work on the Ninth Regiment Armory, in West Fourteenth Street, the contractor being James D. Murphy. The Mayor examined the vouchers carefully, and this bill was also allowed.

Col. Seward asked that a resolution be passed calling on the architects of the Ninth Regiment Armory, W. A. Cable and E. A. Sargent, to send in an estimate as to the additional cost of another tunnel for a shooting gallery. This would increase the number of targets from eight to twelve, and. Col. Seward called attention to the fact that the Seventh Regiment is to have twelve instead of six targets when the proposed alterations are made.

President Barker said:

"When the plans for this armory were considered they wanted to put in bowling alleys, which I opposed. They did not ask for another rifle range, and I would like to know if this is a plan to get the bowling alleys in anyway. I think the matter should lay over until Gen. Fitzgerald can be present."

Mayor Strong took this view, and the matter was laid over to the next meeting.

Commissioner Warren Resigns.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 7.—Joseph Warren, one of the Commissioners of the Hudson County Board for the Equalization of Taxes, who has been ill for a year or more, resigned to-day.

Judge Lippincott appointed M. J. O'Donnell to succeed him.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—A court-martial has been appointed at Fort Sheridan, Ill., for the trial of Lieut. James V. S. Paddock, (retired.) The detail is as follows: Lieut. Col. Samuel Ovenshine, Fifteenth Infantry, President; Major Alfred C. Girard, Medical Department; Major Clarence M. Bailey, Fifteenth Infantry; Capts. Casper H. Conrad, Henry R. Brinkerhoff, Stephen R. Stafford, Edward S. Chapin, George A. Cornish, George K. McGunnegle, and Thomas F. Davis, Fifteenth Infantry; Capts. Allyn and Capron, First Artillery; Capts. Charles A. Varnum and Luther R. Hare, Seventh Cavalry, and Major Stephen W. Groesbeck, Judge Advocate, United States Army, Judge Advocate of the court.

—Leaves of Absence.—Capt. Charles H. Hayl, Twenty-third Infantry, twenty-three days' extension; Lieut. Frederick G. Stritzinger, Jr., Twenty-third Infantry, twenty-three days' extension; Lieut. Robert L. Howze, Sixth Cavalry, one month's extension; Capt. Ernest A. Garlington, Seventh Cavalry, six months' extension; Lieut. Charles Lynch, Assistant Surgeon, one month's extension.

—Major Peter D. Vroom, Inspector General of the Department of Texas, will inspect the disbursements of the disbursing officers stationed at Galveston, Texas; Vicksburg, Miss.; Memphis, Nashville, and Columbia Arsenal, Tenn.; Montgomery and Mobile, Ala., and New-Orleans, La.

Navy.

—Paymaster G. E. Hendee has been detached from the Philadelphia as Fleet Paymaster of the Pacific station and ordered home to settle accounts.

—Passed Assistant Paymaster T. H. Hicks has been detached from the Essex Jan. 11 and ordered to the Michigan.

—Assistant Paymaster M. M. Ramsay has been detached from the Minnesota Jan. 10 and ordered to the Essex.

—Paymaster William J. Thomson has been detached from the Monterey and ordered to the Philadelphia.

—Gunner A. Harmon, retired, will take five months' leave from Jan. 5, with permission to go abroad.

—Paymaster Stanton has been detached from the Mohican and ordered to the Monterey.

—Ensign George G. Mitchell has been ordered to the Constellation Jan. 19.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

On the Aurania, from Liverpool.

A.—Mr. Alexander, Miss Alexander, P. S. Allison, S. Amster, George Auljo.—B.—Mr. Barrett, W. J. Beck, Dr. M. D. Barnhardt, Mr. Barraclough, J. G. Boucher, Cecil Boyle, W. Brodrick-Cloete, W. M. Brigg, Mr. Burke.—C.—R. F. M. Chase, Mrs. Cochrane, Dr. John C. Cook, William A. Crozier.—D.—Mr. Dakin, Mr. Daw, Harleston Deacon, Mrs. Deacon, Mr. Denne.—F.—John Fleming.—G.—R. H. Giles, William B. Gordon, H. W. Guy.—H.—Mr. Hanscom, Mrs. Hanscom, Misses Hanscom, H. W. Hart, W. T. Hart, Hermann Hartmann, Edward Hassett, R. F. Hume.—I.—S. Insull.—J.—Samuel Jagger, R. Jefferson, Mr. Jonas, Wallace Jones.—K.—George T. Knight.—L.—Thomas B. Lee, M. Lefevre, Edmund Leigh, Mr. Luedecking, Adam K. Luke.—M.—Sidney Martin, Mr. McCreery, Joseph J. McKeon, Mrs. John McKeon, W. H. McNally, Mr. MacLellan, J. J. Merriman, Mr. Meyer, G. D. Moffat, W. J. Moggridge, W. H. Morrison.—N.—Charles Neumann.—P.—C. J. Phillips, G. H. Pillar.—R.—G. Rothenberg, E. Ryan.—S.—Mr. Saks, John Arthur Savery, Dr. Selwyn, C. M. G.; Miss Selwyn; the Rev. W. H. Shaw, E. H. Sims, W. G. Singlehurst, Winwood Smith, I. Snape, Mrs. Snape, G. H. Stephens, Miss A. P. Stow.—T.—John Thompson, Lorrin A. Thurston, Hawaiian Minister to the United States; Mrs. Thurston, William C. Towen, G. G. Turnbull.—W.—W. J. Walford, F. W. Whitlock, W. J. Woodlock.

On La Champagne, from Havre.

A.—M. Amiot.—B.—G. du Buffet, Mr. Beloff, Allen A. Brown, Mr. Barbaron.—C.—Louis Cerf, Maurice Cohen, Mrs. Maurice Cohen, Mr. McCrum, A. Carels, Jr.—D.—J. Dumouchel, Lazare Dreyfus, Mrs. Dreyfus, Mrs. Drake, Mr. Durand, Miss Davidson.—E.—J. E. Eveleth.—F.—F. Frear, Miss M. L. Fowler, S. C. Fuller.—G.—Miss A. Gottschalk, L. Galliano, Mrs. Galliano.—J.—Chandler Jordan.—K.—Mr. Kuchner, Mrs. Kuchner, Miss Keaman, Mrs. Kondinowitsch—L.—E. Leroy, Mrs. Leroy, Mr. Lavandoux, Mr. Leblanc, Mrs. Leblanc, H. Lansdell, C. G. Lindsey, W. C. Lindsey, Mr. Lavake, Agostino La Rana, F. La Rana, E. La Rana.—M.—Carlo Miranda, C. Michel.—N.—Arnaud Nicol.—P.—Marcel Paroutaud, Auguste Paillet, Mr. Paaschi.—R.—Jules Roberolle, D. M. Ruspoli, Mrs. Ruspoli, Mr. Reiss, Mr. Reigelman.—S.—Mrs. Sanderson, Miss Jane Sanderson, Mrs. Stephens, Cesare Spigardi, Mr. Schmidt, C. W. Schlatter, C. A. Stonehill, Mrs. Stonehill, E. Soller, J. A. Stein, Mr. Steglitz, Miss Saltz, Miss Sachs.—T.—Mr. Terry, Mr. Teyssoneau.—V.—G. M. Vanzwoll.—W.—William A. Wilsnack, Salomon Werterstoke.—Z.—M. H. Zedek.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

The Wisconsin Central Reorganization Situation.

CHAIRMAN COPPELL EXPLAINS IT

More Than $2,000,000 Worth of Valuable Securities Returned to the Company's Treasury—A Plan in Preparation.

George Coppell, Chairman of the Reorganization Committee of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, explained the situation yesterday as follows: "Receivers' certificates to the amount of $1,650,000 were purchased last month by some individual members of the committee, being as large an amount as it was found necessary to sell, in order to retire all of the floating debt, and by the payment of the amount owed in the East over $2,000,000 worth of valuable securities have been practically returned to the Treasury of the company, instead of being held as collateral security against loans. The earnings of the road are fairly well maintained, the decrease for the six months ended Dec. 31 being more than represented by the difference in passenger earnings, which were greatly augmented in 1893 by the World's Fair traffic.

"The committee is giving consideration to the reorganization of the property, and will offer to the bondholders shortly a plan for the deposit of their bonds, in order that they may be concentrated preparatory to the formation of a plan of reorganization. The magnitude of the work to be undertaken in the unification of all the separate properties, as far as that can possibly be accomplished, will require much time and careful consideration, and the committee feels that it would scarcely be wise to offer such a plan of reorganization until the varied business interests tributary to the lines resume their normal condition, or, at all events, not to formulate a plan based on existing depressed conditions of trade."

Reading Talk from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—It was announced to-day that the Paul committee of Reading Railroad security holders have, with one exception, deposited their holdings with the Central Trust Company of New-York, under the terms of the Olcott-Earle reorganization plan. The committee is composed of a number of prominent local financial institutions, headed by the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities. The only member that did not deposit its holdings with the Central Trust Company is the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe-Deposit Company, which concern has turned over its holdings to the Finance Company of Pennsylvania, the local depository of the Reading Reorganization Committee. The amount of securities deposited with the New-York company includes about $5,000,000 of general mortgage bonds, $6,000,000 of preference income bonds, and about 49,000 shares of stock. It is stated that the Reorganization Committee will defer the formation of their new rehabilitation plan until after the publication of the company's annual report, and the report of the committee recently appointed to look into the question of the distribution of anthracite coal tonnage between the large producing and carrying companies.

New Mountain Road Projected.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—Another move on the Adirondacks, in which State Treasurer Addison B. Colvin is interested, came to light to-day by the incorporation of the Horicon Improvement Company, with a capital of $150,000. The purpose of the corporation is to deal in real estate and develop it, including the building and maintenance of hotels and cottages and the establishing, building, and maintaining of a means of conveyance to and from the same by cable cars or otherwise.

It is understood that the plan includes the operation of a cable railroad, similar to the Otis Elevating Railroad in the Catskills, between the village of Caldwell and the top of Ferguson Mountain. State Treasurer Colvin, who is one of the Directors of the new company, says that one of the finest clubhouses in the State will be erected on top of the mountain and seven cottages at its base. Harry M. Peck and Walter M. Peck are the other Directors.

Valley Railway Reorganization.

Gen. Louis Fitzgerald was yesterday elected Chairman and H. C. Deming Secretary of the committee formed for the reorganization of the Valley Railway Company of Ohio. The other members of the committee are Benjamin Perkins, George F. Taintor, Edward R. Bacon, and William A. Read of New-York, James Sloan, Jr., Alexander Shaw, Thomas H. King, and William H. Blackford of Baltimore.

A plan of readjustment is being prepared, and will, during the present month, be presented to the security holders. It has already been approved by a large number of the security holders and creditors, and it is designed to place the property on a solvent footing, with ample capital to conduct its business successfully.

Electric Roads in Nyack.

NYACK, Jan. 7.—The River and Valley Traction Company, organized for the purpose of giving Nyack an electric railroad, elected the following officers to-day: President—John D. Blauvelt; Secretary—William W. Hinton; Treasurer—John W. Dalley.

This company made application to the Nyack Village Board this evening for a franchise, and the matter was deferred until another meeting.

The Nyack Traction Company, composed of out-of-town men, the most of them capitalists from Poughkeepsie, has also been organized for building a trolley line here, and this company also applied this evening for a franchise. It is probable that the construction of electric roads in Nyack will soon begin.

The Vandalia System.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 7.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Road, the lessor of the Vandalia system, was held to-day. The three Vice Presidents of the Pennsylvania Company—Messrs. McCrea, Brooks, and Davidson—were elected Directors. Mr. McKeen was re-elected President, and John G. Williams continues as General Manager and Chairman of the Executive Committee, which make him the executive head of the system. To-day's action sets at rest the sensational rumors of changes in the management of the road by which it would no longer be operated as an independent property, but would be absorbed in the Pennsylvania system.

East-Bound Freight Shipments.

The total east-bound tonnage of freight shipped out of Chicago last week was 36,636 tons, against 30,787 the week before and 125,700 tons in the corresponding week a year ago. The Baltimore and Ohio Road carried 5,164 tons, the Lake Shore, 4,782 tons, the Pan Handle 4,456 tons, the Wabash 3,358 tons, the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne 2,976 tons, the Erie 2,955 tons, the Michigan Central 2,736 tons, the Nickel Plate 2,432 tons, the Big Four 1,917 tons, and the Grand Trunk 1,890 tons.

Ruinous Street Railway Competition.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 7.—Application has been made for a receiver of the Electric Railroad Company of Savannah, Ga., by Judge Palmer of Atlanta, who represents a Massachusetts bondholder. The value of the property is placed at $500,000, and it controls nineteen miles of road. A cut in fares to one cent has been going on since last Summer, to meet the rate of the City and Suburban line, controlled by George H. Parsons of New-York.

Long Island Bridge Company.

At a special meeting of the stockholders of the New-York and Long Island Bridge Company yesterday, at 192 Broadway, the following Directors were elected, to hold office until the first of next June: William J. Kelley, William G. Bosworth, Joseph H. Jones, George A. Hamilton, Henry M. Conover, Edward J. Boyle, James J. Noonan, James G. Gardner, George W. Quinlan, Jacob P. Miller, Daniel M. Rollins, and Herbert C. Smythe.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The New-York Central management has decided to withdraw the special rates given to clergymen at once. The principal reason for its action is that the ministers have abused the privileges granted them, and have loaned the permits given them by the company, and in some cases have even sold them.

—Approximated gross earnings of the Santa Fé for the month of December were $3,449,661, as compared with $3,625,170 for the corresponding period last year, a decrease of $175,508. The decrease for the last week in December was $12,066.

—J. W. Channer has been appointed General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Lake Erie and Detroit River Road and the London and Port Stanley Road, both in Ontario, with offices in Chicago.

—The Directors of the Chicago Stock Yards and Junction Railway met in Jersey City yesterday and declared a dividend of 4 per cent. on the common and 3 per cent. on the preferred stock.

—The Central Railroad of Georgia re-elected its old Board of Directors at a meeting in Savannah yesterday. The 42,000 shares held by the old Richmond Terminal Company were not voted.

—The annual meeting of Reading stockholders will be held in Philadelphia on the 14th inst. The re-election of President Harris appears to be assured.

—The management of the Canadian Pacific Railroad has agreed to a transcontinental passenger association on the line proposed by the Western roads.

—Judge Ricks of the United States Circuit Court, in Cleveland, has issued a decree ordering the sale of the Toledo and Ann Arbor Railroad.

—T. Leonard, formerly General Yard Master of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad, has been promoted to be Car Service Superintendent.

—Chester W. Bliss, son of President Bliss of the Boston and Albany, has been appointed Assistant General Superintendent of that road.

—At a meeting of the Directors of the Jersey Central Railroad yesterday, the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. was declared.

—An increase of $107,000 in earnings is reported by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway for the fourth week in December.

—Abel W. Odell is the President of the recently organized Ogden, Hot Springs and Wind Cave Railroad in South Dakota.

—J. H. Sessions is the new Northwestern Freight Agent of the Philadelphia and Reading, with headquarters in Minneapolis.

—The Hon. H. Austil of Mobile has been elected President of the Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City Railway.

—The Middletown and Cincinnati Railroad has been incorporated at Columbus, Ohio, with $200,000 capital stock.

—J. B. Watkins has been appointed Auditor of Revenue for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

—A dispatch from Cincinnati says that the Cincinnati Passenger Association is to be reorganized.

—Receiver Henry C. Payne of the Northern Pacific Railroad is in New-York for a few days.

—H. F. Ball has succeeded F. H. Soule as General Car Inspector of the Lake Shore Road.

CONFERENCE OF CUSTOMS APPRAISERS

Will Discuss Question Arisen Between Them and the Importers.

Beginning to-day the Appraisers of the customs ports of the Government will hold their semi-annual conference at the Appraiser's Warehouse. Their sessions will probably continue through the week. Besides considering various questions that have arisen between themselves and importers in the last six mouths, they will receive and discuss a report specially ordered by them on tea and sugar. It has been prepared by Deputy Appraiser McKinney of the New-York office. Mr. McKinney gathered material for the report by inquiries in this city and at Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Detroit. He will not recommend chemical tests for tea, as has been proposed, having convinced himself that its quality can best be determined by steeping. In regard to sugars Appraiser Bunn said yesterday that the subject had passed beyond adjustment by Appraisers, having been appealed by importers to the Treasury Department. In his opinion, relief could be had by importers only through legislation. He thought importers would be content if all sugars were received at 89° by the polariscope, with additional duty for sugar grading higher. Sugar is not imported of lower grade than 89°. The subject would doubtless be discussed by the Appraisers. Mr. Bunn said, for mutual enlightenment. There could be no official action by them at this time.

In addition to Appraiser Bunn, the conference will be attended by Appraisers Alfred S. Kimball of Portland, Me.; Lewis A. Dodge of Boston, John J. Kennedy of Buffalo, Charles E. Ingersoll of Philadelphia, Lloyd Wilkinson of Baltimore, Charles F. Alba of New-Orleans, Henry J. Schulte of Cincinnati, Maurice Rohrheimer of Cleveland, James McCaffery of St. Louis, Frank G. Hoyne of Chicago, Simon C. Karrer of Detroit, and James E. Tucker of San Francisco.

THE CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE RICKS

No Formal Report by the Sub-Committee—Additional Charges Made.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Messrs. Bailey, Lane, and Broderick, the sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee which investigated the charges of misconduct against Judge Ricks, will to-morrow report to the full committee.

They have not agreed upon a report, and no written or formal report will be made. They have agreed to allow each member of the sub-committee to state his views on the subject to the full committee and to leave the formation of the report to be presented to the House to the full committee. All the evidence taken by the sub-committee will be laid before the full committee.

Additional charges were filed in the House to-day by Representative Tom Johnson of Ohio, on behalf of Samuel J. Ritchie of Akron, Ohio. They relate to the affairs of the Canadian Copper Company and the Anglo-American Iron Company of Cleveland. Mr. Ritchie's statements allege corrupt collusion between Judge Ricks and some of his (Ritchie's) partners, who, he claims, defrauded him out of a large amount of money. He has engaged ex-Congress- South Carolina and Shellabarger & Wil- South Carolina and Shellebarger and Wilson to prosecute his case. The petition was sent to the Judiciary Committee.

A Negro Robber Lynched.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 7.—Spencer Costello, a negro ex-convict, entered A. Green's store, ten miles west of this city, and felled a clerk named Dewes to the floor by a blow. He then rifled Dewes's pockets and the cash drawer of the store. Costello was captured and lynched. Dewes is still alive, but in a precarious condition.

Scarlet Fever Closes Schools.

COLD SPRING, L. I., Jan. 7.—Scarlet fever has become so bad here that the Board of Education closed the schools to-day and dismissed the teachers.

Ten families were quarantined to-day by Health Officer Dr. George B. Banks.

ASSISTANT PRIESTS ARE COMPLAINING

Many of Them Cannot Afford to Subscribe to a Fund for the Bishop.

The assistant priests of the Diocese of Brooklyn are complaining about a circular asking them to subscribe to a fund to be given to Bishop McDonnell before he sails for Rome next Saturday.

One of the assistants in a city church said yesterday:

"I am in a quandary. If I do not give to the fund I will be a marked man. I am asked to subscribe a month's salary, which I cannot afford. The Bishop has a salary four times larger than mine, besides his cathedratacum, and ought to be able to go to Rome at his own expense or call on the diocese to defray his expenses. I have met a number of assistant priests, and they all protest that it is a shame to tax them for such a purpose.

"I have as much respect for my Bishop as any priest in the diocese, but I do not like to be forced to give him what I cannot afford to give. I do not believe that Bishop McDonnell was consulted about the affair. I am sure he is too much of a man and a Bishop to take from priests what they cannot afford to give and to allow them to be bulldozed into giving.

"The complaint is against the fact that we are asked to pay or run the risk of being marked as not among his friends."

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 12 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TUESDAY.—At 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, St. Domingo, and Turks Island, per steamship Geo. N. Clyde; at *3 PM for Santa Martha and Carthagena, per steamship Yumuri, from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship A. Dumois, from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Adriatic, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 9 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Carib Prince, from Philadelphia, (letters must be directed "per Carib Prince";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam";) at 1 PM for Belgium direct, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Yucatan, via Havana, (letters for Tampico and Progreso must be directed "per Yucatan.")

THURSDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Finance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Finance";) at 11 AM for Progreso, per steamship Habana, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per Habana";) at 1 PM for Inagua, Gonaives, St. Marc, and Port de Paix, per steamship Schleswig.

FRIDAY.—At 4 PM for Barbados and Demerara, per steahship Perrier.

SATURDAY.—At 2:30 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne";) at 2:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Aurania, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India must be directed "per Aurania";) at 8 AM for Brazil, per steamship Hevelius, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Hevelius";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for other parts of Colombia and for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam";) at 12 M for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia";) at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Arawa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. *6 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. 6 and up to Jan. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 13 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. *28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamer sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

WHITE STAR LINE.

*Adriatic, Jan. 9, 7 A.M.	*Adriatic, Feb. 6, 2 P.M.
*Teutonic, Jan.16,10A.M.	*Teutonic, Feb.13, 9 AM.
Britannic, Jan.23, 7 A.M.	Britannic, Feb. 20, 3 P.M.
*Majestic, Jan.30, 9 A.M.	*Majestic, Feb. 27, 9 A.M.

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.
Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin of these steamers, $35 and $40. Steerage from New-York: On Britannic and Adriatic, $10; on Majestic, Teutonic, $15. Prepaid tickets $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Aurania, Jan. 12,6 A.M.	Lucania,Jan.26,5:30 AM.
Umbria, Jan. 19, 1 P. M.	Etruria, Feb. 2, 10 A. M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St. Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

International Navigation Co.'s Lines.
From Pier 14 North River, foot of Fulton St.
American Line for Southampton.
Shortest and most convenient route to London. No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.
I. Cabin, $60 upward; II. Cabin, $35 upward.
Paris, Jan. 16, 11 A. M. Berlin, Jan. 30, 11 A. M.
Red Star Line for Antwerp.
Westernld, Jan. 9, 3 PM. Noordl'd, Jan. 16, 8:30 AM.
International Navigation Company,
6 Bowling Green, New-York.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent..Sat., Jan. 12, 6 AM.
LA NORMANDIE, Poirot...Sat., Jan. 19, 10 AM.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf..Sat., Jan. 26, 6 AM.
New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days: First-class, $160; second-class, $116.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CHINA, via Honolulu..........Jan. 15, 3 P. M.
BELGIC..........................Jan. 24, 3 P. M.
PERU............................Feb. 2, 3 P. M.
OCEANIC, via Honolulu........Feb. 12, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO....Feb. 21, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general informtion apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.
TO **JAPAN** AND **CHINA.**
EMPRESS OF JAPAN, Feb. 4; April 22; June 24.
EMPRESS OF CHINA, March 4; May 13; July 15.
EMPRESS OF INDIA, April 1; June 3; Aug. 5.
TO **HONOLULU, FIJI, AND AUSTRALIA.**
MIOWERA, Jan. 16. WARRIMOO, Feb. 16.
Second Cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 69 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
ALGONQUIN.....................Wednesday, Jan. 9
SEMINOLE..........................Friday, Jan. 11
IROQUOIS........................Monday, Jan. 14
Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. and P. Line via Jacks.,
Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 379 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

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1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN. FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Elbe, Tu., Jan.15, 9 A.M.	Saale, Tu., Feb.19, 6 AM
Fulda, Tu.,Jan.22, 6 AM	Lahn, Tu.,Feb.26,9 A.M.
Lahn, Tu., Jan.29, 9 AM	Ems, Tu.,Mch.5, 11 AM.
Ems, Tu., Feb.5, 6 A.M.	Trave,Sat.,Mch. 9, 7 AM
Elbe, Tu.,Feb.12, 9 A.M.	Havel,Tu.,Mch.12,9 AM.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. — HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
Fast steamers between New-York and Azores, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
Kaiser W. II., Jan. 19, 1 P.M., for Alg.,Nap.,Gen.
Werra, Feb. 2, 10 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen., Azores.
Normannia, Feb. 16, 11 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen.
Kaiser W. II., Feb. 23, 7 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen.
Werra, March 9, 9 A.M., Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Fulda, March 23, 7 A.M., Algiers, Nap. Genoa.
Kaiser W. II., March 30, 10 A.M., for Genoa.
All steamers stop at Gibraltar.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton. Direct connections from Genoa, Naples, to Egypt by N. G. Lloyd S. S. Co.'s Imp. Mail Strs.
North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., G. Agts., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. — Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

ORIENT. Winter Cruise to the Azores, Madeira, the Mediterranean, and the Orient, by the magnificent twin-screw express steamers AUGUSTA VICTORIA and FURST BISMARCK. From New-York Jan. 22 and 29, 1895, to Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche, (Nice,) Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about 10 weeks. A limited number of outward passengers accommodated to **GENOA, ALEXANDRIA,** and other ports at special rates. For illustrated pamphlet and further particulars, apply to
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Four times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
J. D. HASHAGEN, E.A. S.F.& W.R'y,261 B'way. — W.H.RHETT, Gen. Agt. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way
R. L. WALKER, Agt. O.S.S.Co.,N.Pier 35,N.R. — J. L. ADAMS, G. E. A. F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way
G. M. SORREL, Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
From Grand Central Station, 42d Street:
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niag. Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 P. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily for Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, and Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Auburn Road points, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Only Sleeping Car passengers for Rochester carried on this train.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago.
12:05 Night, Except Sunday Night.—For Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
9:04 A. M. and 3:38 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
Wagner palace cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.
Tickets at Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413, 785 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., Lincoln Building, 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. — GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen. Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.
Trains leave West 42d St. Station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily local for Buffalo.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago; except Saturday for Toronto.
5:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
For tickets, time tables of local trains, parlor and sleeping car accommodations apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R.
Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts. VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKES-BARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Waterville, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago, arriving at 9:20 next morning.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.
4.00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with trains for CHICAGO, arriving at 9:35 P. M. next day.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 73 Murray St. and 420 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 785 and 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 74 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time table, giving full information, at all stations.
WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.
Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.
7:00 A. M. daily for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.
8:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West and principal local points; dining car to Suspension Bridge; Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.
11:10 A. M. daily, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connections for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. and B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.
4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD and intermediate stations.
5:15 P. M. daily, for EASTON and intermediate stations.
6:00 P. M. daily, for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
6:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.
9:00 P. M. daily, for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 143 Bowery, 31 East 14th St., and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
Fast Express Trains TO BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST. PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.
Leave New-York, foot of Liberty St., daily:
For CHICAGO, 1:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, 1:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9 A. M., 6 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 9 A. M., (11:30 A. M., Dining Car,) 1:30, (3:30 P. M. ex. Sun.,) (5:00 P. M. Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night. All trains run daily except 3:30 P. M.
NORFOLK, 11:30 A.M. daily, 1:30 P. M. ex. Sun.
NEW-ORLEANS, Roanoke, Bristol, and Chattanooga, through Pullman SleepingCar, 5:00PM daily.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 415, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N.Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J.
New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
Stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
In Effect January 7, 1895.
9:30 A. M. FAST LINE—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.
10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland, 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 7:45 A. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.
2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrives Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5 P. M.
6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.
7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M.; St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland and Toledo except Saturday.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
8, 8:30, 9,10:10, (Dining Cars,) 11 A. M., 2:10, (3:20, Congressional Lim., all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9 A. M., (3:20 Congressional Lim., all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY EXPRESS, 3:20, P. M. daily, Sleepers to Augusta, Jacksonville, and Tampa; 4:30 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Hot Springs, Memphis, and New-Orleans, 12:15 night, daily, Sleepers to Montgomery and Jacksonville.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE. "Florida Special" for Jacksonville and St. Augustine, 4:30 P. M., week days, 9:00 A. M. daily, Sleepers to Tampa, St. Augustine, Macon, Charleston, 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Tampa and Richmond.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY. Express, 5 P. M. daily. Through Sleeping and Dining cars.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.
FOR ATLANTIC CITY and CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days, Through Buffet Parlor Car to Atlantic City.
For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (Except Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Limited,) 10 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts.; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. — J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY
(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after Dec. 3, 1894,
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10, (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:30, 5:45, 7:30 to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10 1:30, 4:30 P. M.. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading, at 4:30, 8:00 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg, at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1.10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport, at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:00 P. M.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 to Red Bank,) 4:15, 4:40, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
FOR LAKEWOOD,
4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1.45, 3:40, 4:40 P. M.
For Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.
For Atlantic City, Cape May, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
ROYAL BLUE LINE.
TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00, 7:30, 8:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 4:30, 9:00, 11:30, (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 134 East 125th St., 264 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE LINES.
Through trains for Chicago and the West leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., daily, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, and Salamanca. Parlor car to Buffalo.
3:00 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 8:45 A. M., Chicago 7 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining car.
6:30 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibule Express. Arrives Buffalo 6 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Buffalo passengers can remain in sleeper until 8 A. M.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining car.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections.
From Grand Central Station.

Leave	By Way of	Due
9:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	3:30 PM.
10:00 AM.,	††New-London & Providence,	3:00 PM
10:03 AM.,	New-London & Providence,	4:30 PM.
11:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:30 PM.
1:00 PM.,	New-London & Providence,	7:30 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	9:00 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*Willimantic & N. Y. & N.E.,	9:00 PM.
4:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	10:00 PM.
5:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence	11:00 AM
11:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	6:15 AM
12:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	7:00 AM.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.
††Five-hour limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor-car seat.
Return service same hours and by same route. Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD. Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

$3 TO BOSTON. $2 TO WORCESTER.
Reductions to all points East and North.
VIA **NORWICH LINE**
Steamers City of Lowell (new) and City of Worcester in commission. Leave Pier (old number) 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, 5:30 P. M. A fine orchestra on each steamer.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Steamer RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 25 E. R. 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, arriving in time for train to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Freight steamer leaves 9 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE—Inside route to Boston and the East. All fares reduced. Steamers leave New Pier 36 N. R. at 6 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

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